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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

— 2135-5 —
VOLUME XXVI.

NEW SERIES.

(181)

MDCCCXLVI.

JULY TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.

LONDON:
JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS AND SON.

1846.



PREFACE.

THE whole of Literature, as regards its form (*forma*), may be comprised in books, pamphlets, and magazines,—which division may be said to correspond with works finished and complete ; with partial observations and temporary comments ; and, thirdly, with the first scattered elements of thought, and the original ideas suggested by the subject. The *Magazine* is comparatively of late introduction into the literature of our country ; and its place was previously supplied by pamphlets and tracts, of all sizes and descriptions, including small treatises, down to single sheets, and even solitary leaves. But, valuable as these often were separately, and of increased importance when collected, one undeniable defect attended this form of publication,—that they were easily lost, and when lost seldom recovered or replaced ; and thus they became “*fugitive pieces*” in a double sense of the word. “Pamphlets and small tracts,” says Dr. Johnson, “make a very important part of an English library ; nor are there any pieces upon which those who aspire to the reputation of judicious collectors of books bestow more attention or greater expense ; because many advantages may be expected from the perusal of these small productions, which are scarcely to be found in that of larger works.” But of a class of works so judiciously and highly esteemed it would be useless to conjecture the proportion that must have perished from neglect and accident, dating from their first appearance, which is supposed to have been about the time of the *Reformation*. Dr. Johnson in his days thought that no time was to be lost in securing them from further danger of destruction, and advised their being placed in safety by being collected into volumes, and distributed according to their subjects. In the present day the *Magazine* has in a great measure offered a better and safer channel for such communications as the pamphlet was formerly the only vehicle for affording : it has also the advantage of more easily adapting its dimensions to the exact importance of the subject, and of interposing spaces and pauses, if required, between different parts and divisions of the subject. Here, amidst the various communications of the *Magazine*, the

faint spark of a thought may be struck out, which may subsequently kindle into a brighter flame, till it increases into the steady light of a mature and confirmed knowledge. Here the first blossom of truth may find a friendly shelter to expand, and that theory be timidly advanced, which is hereafter to consolidate itself into a system, and be ranked among the discoveries of truth. Such is the use and such the purpose of our *Magazine* among others; and it is with the best judgment that its founders and proprietors have in a great measure confined it to a certain class or circle of subjects. For without some definite path of research, without some circumscription of inquiry, attention would be wasted, and the advancement of knowledge retarded. Accuracy can only be attained by confining ourselves to a limited sphere, and by repeated investigation of the same subject. It is true that we cannot hope equally to please the taste or satisfy the wants of *all* readers; but this may be said of all works equally as of ours. No writer can hope to satisfy all; let him confine his ambition in the narrower desire of pleasing and instructing some. Those, too, whose delight is to look curiously after slight inaccuracies either of style or fact may occasionally find them in our pages, as in those of others. Some arise from the very nature of our publication, which cannot be delayed to meet prolonged researches, or wait for a more scrupulous elaboration of style; but we are quite willing to place ourselves, in this respect, in competition not only with similar works to our own, but with those that assume a far higher title, and aspire to a more extensive fame. No doubt, too, there is a difference in the comparative value of many of the articles included in our general mass of information; and this arises partly from the nature of the subjects, partly from the degrees of talent or learning in our correspondents; but this, too, is the common lot of all that is subjected to the labour of man: even the gifts of nature are bestowed on us with a promiscuous mixture of the valuable and the worthless; the ore of the richest mine is accompanied with dross, and the gold and gems of the Peruvian mines are intermixed with the sand and ooze of the rivers where they are found.

S. URBAN.

Dec. 31, 1846.

PAINTING IN NEWARK CHURCH, NOTTS.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
JULY, 1846.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with a Representation of an ANCIENT PAINTING in NEWARK CHURCH,
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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

St. John's Gate.—On the present position of the proposed Restoration of St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, we beg to refer our readers to a statement under the head of ARCHITECTURE in our present Number. Since the subscriptions acknowledged in our magazine for October last we have received as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
E. J. Carlos, esq.	0	5	0
D. E. Davy, esq. Ufford	0	5	0
Wm. Hopkinson, esq. Stamford	0	5	0
Wm. Matchett, esq. Norwich	0	5	0
Page N. Scott, esq. Norwich	0	5	0
S. W. Stevenson, esq. Norwich	0	5	0
William Shackell, esq.	0	5	0
Mr. Gravell	0	5	0
Mr. S. Tymms, Bury	0	5	0
Junior members of the family of Nichols	1	10	0
Mrs. Morgan and members of her family	1	2	6
Miss S. A. Baker	0	2	6
Capt. F. Lewis, R. N.	0	2	6
Dr. Rawson, Lichfield	0	2	6
Mr. Lomax, Lichfield	0	2	6

We shall still be happy to receive additions to this list.

L. remarks, "Amongst the interesting portraits now exhibiting at the British Institution in Pall Mall, is the asserted *Marriage of Henry the Sixth and Margaret of Anjou*," purchased at the Strawberry Hill sale by the Duke of Sutherland. Your correspondent J. G. N. noticed this picture, and the inventive fancies of Walpole connected with it, in the Magazine for July 1842. I ventured shortly after, in remarking on another painting, to submit a doubt whether it might not (rejecting the supposed portraits of the attendants given by Walpole) be the marriage of Henry under an allegorical allusion to the marriage of Joseph; and chiefly on account of the nimbus round the head of the bridegroom, while the bride has none. A second examination has convinced me that your correspondent is right, and that it is a simple representation of the *Marriage of the Virgin*, with the parties habited in the costume of the day, of the Flemish school, and in the usual style of Van Eyck, Hemling, &c. &c."

In answer to our correspondent, who inquired for particulars respecting the connexion of Dr. John Jamieson, the compiler of the Scottish Dictionary, &c. with the Bruces of Kennet, in the county of Clackmannan, a CADET OF KENNET communicates the following particulars from the Doctor's own MS. notes. The late John Jamieson was great-grandson of the Rev. Alexander Bruce, who got the lands of Gartlet from his father Robert Bruce, esq.

of Kennet, by a charter under the great seal dated 2d March 1670. This Alexander was the second son of Robert, by his wife Agnes, daughter of Patrick Murray of Perdownie, who married the Hon. Margaret Colville, daughter of Lord Colville of Culross. The Rev. Alexander Bruce was one of the commissioners for supplies for the county of Clackmannan, and the first minister after the revolution at Kirkhead, in Peebleshire. He married 9th March 1677, Margaret, daughter of James Cleland and Isabel Kennedy his spouse, and died in the year 1704, leaving issue JAMES, Chief Justice of Barbados, who died there 19th September, 1749, leaving issue (See Gent. Magazine for 1749, page 429) DAVID an officer in the army, ALEXANDER a surgeon in Edinburgh, MARY, and RACHEL, born 1727, who married John Cleland; their first child was David, who was born 16th July 1725, their second was Margaret born 16th May 1727. She married first Colin Broun, and secondly the Rev. John Jamieson, of Glasgow, the father of John Jamieson, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.

In reference to the letter in our Magazine for January, on the meaning of the English proper name "John," JOHANNES thinks W. D. E. has derived that name quite erroneously from the Sanskrit *jān*, person, man. Nor has he shewn what relation there is between John and the Hebrew Javan, Jonah, Jonas, and the Greek Ion, Io, Ionia. But let us look at the Latin *Johannes*, and we there see the true cognate of the English John, with its medial and radical *h*. The earliest authority we have for the word is Luke i. 13; and in Hebrew and Arabic it is written "Yāhya" and "Yūhanna" whence comes *Johannes*, John, both words retaining the radical *h* of the original, a letter neither appearing in the Sanskrit "*jān*" nor known in that language, being in fact peculiar to the Hebrews and Arabs.

SCRUTATOR remarks that the death of "Nimrod,"—Mr. C. J. Apperley, was recorded in our number for July 1843, p. 103, as having occurred on the 19th May preceding in Upper Belgrave-place. We must presume that this precise specification of a date and place is more trustworthy than the statement of the newspapers, of his death having taken place recently "near Boulogne"; and if the former record had been remembered, we should certainly not have introduced his name into our last number.

Errata.—June, p. 649. The father of the late Mr. John Wilks was never a Fellow of the Royal Society.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Pictures from Italy. By Charles Dickens, Esq.

WITHOUT possessing any single writer of our country who has composed a book of Italian travels of eminent merit, we have had, old and new, a very large variety of works on the subject, sufficient to shew whether our transalpine travellers were gifted with that intelligence of judgment and delicacy of feeling which would enable them to view with advantage the treasures of a country that may be called the "Museum of the World." Perhaps Italy, taking it *in toto*, would make a larger demand upon the talents, tastes, and acquirements of a stranger than any other European country; and it could scarcely be expected that any one mind could be so richly gifted, or any knowledge so exuberant, as to appreciate all its diversified treasures, ancient and modern. The history of the literature of Italy may be justly said to be the history of the progress of the human mind in all the Christian world. To have engraved on one's memory the sacred records of its early history, and our imagination filled with recollections of its poetic glories,—to embrace only an epitome of all that the gigantic labours of antiquaries have brought to light of its mediæval history,*—to possess some portion of that delicate sensibility, that fine appreciation, and that keen judgment with which Winkelman surveyed the remains of its sculpture as with a master's eye,—to estimate the spirit by which the early masters of painting were directed, when the pencil was guided at once by the force of genius and the spirit of devotion,—to trace also the progress of that enchanting art which nature—at least in modern times—appears to have withheld from every other country to lavish with a partial hand and more willing profusion on the Land of Song;—great as would be the acquirements which could embrace these subjects, much more would be required before anything like a mental picture of this extraordinary people and country could be presented. Why, one branch of art alone, its architecture, in its rise forming a connecting link between the ancient and modern, would of itself almost demand the labour of a life! And how much even now do we omit to make the history of art complete! Large portions of its noble galleries are unseen by any stranger's eye; many of its costliest cabinets have never been explored by any foreign hand. We recollect no traveller

* That extraordinary man Constantine Africanus, a native of Carthage, may be considered as a *type of the most remarkable scholars of the middle ages*. He had travelled for thirty-nine years to Egypt, to India, to Persia, to the remotest parts of the known world, in pursuit of knowledge, and, according to the encyclopædical comprehensiveness of the studies of that epoch, had embraced with one vast intelligence all that could and could not be known; could read and write all dead and living languages, had conversed with the highest literary characters of the east and west, and beaten them at their own weapons at public and private debates; had searched, collected, and translated all the most precious treasures of Greek, Chaldaic, and Arabic lore; and, after having been tossed about from land to land, and persecuted and banished as heretic and sorcerer, he found a shelter from envy and ignorance at the court of the Normans in Apulia, under whose patronage he resided at Salerno, until, deeming even that school an unsafe harbour against the tempests of life, he retired to the monastery of Monte Cassino, where he never lost sight of his favourite pursuits to the end of his days.—See Mariotti's View of the History and Literature of Italy.

of our own country who has given any account of that beautiful *miniature* sculpture which is seen glowing on the onyx, the cameo, and other costly gems; or of the no less matchless forms of beauty rising from the silver surface of the coins of Sicily and Ionia; or of the drawings of the ancient masters, those faithful guides to our knowledge of their purpose and intent in their finished and elaborate pictures. Each of these branches of art, of which two are only to be found in Italy (as pearls in their native bed,) in their proper form and lustre, seem entirely to have escaped observation, or not met with that taste and acquirement which could estimate and explain their transcendent worth and beauty. Then we should require to be informed of the living as of the dead, and turn to the workman as well as to his work. We must become acquainted with the spirit of their modern institutions, the government, the laws under which this national mind has been developed and improved. We must be admitted into those social and domestic circles which would unfold to us the private feelings and habits and intercourse of the inhabitants; and, lastly, we must possess that warmth of feeling and delicacy of taste which would make the very land we trod on as a sacred spot under our feet, which would animate and fill the splendid scenery we viewed with historic forms and deeds of imperishable fame, and, as we journeyed on, from every alpine height, and from every myrtle plain,—from every forest dark with its gigantic pine, and every sunny shore glowing with its eastern palm,—we should build up in our fancy a princely coronet once more to adorn Ausonia's aged brows, and hear from every solitary echo a voice that spoke of brighter days to arise over the silent and melancholy decay of a "forlorn and weary land." The task, however, which is too laborious for one, may be divided among the exertions of many. Nor have we wanted men of talent, scholars, antiquaries, and artists, who have gone forth well instructed in their respective branches of knowledge; so that we have reaped much information from the result of their successful labours. Still there was ample room for one who should catch the living manners of the country as they rise; who, gifted with a quick perception, a discriminating judgment, habits of observation, knowledge of human nature, and happy powers of embodying his thoughts in language, should survey the different walks of life, and give us lively portraits of the natural manners, and the most striking peculiarities of the people; the artificial systems of the great, and the indigenous habits of the vulgar; peep behind the mask of the carnival, creep through the corridor of the convent, listen to the intrigue of the boudoir, paint like Watteau the evening promenade in the ilex lawns of the Borghese gardens; or, like Jan Steen, mingle with the rustic crowd that are tuning their light guitars, and emptying their sunny wine-flasks round the porch of the Albergo Meloni. There would be no want of amusing *contrasts* in such a land of lights and shades as this, if the pencil could be found to mark them. There might be seen, for instance, the most republican country in Europe with a despotic king on every throne; the most irreverent portion of all Catholicism living at Rome under the Pope's eye. One might see a priest saying mass beside the naked statues of the Graces, and might hear churchmen invoking the heathen gods as if they never had heard of the New Testament. One might find pictures of Venus and the loves on the gates of St. Peter's, and hear of people sent to prison for not communicating at Easter; listen to a mother talking of her daughter having a *fit of love*, as if she had had a fit of the ague or a fever; hear of a celebrated

author dying of laughter on being told of his sister's infamy ; look at a row of skeletons sitting dressed in green silk gloves and red velvet slippers ; listen to a Capuchin friar mumbling his prayers on the very spot where Cicero lived ; and see the Bishop of Tivoli taking tithes of the corn growing on the fields of Horace's Sabine farm. The pencil that drew Gil Blas could have done this, and we had expected the same from the author of the Pickwick Papers. When Le Sage, in his inimitable novel, painted Spanish intrigues and Spanish character, he understood the Spanish language ; but Mr. Dickens's mistake was in describing the interior of a house, when he did not possess the key which unlocked the outer door. He went to Italy not knowing a word of the Italian language : he could see, but he could not speak. His "brave courier" was his interpreter ; his winged Mercury, the tongue of his mind ; and so the bright original text was turned into a dull prosaic column of "interpretation" at the side of it. It is extremely difficult for an Englishman in Italy to get admission into the saloons of the great : few advance beyond the hospitable *banker's* door. Without an intimate knowledge of the various provincial dialects, and a quick, instinctive nicety of ear, it is impossible to understand the humours and allusions of the common people ; and so Mr. Dickens must have been content to wrap his mantle about him, and be a silent spectator of the land he went to dwell in and describe.

When Milton visited Italy, he brought to that country a mind enriched by long years of intense study in all that related to her history and literature, ancient and modern. He wrote in the language of ancient Rome ; he conversed in the dialect of modern. To what the Italians called an "angel's beauty" he added, what they no less admired, a "scholar's knowledge." How they received him and how they admired him, let their letters—let their poems tell ! How honoured he was at Florence and at Rome ! How dear too he was to Manso, who had been Tasso's friend !

With genius only inferior, and with acquirements perhaps as great, in later times Gray also resided when young in the land of song, and rich was the harvest of knowledge which he there piled up for future use, as we have had very peculiar opportunities of knowing. Scholar, artist, musician, poet, all were united in high excellence in his single mind ; and England may well be proud when men, gifted as these men were, go forth to pay their homage to the land from whose hand they had drawn the pure "nectareous stream," and to imbibe through the eye a living picture of those scenes on which memory and fancy had so long loved to dwell. It cannot be otherwise : travel where we may, if we bring nothing, we carry nothing away. When *we* were in Italy nothing oppressed us so much as the constant feeling of our ignorance ; we knew that we were living among treasures of "unsummed gold" that it would take lives to exhaust ; we saw everything but in a dim mysterious twilight ; we gathered only a few wild leaves from every scattered branch : and what, alas ! does memory hold now in her frail and faithless hands ? a handful of dust plucked from the Forum ; a withered violet that bloomed unseen on Pæstum's marble plain ! But all this is far back in the past ; long years of clouds and darkness have rolled between ;—and yet we still seem at distant intervals to breathe the fragrant air of its enchanted shores,—and majestic figures pass and repass, in severe and solitary beauty, before our eyes, as they alone were the rightful inhabitants of that terrestrial paradise ; and sounds, too, are sometimes heard by us, such as the world owns not now,—sounds of immortal song, rising,

for so they seem, from the exiled poet's grave, that fall in all their stern indignant grandeur on the ear, like the clashing of chains of adamant heard from that deserted shore.

We think Mr. Dickens would have better consulted his genius and his fame had he thrown his present narrative into the form of letters, as Sterne did; it would have suited better his style of writing,—been more lively and more dramatic. Or, if he could have formed the whole into stories, as Madame de Staël threw her travels in Italy into *Corinne*, then his inventions and his embellishments, his Mrs. Davis and his brave courier, and his “raven” and *hæ quisquilæ*, would not have been out of place; his present narrow range of allusion would have been concealed, and if there had been an entertaining story it would not have signified, if it had been written in England. However, the author of *Nickleby*, and *Pickwick*, and *Barnaby Rudge*, and *Oliver Twist*, is a person of such genius that his readers must find some entertainment or instruction, even where the author himself obtains no fame. It is quite evident that Mr. Dickens, in all his descriptions, brings very largely into use his own inventive resources: a single idea will in his mind soon sprout into a thousand heads. He lives, as Monsieur Delaville lived, in a house full of masks; he has a dramatic wardrobe, fitting every character he likes to create; and he has been so long used to the coloured glasses of the stage-lights, that he does not care to use the plain spectacles of common life. We trust in his tranquil sojourn in Switzerland that he will have leisure to return to his old and favourite studies, in which he is sure to deserve and to command success. There he is in his proper and native element; there he may with confidence unfurl once more the prosperous sails of his genius, and spread his flowing canvass freely to the winds.

In the specimens we are about to give from the volume, we thought at first of making a classification of the subjects, and of throwing them under the classes of description, observations of manners, humour, &c.; but, after all, it appears best to take the subjects as they follow each other in Mr. Dickens's narrative, as perhaps more pleasing from the contrasts, and more in harmony with his own arrangements. He begins, as we might expect, with the theatre:—

“The theatre of Puppets or Marionetti—a famous company from Milan—is, without any exception, the drollest exhibition I ever beheld in my life. I never saw any thing so exquisitely ridiculous. They *look* between four and five feet high, but are really much smaller; for when a musician in the orchestra happens to put his hat on the stage, it becomes alarmingly gigantic, and almost blots out an actor. They usually play a comedy, and a ballet. The comic man in the comedy I saw one summer night, is a waiter at an hotel. There never was such a locomotive actor, since the world began. Great pains are taken with him. He has extra joints in his legs, and a practical eye, with which he winks at the pit, in a manner that is absolutely insupportable to a stranger, but which the initiated audience, mainly composed of the common people, receive (so of every thing else) quite as a matter

of course, and as if he were a man. His spirits are prodigious. He continually shakes his legs, and winks his eye. And there is a heavy father with grey hair, who sits down on the regular conventional stage-bank, and blesses his daughter in the regular conventional way, who is tremendous. No one would suppose it possible that any thing short of a real man could be so tedious. It is the triumph of art. In the ballet, an enchanter runs away with the bride, in the very hour of her nuptials. He brings her to his cave, and tries to soothe her. They sit down on a sofa (the regular sofa! in the regular place, O.P. second entrance!) and a procession of musicians enter; one creature playing a drum, and knocking himself off his legs at every blow. These failing to delight her, dancers appear. Four first; then two; *the* two; the flesh-coloured two. The way in which they dance; the height to

which they spring; the impossible and inhuman extent to which they pirouette; the revelation of their preposterous legs; the coming down with a pause, on the very tips of their toes, when the music requires it; the gentleman's retiring up, when it is the lady's turn; and the lady's retiring up when it is the gentleman's turn; the final passion of a *pas-de-deux*; and the going off with a bound!—I shall never see a *real* ballet, with a composed countenance again. I went another night, to see these Puppets act a play, called 'St. Helena, or the Death of Napoleon.' It began by the disclosure of Napoleon, with an immense head, seated on a sofa in his chamber at St. Helena; to whom his valet entered, with this obscure announcement.

" 'Sir Yew ud se on Low!' (The *ow*, as in *cow*.)

" Sir Hudson (that you could have seen his regimentals!) was a perfect mammoth of a man, to Napoleon; hideously ugly; with a monstrously disproportionate face, and a great clump for the lower-jaw, to express his tyrannical and obdurate nature. He began his system of persecution, by calling his prisoner 'General Buonaparte;' to which the latter replied, with the deepest tragedy, 'Sir Yew ud se on Low, call me not thus. Repeat that phrase and leave me! I am Napoleon, Emperor of France!' Sir Yew ud se on, nothing daunted, proceeded to entertain him with an ordinance of the British Government, regulating the state he should preserve, and the furniture of his rooms: and limiting his attendants to four or five persons. 'Four or five for *me*,' said Napoleon. 'Me! one hundred thousand men were lately at my sole command, and this English officer talks of four or five for *me*!' Throughout the piece, Napoleon, (who talked very like the real Napoleon, and was, for ever, having small soliloquies by himself) was very bitter on 'these English officers,' and 'these English soldiers,' to the great satisfaction of the audience, who were perfectly delighted to have *Low* bullied; and who, whenever *Low* said 'General Bonaparte,' (which he always did: always receiving the same correction) quite execrated him. It would be hard to say why; for Italians have little cause to sympathise with Napoleon, Heaven knows. There was no plot at all, except that a French officer, dis-

guised as an Englishman, came to propound a plan of escape; and being discovered, but not before Napoleon had magnanimously refused to steal his freedom, was immediately ordered off by *Low* to be hanged, in two very long speeches, which *Low* made memorable, by winding up with 'yas!'—to show that he was English,—which brought down thunders of applause. Napoleon was so affected by this catastrophe, that he fainted away on the spot, and was carried out by two other puppets. Judging from what followed, it would appear that he never recovered the shock; for the next act showed him, in a clean shirt, in his bed (curtains crimson and white), where a lady, *prematurely* dressed in mourning, brought two little children, who kneeled down by the bedside, while he made a decent end; the last word on his lips being 'Vatterlo.' It was unspeakably ludicrous. Buonaparte's boots were so wonderfully beyond control, and did such marvellous things of their own accord; doubling themselves up, and getting under tables, and dangling in the air, and sometimes skating away with him, out of all human knowledge, when he was in full speech,—mischances which were not rendered the less absurd, by a settled melancholy depicted in his face. To put an end to one conference with *Low*, he had to go to a table, and read a book; when it was the finest spectacle I ever beheld, to see his body bending over the volume, like a boot-jack, and his sentimental eyes *glaring obstinately into the pit*. He was prodigiously good, in bed, with an immense collar to his shirt, and his little hands outside the coverlet. So was Dr. Antommarchi represented by a puppet with long lank hair, like Mawworm's, who, in consequence of some derangement of his wires, hovered about the couch like a vulture, and gave medical opinions in the air. He was almost as good as *Low*, though the latter was great at all times—a decided brute and villain, beyond all possibility of mistake. *Low* was especially fine at the last, when, hearing the doctor and the valet say 'The Emperor is dead!' he pulled out his watch, and wound up the piece (not the watch) by exclaiming, with characteristic brutality, 'Ha! ha! Eleven minutes to six! The General dead! The spy hanged!' This brought the curtain down triumphantly," &c.

As soon as one company departs, another enters.

"It was most delicious weather when we came into Modena, where the darkness of the sombre colonnades over the footways skirting the main street on either

side, was made refreshing and agreeable by the bright sky, so wonderfully blue. I passed from all the glory of the day into a dim cathedral, where high mass was per-

forming, feeble tapers were burning, people were kneeling in all directions before all manner of shrines, and officiating priests were crooning the usual chant, in the usual low, dull, drawling, melancholy tone. Thinking how strange it was, to find in every stagnant town, this same heart beating with the same monotonous pulsation, the centre of the same torpid listless system, I came out by another door, and was suddenly scared to death by a blast from the shrillest trumpet that ever was blown. Immediately came tearing round the corner an equestrian company from Paris, marshalling themselves under the walls of the church, and flouting with their horses' heels, the griffins, lions, tigers, and other monsters in stone and marble, decorating its exterior. First there came a stately nobleman with a great deal of hair, and no hat, bearing an enormous banner, on which was inscribed MAZEPPA! TO NIGHT!! Then a Mexican chief, with a great pear-shaped club on his shoulder, like Hercules. Then six or eight Roman chariots, each with a beautiful lady, in extremely short petticoats, and unnaturally pink tights, erect within: shedding beaming looks upon the crowd, in which there was a latent expression of discomposure and anxiety, for which I could not account, until, as the open back of each chariot presented itself, I saw the immense difficulty with which the pink legs maintained their perpendicular, over

the uneven pavement of the town: which gave me quite a new idea of the ancient Romans and Britons. The procession was brought to a close, by some dozen indomitable warriors of different nations, riding two and two, and haughtily surveying the tame population of Modena: among whom, however, they occasionally condescended to scatter largesse in the form of a few handbills. After caracoling among the lions and tigers, and proclaiming that evening's entertainments with blast of trumpet, it then filed off, by the other end of the square, and left a new and greatly increased dulness behind. When the procession had so entirely passed away, that the shrill trumpet was mild in the distance, and the tail of the last horse was hopelessly round the corner, the people, who had come out of the church to stare at it, went back again. But one old lady, kneeling on the pavement within, near the door, had seen it all, and had been immensely interested, without getting up; and this old lady's eye, at that juncture, I happened to catch; to our mutual confusion. She cut our embarrassment very short, however, by crossing herself devoutly, and going down at full length, on her face, before a figure in a fancy petticoat and a gilt crown; which was so like one of the procession figures, that perhaps at this hour she may think the whole appearance a celestial vision." &c.

The waiter at *I tre Mori* is pleasantly hit off.

"Bologna being very full of tourists, detained there by an inundation which rendered the road to Florence impassable, I was quartered up at the top of an Hotel, in an out-of-the-way room, which I never could find, containing a bed, big enough for a boarding school, which I couldn't fall asleep in. The chief among the waiters who visited this lonely retreat, where there was no other company but the swallows in the broad eaves over the window, was a man of *one* idea in connection with the English; and the subject of this harmless monomania was Lord Byron. I made the discovery, by accidentally remarking to him at breakfast, that the matting with which the floor was covered was very comfortable at that season, when he immediately replied that *Milor Beeron* had been much attached to that kind of matting. Observing, at the same moment, that I took no milk, he exclaimed with enthusiasm, that *Milor Beeron* had never

touched it. At first, I took it for granted, in my innocence, that he had been one of the *Beeron* servants; but no, he said no, he was in the habit of speaking about my Lord to English gentlemen; that was all. He knew all about him, he said. In proof of it, he connected him with every possible topic, from the Monte Pulciano wine at dinner, (which was grown on an estate he had owned,) to the big bed itself, which was the very model of his. When I left the inn, he coupled with his final bow in the yard, a parting assurance that the road by which I was going, had been *Milor Beeron's* favourite ride; and before the horse's feet had well begun to clatter on the pavement, he ran briskly up stairs again, I dare say, to tell some other Englishman, in some other solitary room, that the guest who had just departed was Lord *Beeron's* living image." &c.

As soon as the waiter disappears, another *sitter* takes the chair for his portrait.

"There was a postilion, in the course of this day's journey, as wild and savagely good-looking a vagabond, as you would desire to see. He was a tall, stout-made, dark-complexioned fellow, with a profusion of shaggy black hair hanging all over his face, and great black whiskers stretching down his throat. His dress was a torn suit of rifle green, garnished here and there with red; a steeple-crowned hat, innocent of nap, with a broken and bedraggled feather stuck in the band; and a flaming red neck-kerchief hanging on his shoulders. He was not in the saddle, but reposed, quite at his ease, on a sort of low footboard in front of the postchaise, down among the horses' tails—convenient for having his brains kicked out at any moment. To this brigand the *Brave Courier*, when we were at a reasonable trot, happened to suggest the practicability of going faster. He received the proposal with a perfect yell of derision; brandished his whip about his head (such a whip!

it was more like a home-made bow); flung up his heels, much higher than the horses; and disappeared, in a paroxysm, somewhere in the neighbourhood of the axle-tree. I fully expected to see him lying in the road, a hundred yards behind, but up came the steeple-crowned hat again, next minute, and he was seen reposing, as on a sofa, entertaining himself with the idea, and crying, 'Ha! ha! what next. Oh the devil! Faster too! Shoo—hoo—o—o!' (This last ejaculation, an inexpressibly defiant hoot.) Being anxious to reach our immediate destination that night, I ventured, by and by, to repeat the experiment on my own account. It produced exactly the same effect. Round flew the whip with the same scornful flourish, up came the heels, down went the steeple-crowned hat, and presently he re-appeared, reposing as before, and saying to himself, 'Ha! ha! What next. Faster too! Oh the devil! Shoo—hoo—o—o!'

The following is a sketch of Alpine scenery, a snow piece, fresh with the author's first impressions of those awful solitudes,—the barriers of nations,—the oceans of the earth.

"It was late in November; and the snow lying four or five feet thick in the beaten road on the summit, (in other parts the new drift was already deep,) the air was piercing cold. But the serenity of the night and the grandeur of the road, with its impenetrable shadows and deep glooms, and its sudden turns into the shining of the moon, and its incessant roar of falling water, rendered the journey more and more sublime at every step. Soon leaving the calm Italian villages below us, sleeping in the moonlight, the road began to wind among dark trees, and after a time emerged upon a barer region, very steep and toilsome, where the moon shone bright and high. By degrees the roar of water grew louder, and the stupendous track, after crossing the torrent by a bridge, struck in between two massive perpendicular walls of rock that quite shut out the moonlight, and only left a few stars shining in the narrow strip of sky above. Then even this was lost in the thick darkness of a cavern in the rock through which the way was pierced, the terrible cataract thundering and roaring close below it, and its foam and spray hanging in a mist about the entrance. Emerging from this cave, and coming again into the moonlight, and across a dizzy bridge, it crept and twisted upward through the Gorge of Gondo, savage and grand beyond description, with smooth-fronted precipices, rising up on either hand, and almost meeting overhead. Thus we

went climbing on our rugged way higher and higher, all night, without a moment's weariness, lost in the contemplation of the black rocks, the tremendous heights and depths, the fields of smooth snow lying in the clefts and hollows, and the fierce torrents thundering headlong down the deep abyss. Towards daybreak we came among the snow, where a keen wind was blowing fiercely. Having with some trouble awakened the inmates of a wooden house in this solitude, round which the wind was howling dismally, catching up the snow in wreaths, and hurling it away; we got some breakfast in a room built of rough timbers, but well warmed by a stove, and well contrived, as it had need to be, for keeping out the bitter storms. A sledge being then made ready, and four horses harnessed to it, we went ploughing through the snow; still upward, but now in the cold light of morning, and with the great white desert on which we travelled plain and clear. We were well upon the summit of the mountain, and had before us the rude cross of wood denoting its greatest altitude above the sea, when the light of the rising sun struck all at once upon the waste of snow, and turned it a deep red. The lonely grandeur of the scene was then at its height. . . . Taking to our wheels again soon afterwards we began rapidly to descend, passing under everlasting glaciers by means of arched galleries, hung with clusters of dripping

icles, under and over foaming waterfalls, near places of refuge and galleries of shelter against sudden danger, through caverns over whose arched roofs the avalanches slide in spring, and bury themselves in the unknown gulf beneath. Down, over lofty bridges and through horrible ravines, a little shifting speck in the vast desolation of ice and snow, and monstrous granite rocks; down, through the deep Gorge of the *Saltine*, and deafened

by the torrent plunging madly down among the riven blocks of rock into the level country far below. Gradually down by zig-zag roads, lying between an upward and a downward precipice, into warmer weather, calmer air, and softer scenery, until there lay before us, glittering like gold or silver in the thaw and sunshine, the metal covered, red, green, yellow domes and church spires of a Swiss town," &c.

The following is a faithful portrait of the lovely scenery which it describes, and on which our recollection hangs with some touches of pride and satisfaction, for that we were the first, the very first, who ever traversed that beautiful road which winds along this enchanted coast, long before it was opened for public use.

"There is nothing in Italy more beautiful to me, than the coast-road between Genoa and Spezzia. On one side,—sometimes far below, sometimes nearly on a level with the road, and often skirted by broken rocks of many shapes, there is the free blue sea, with here and there a picturesque feluca gliding slowly on; on the other side, are lofty hills, ravines besprinkled with white cottages, patches of dark olive woods, country churches with their light open towers, and country houses gaily painted. On every bank and knoll by the wayside, the wild cactus and aloe flourish in exuberant profusion; and the gardens of the bright villages along the road, are seen, all blushing in the summer-time with clusters of the belladonna, and are fragrant in the autumn and winter with golden oranges and lemons. Some of the villages are inhabited, almost exclusively, by fishermen; and it is pleasant to see their great boats hauled upon the beach, making little patches of shade, where they lie asleep, or where the women and children sit romping and looking out to sea, while they mend their nets upon the shore. There is one town, Camogli, with its little harbour on the sea, hundreds of feet below the road: where families of mariners live, who, time out of mind, have owned coasting-vessels in that place, and have traded to Spain and elsewhere. Seen from the road above, it is like a tiny model on the margin of the dimpled water, shining in the sun. Descended into, by the winding mule-

tracks, it is a perfect miniature of a primitive seafaring town; the saltiest, roughest, most piratical little place that ever was seen. Great rusty iron rings and mooring-chains, capstans, and fragments of old masts and spars, choke up the way; hardy rough-weather boats, and seamen's clothing, flutter in the little harbour, or are drawn out on the sunny stones to dry; on the parapet of the rude pier, a few amphibious looking fellows lie asleep, with their legs dangling over the wall, as though earth or water were all one to them, and if they slipped in, they would float away, dozing comfortably among the fishes; the church is bright with trophies of the sea, and votive offerings, in commemoration of escape from storm and shipwreck. The dwellings not immediately abutting on the harbour are approached by blind low archways, and by crooked steps, as if in darkness and in difficulty of access they should be like holds of ships, or inconvenient cabins under water; and every where, there is a smell of fish, and seaweed, and old rope. The coast-road whence Camogli is described so far below, is famous, in the warm season, especially in some parts near Genoa, for *fire-flies*. Walking there, on a dark night, I have seen it made one sparkling firmament by these beautiful insects; so that the distant stars were pale against the flash and glitter that spangled every olive wood and hill-side, and pervaded the whole air," &c.

The scenery of the marble quarries of Carrara has never, to one's knowledge, been so faithfully, or picturesquely described, as in the present volume. We extract a small portion.

"As you toil and clamber up one of the steep gorges, [*glens that run up into the marble hills,*] having left your girths in water, a mile

or two lower down, you hear, every now and then, echoing among the hills, in a low tone, more silent than the previous silence, a melancholy warning bugle,—

signal to the miners to withdraw. Then, there is a thundering, and echoing from hill to hill, and perhaps a splashing up of great fragments of rock into the air; and on you toil again until some other bugle sounds, in a new direction, and you stop directly, lest you should come within the range of the new explosion. There were numbers of men, working high up in these hills—on the sides—clearing away, and sending down the broken masses of stone and earth to make way for the blocks of marble that had been discovered. As these came rolling down from unseen heads into the narrow valley, I could not help thinking of the deep glen (just the same sort of glen) where the roc left Sinbad the Sailor; and where the merchants from the heights above, flung down great pieces of meat for the diamonds to stick to. There were no eagles here, to darken the sun in their swoop, and pounce upon them; but it was as wild and fierce as if there had been hundreds. But the road, the road down which the marble comes, however immense the blocks! The genius of the country, and the spirit of its institutions, pave the road: repair it, watch it, keep it going! Conceive a channel of water running over a rocky bed, beset with great heaps of stone of all shapes and sizes, winding down the middle of this valley; and *that* being the road—because it was the road five hundred years ago!—Imagine the clumsy carts of five hundred years ago, being used to this hour, and drawn, as they used to be five hundred years ago, by oxen, whose ancestors were worn to death five hundred years ago, as their unhappy descendants are now, in twelve months, by the suffering and agony of this cruel work. Two pair, four pair,

ten pair, twenty pair, to one block, according to its size; down it must come, this way. In their struggling from stone to stone, with their enormous loads behind them, they die frequently upon the spot; and not they alone; for their passionate drivers, sometimes tumbling down in their energy, are crushed to death beneath the wheels. But it was good five hundred years ago, and it must be good now; and a railroad down one of these steeps (the easiest thing in the world) would be flat blasphemy. When we stood aside, to see one of these cars drawn by only a pair of oxen, (for it had but one small block of marble on it) coming down, I hailed, in my heart, the man who sat upon the heavy yoke, to keep it on the neck of the poor beasts—and who faced backward: not before him—as the very devil of true despotism. He had a great rod in his hand, with an iron point; and when they could plough and force their way through the loose bed of the torrent no longer, and came to a stop, he poked it into their bodies, beat it on their heads, screwed it round and round in their nostrils, got them on a yard or two, in the madness of intense pain; repeated all these persuasions, with increased intensity of purpose, when they stopped again; got them on once more; forced and goaded them to an abrupt point of the descent; and when their writhing and smarting, and the weight behind them, bore them plunging down the precipice in a cloud of scattered water, whirled his rod above his head, and gave a great whoop and hallo, as if he had achieved something, and had no idea that they might shake him off, and blindly mash his brains upon the road in the noon-tide of his triumph," &c.

This is a spirited description, but it ends, as usual, with a *comic opera*, performed in the village, which Mr. Dickens honoured with his presence, sitting of course in the stage box.

Mr. Dickens we take to be the only tourist, to whom Pisa would suggest St. Paul's Churchyard, and Mr. Harris, the publisher of children's books.

"The moon was shining when we approached Pisa, and for a long time we could see behind the wall the leaning tower, all awry in the uncertain light; the shadowy original of the old pictures in school-books, setting forth 'the Wonders of the World.' Like most things connected in their first associations with school-books and school-times it was too small. I felt it keenly. It was nothing like so high above the wall as I had hoped. It was another of the many *deceptions practised by Mr. Harris, bookseller, at the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, London.* The tower was a fiction, but this was

reality, and by comparison, a short reality. Still it looked very well, and very strange, and was quite *as much out of the perpendicular as Harris had represented it to be.* The quiet air of Pisa, too, the big guardhouse at the gate, with only two little soldiers in it, the streets with scarcely any show of people in them, and the Arno flowing *quaintly* through the centre of the town, were excellent. So I bore no *malice in my heart against Mr. Harris*, (remembering his good intentions,) but forgave him before dinner, and went out full of confidence to see the tower next morning. I might have known better, but

somehow I had expected to see it casting its long shadow on a public street where people came and went all day. It was a surprise to me to find it in a grave retired place apart from the general resort, and carpeted with smooth green turf. But the group of buildings clustered on and about this verdant carpet, comprising the tower, the baptistery, the cathedral, and the Church of the Campo Santo, is perhaps the most remarkable and beautiful in the whole world, and from being clustered there, together, away from the ordinary transactions and details of the town, they have a singularly venerable and impressive character. It is the architectural essence of a rich old city, with all its common life and common habitations pressed out and filtered away. *Sismondi* compares the tower to the usual pictorial representations in children's books of the Tower of Babel. It is a happy simile, and conveys a better idea of the building than chapters of laboured description. Nothing can exceed the grace and light-

ness of the structure; nothing can be more remarkable than its general appearance. In the course of the ascent to the top (which is by an easy staircase,) the inclination is not very apparent, but at the summit it becomes so, and gives one the sensation of being in a ship that has heeled over through the action of an ebb tide. The effect upon the *low side*, so to speak, looking over from the gallery and seeing the shaft recede to its base, is very startling; and I saw a nervous traveller hold on to the tower involuntarily after glancing down, as if he had some idea of propping it up. The view within from the ground, looking up as through a slanting tube, is also very curious. It certainly inclines as much as the most sanguine tourist could desire. The natural impulse of ninety-nine people out of a hundred who were about to recline upon the grass below it to rest, and contemplate the adjacent buildings, would probably be, not to take up their position under the leaning side, it is so very much aslant," &c.

But from the Tower, and the wonders of early art in the Campo Santo, and the baptistery, and the cathedral with its gates of glory, the author is soon called off to topics more congenial to his pencil.

"If Pisa be the seventh wonder of the world in right of its tower, it may claim to be, at least, the second or third in right of its beggars. They waylay the unhappy visiter at every turn, escort him to every door he enters at, and lie in wait for him with strong reinforcements at every door by which they know he must come out. The grating of the portal on its hinges is the signal for a general shout, and the moment he appears he is hemmed in and fallen upon by heaps of rags and personal distortions. The beggars seem to embody all the trade and enterprise of Pisa.

Nothing else is stirring but warm air. Going through the streets, *the fronts of the sleepy houses look like backs*. They are all so still and quiet, and unlike houses with people in them, that the greater part of the city has the appearance of a city at daybreak, or during a general siesta of the population. Or it is yet more like those backgrounds of houses in common prints, or old engravings, where windows and doors are squarely indicated, and one figure (a beggar of course) is seen walking off by itself into illimitable perspective."

The Coliseum :—

"Go to the Coliseum It is no fiction, but plain, sober, honest truth to say, so suggestive and distinct is it at this hour, that for a moment, actually in passing in, they who will may have the whole great pile before them, as it used to be, with thousands of eager faces staring down into the arena, and such a whirl of strife, and blood, and dust going on there as no language can describe. Its solitude, its awful beauty, and its utter desolation, strike upon the stranger, the next moment, like a softened sorrow; and never in his life, perhaps, will he be so moved and overcome by any sight, not immediately connected with his own affections and afflictions. To see it there, an inch a year; its arches overgrown with green; its doors open to the day; the long

grass growing in its porches; young trees of yesterday springing up on its ragged parapets, and bearing fruit: chance produce of the seeds dropped there by the birds who build their nests within its chinks and crannies; to see its Pit of Fight filled up with earth, and the peaceful cross planted in the centre; to climb into its upper halls, and look down on ruin, ruin, ruin, all about it; the triumphal arches of Constantine, Septimius Severus, and Titus; the Roman Forum; the Palace of the Cæsars; the temples of the old religion, fallen down and gone; is to see the ghost of old Rome, wicked, wonderful, old city, haunting the very ground on which its people trod. It is the most impressive, the most stately, the most solemn, grand, majestic, mournful sight,

conceivable. Never, in its bloodiest prime, can the sight of the gigantic Coliseum, full and running over with the lustiest life, have moved one heart, as it must move all who look upon it now, a ruin. God be thanked; a ruin! As it tops the other ruins; standing there a mountain among graves: so do its ancient influences outlive all other remnants of the old mythology and old butchery of Rome, in the nature of the fierce and cruel Roman people. The Italian face changes as the visiter approaches the city; its beauty becomes devilish; and there is scarcely one countenance in a hundred, among the common people in the streets, that would not be at home and happy in a renovated Coliseum to-morrow. Here was Rome indeed at last; and such a Rome as no one can imagine in its full and awful grandeur! We wandered out upon the Appian Way,

and then went on, through miles of ruined tombs and broken walls, with here and there a desolate and uninhabited house: past the Circus of Romulus, where the course of the chariots, the stations of the judges, competitors, and spectators, are yet as plainly to be seen as in old time: past the tomb of Cecilia Metella; past all inclosure, hedge, or stake, wall or fence: away upon the open Campagna, where, on that side of Rome, nothing is to be beheld but ruin. Except where the distant Apennines bound the view upon the left, the whole wide prospect is one field of ruin. Broken aqueducts, left in the most picturesque and beautiful clusters of arches; broken temples; broken tombs. A desert of decay, sombre and desolate beyond all expression; and with a history in every stone that strews the ground."

The following is one of the most lively and amusing little pictures in the book; a lively representation of what we thought the dullest scene we ever witnessed:—

"Some quarter of an hour of this sort of progress brought us to the Corso; and anything so gay, so bright, and lively as the whole scene there it would be difficult to imagine. From all the innumerable balconies, from the remotest and highest, no less than from the lowest and nearest, hangings of bright red, light green, bright blue, white and gold, were fluttering in the brilliant sunlight. From windows, and from parapets, and tops of houses, streamers of the richest colours, and draperies of the gaudiest and most sparkling hues were floating out upon the street. The buildings seemed to have been literally turned inside out, and to have all their gaiety towards the highway. Shop fronts were taken down, and the windows filled with company, like boxes at a shining theatre; doors were carried off their hinges, and long tapestried groves, hung with garlands of flowers and evergreens, displayed within; builders' scaffoldings were gorgeous temples, radiant in silver, gold, and crimson; and in every nook and corner, from the pavement to the chimney-tops, where women's eyes could glisten, there they danced, and laughed, and sparkled like the light in water. Every sort of bewitching madness of dress was there. Little preposterous scarlet jackets, quaint old stomachers, more wicked than the smartest boddices; Polish pelisses, strained and tight as ripe gooseberries; tiny Greek caps, all awry, and clinging to the dark hair, Heaven knows how; every wild, quaint, bold, shy, pettish madcap fancy had its illustration in a dress; and every fancy was

as dead forgotten by its owner, in the tumult of merriment, as if the three old aqueducts that still remain entire had brought Lethe into Rome upon their sturdy arches that morning. The carriages were now three abreast, in broader places four; often stationary for a long time together; always one close mass of variegated brightness; showing, the whole street-full, through the storm of flowers, like flowers of a larger growth themselves. In some the horses were richly caparisoned in magnificent trappings; in others they were decked from head to tail with flowing ribbons. Some were driven by coachmen with enormous double faces; one face leering at the horses, the other cocking its extraordinary eyes into the carriage; and both rattling again, under the hail of sugar plums. Other drivers were attired as women, wearing long ringlets and no bonnets, and looking more ridiculous in any real difficulty with the horses (of which in such a concourse there were a great many) than tongue can tell, or pen describe. Instead of sitting in the carriages, upon the seats, the handsome Roman women, to see, and to be seen the better, sit in the heads of the barouches, at this time of general license, with their feet upon the cushions—and oh! the flowing skirts and dainty waists, the blessed shapes and laughing faces, the free, good-humoured, gallant figures that they make! There were great vans, too, full of handsome girls—thirty or more together, perhaps—and the broadsides that were poured into and poured out of these fairy fire-ships splashed the air with flowers and bon-

bons for ten minutes at a time. Carriages delayed long in one place would begin a deliberate engagement with other carriages, or with people at the lower windows; and the spectators at some upper balcony or window, joining in the fray and attacking both parties, would empty down great bags of confetti, that descended like a cloud, and in an instant made them white as millers. Still carriages on carriages, dresses on dresses, colours on colours, crowds upon crowds, without end. Men and boys clinging to the wheels of coaches, and holding on behind, and following in their wake, and diving in among the horses' feet, to pick up scattered flowers to sell again. Maskers on foot (the drollest generally) in fantastic exaggerations of court dresses, surveying the throng through enormous eye-glasses, and always transported with an extacy of love on the discovery of any particularly old lady at a window. Long strings of Policinelli laying about them, with blown bladders at the ends of sticks; a waggon full of madmen screaming, and tearing to the life; a coachful of grave mamelukes,

with their horse-tail standard set up in the midst; a party of gipsy-women engaged in terrific conflict with a shipful of sailors; a man-monkey on a pole, surrounded with strange animals with pigs' faces, and lions' tails, carried under their arms, or worn gracefully over their shoulders; carriages on carriages, dresses on dresses, colours on colours, crowds upon crowds without end. Not many actual characters sustained, or represented, perhaps, considering the number dressed; but the main pleasure of the scene consisting in its perfect good temper; in its bright, and infinite, and flashing variety; and in its entire abandonment to the mad humour of the time—an abandonment so perfect, so contagious, so irresistible, that the steadiest foreigner fights up to his middle in flowers and sugar-plums, like the wildest Roman of them all, and thinks of nothing else till half-past four o'clock, when he is suddenly reminded (to his great regret) that this is not the whole business of his existence, by hearing the trumpet sound, and seeing the dragoons begin to clear the street."

Whether Mr. and Mrs. Davis exist anywhere, except in the chambers of Mr. Dickens' fancy, which Queen Mab is continually peopling with creatures of her own, we cannot say; but if creations of the brain, they are such as nature and truth would delight to own. It is wonderful what persons, invisible to all others, men of genius contrive to see!

"We often encountered in these expeditions a company of English tourists, with whom I had an ardent but ungratified longing to establish a speaking acquaintance. They were one Mr. Davis, and a small circle of friends. It was impossible not to know Mrs. Davis's name, from her being always in great request among her party, and her party being everywhere. During the Holy week, they were in every part of every scene of every ceremony. For a fortnight or three weeks before it, they were in every tomb, and every church, and every ruin, and every picture gallery, and I hardly ever observed Mrs. Davis to be silent for a moment. Deep under-ground, high up in St. Peter's, out on the Campagna, and stifling in the Jews' quarter, Mrs. Davis turned up; all the same. I don't think she ever saw anything, or ever looked at anything: and she had always lost something out of a straw hand-basket, and was trying to find it, with all her might and main, among an immense quantity of English halfpence, which lay, like sands upon the sea
a. at the bottom of it. There was a
" Ca always attached to
' been brought over
' or twenty strong, by
' so much as looked at

Mrs. Davis, she invariably cut him short, by saying; 'There, God bless the man! don't worrit me! I don't understand a word you say, and shouldn't if you was to talk 'till you was black in the face.' Mr. Davis always had a snuff-coloured great coat on, and carried a great green umbrella in his hand, and had a slow curiosity constantly devouring him, which prompted him to do extraordinary things, such as taking the covers off urns in tombs, and looking in at the ashes as if they were pickles—and tracing out inscriptions with the ferrule of his umbrella, and saying with intense thoughtfulness, 'Here's a B, you see, and there's a R, and this is the way we goes on in, is it?' His antiquarian habits occasioned his being frequently in the rear of the rest, and one of the agonies of Mrs. Davis and the party in general, was an ever present fear that Davis would be lost. This caused them to scream for him in the strangest places, and at the most improper seasons; and when he came slowly emerging out of some sepulchre or other, like a peaceful ghoul, saying, 'Here I am!' Mrs. Davis invariably replied, 'You'll be buried alive in a foreign country, Davis, and it's no use trying to prevent you.' Mr. and Mrs. Davis, and their party,

had probably been brought from London in about nine or ten days. Eighteen hundred years ago, the Roman legions, under Claudius, protested against being

led into Mr. and Mrs. Davis's country, urging that it lay beyond the limits of the world."

Now let us take another drawing of a similar character.

"Among what may be called the cubs or minor lions of Rome, there was one that amused me mightily. It is always to be found there, and its den is on the great flight of steps, that lead from the Piazza di Spagna, to the church of Trinita del Monte. In plainer words, these steps are the great place of resort for the artists' models, and there they are constantly waiting to be hired. The first time I went up there, I could not conceive why the faces seemed familiar to me; why they appeared to have beset me, for years, in every possible variety of action and costume; and how it came to pass that they started up before me, in Rome, in the broad day, like so many saddled and bridled nightmares. I soon found that we had made acquaintance, and improved it, for several years, on the walls of various exhibition galleries. There is one old gentleman with long white hair, and an immense beard, who, to my knowledge, has gone half through the catalogue of the Royal Academy. This is the venerable or patriarchal model. He carries a long

staff; and every knot and twist in that staff, I have seen faithfully delineated, innumerable times. There is another man in a blue cloak, who always pretends to be asleep in the sun (when there is any), and who, I need not say, is always very wide awake, and very attentive to the disposition of his legs. This is the *dolce far' niente* model. There is another man in a brown cloak, who leans against a wall, with his arms folded in his mantle, and looks out of the corners of his eyes, which are just visible beneath his broad slouched hat. This is the *assassin* model. There is another man, who constantly looks over his own shoulder, and is always going away, but never goes. This is the *haughty* or *scornful* model. As to domestic happiness and holy families, they should come very cheap, for there are lumps of them, all up the steps; and the cream of the thing is, that they are all the falsest vagabonds in the world, especially made up for the purpose, and having no counterparts in Rome or any other part of the habitable globe," &c.

The following is a little piece we have torn off from the picture of an execution of a murderer.

"Nine o'clock struck, and ten o'clock struck, and nothing happened. All the bells of all the churches rang as usual. A little parliament of dogs assembled in the open space, and chased each other, in and out among the soldiers. Fierce-looking Romans of the lowest class, in blue cloaks, russet cloaks, and rags uncloaked, came and went, and talked together. Women and children fluttered, on the skirts of the scanty crowd. One large muddy spot was left quite bare, like a bald place on a man's head. A cigar-merchant, with an earthen pot of charcoal ashes in one hand, went up and down, crying his wares. A pastry-merchant divided his attention between the scaffold and his customers. Boys tried to climb up walls, and tumbled down again. Priests and monks elbowed a passage for themselves among the people and stood on tip-toe for a sight of the knife; then went away. Artists in inconceivable hats of the Middle Ages, and beards (thank Heaven!) of no age at all, flashed picturesque scowls about them from their stations in the throng. One gentleman (con-

nected with the fine arts, I presume) went up and down in a pair of Hessian-boots, with a red beard hanging down on his breast, and his long and bright red hair, plaited into two tails, one on either side of his head; which fell over his shoulders in front of him, very nearly to his waist, and were carefully entwined and braided. . . . Nobody cared, or was at all affected. There was no manifestation of disgust, or pity, or indignation, or sorrow. My empty pockets were tried, several times, in the crowd immediately below the scaffold, as the corpse was being put into its coffin. It was an ugly, filthy, careless, sickening spectacle; meaning nothing but butchery, beyond the momentary interest, to the one wretched actor. Yes! Such a sight has one meaning and one warning. Let me not forget it. The speculators in the lottery, station themselves at favourable points for counting the gout of blood that spirt out, here or there; and *buy that number*. It is pretty sure to have a run upon it," &c.

But let us leave the scaffold and the charnel house, and breathe the fresh-

ness of the air, and inhale the morning sweetness of the breezes coming from Albano's ilex groves.

"The excursions in the neighbourhood of Rome are charming, and would be full of interest were it only for the changing views they afford, of the wild Campagna. But every inch of ground, in every direction, is rich in associations, and in natural beauties. There is Albano with its lovely lake and wooded shore, and with its wine, that certainly has not improved since the days of Horace, and in these times hardly justifies his panegyric. There is squalid Tivoli, with the river Anio diverted from its course, and plunging down headlong, some eighty feet in search of it; with its picturesque temple of the Sybil, perched high on a crag; its minor waterfalls glancing and sparkling in the sun; and one good cavern yawning darkly, where the river takes a fearful plunge, and shoots on, low down, under beetling rocks. There, too, is the villa D'Este, deserted and decaying among groves of melancholy pine and cypress trees, where it seems to lie in state. Then, there is Frascati, and, on the steep above it, the ruins of Tusculum, where Cicero lived, and wrote, and adorned his favourite house (some fragments of it may yet be seen there), and where Cato was born. We saw its ruined amphitheatre on a grey dull day, when a shrill March wind was blowing, and when the scattered stones of the old city lay strewn about the lonely eminence, as desolate and dead as the ashes of a long extinguished fire. One day, we walked out, a little party of three, to Albano, fourteen miles distant; possessed by a great desire to go there, by the ancient Appian way, long since ruined and overgrown. We started at half-past seven in the morning, and within an hour or so were out upon the open Campagna. For twelve miles, we went climbing on, over an unbroken succession of mounds, and heaps, and hills, of ruin. Tombs and temples, overthrown and

prostrate; small fragments of columns, friezes, pediments; great blocks of granite and marble; mouldering arches, grass grown and decayed; ruin enough to build a spacious city from; lay strewn about us.—Sometimes loose walls, built up from these fragments by the shepherds, came across our path; sometimes, a ditch between two mounds of broken stones, obstructed our progress; sometimes, the fragments themselves, rolling from beneath our feet, made it a toilsome matter to advance; but it was always *ruin*. Now, we tracked a piece of the old road, above the ground; now traced it, underneath a grassy covering, as if that were its grave; but all the way was ruin. In the distance, ruined aqueducts went stalking on their giant course along the plain; and every breath of wind that swept towards us, stirred early flowers and grasses, springing up spontaneously, on miles of ruin. The unseen larks above us, who alone disturbed the awful silence, had their nests in ruin; and the fierce herdsmen clad in sheep skins, who now and then scowled out upon us from their sleeping nooks, were housed in ruin. The aspect of the desolate Campagna in one direction, where it was most level, reminded me of an American prairie; but what is the solitude of a region where men have never dwelt, to that of a desert, where a mighty race have left their footprints in the earth from which they have vanished; where the resting-places of their Dead, have fallen like their Dead; and the broken hour-glass of Time, is but a heap of idle dust! Returning, by the road, at sunset; and looking, from the distance, on the course we had taken in the morning, I almost felt (as I had felt when I first saw it, at that hour) as if the sun would never rise again, but looked its last, that night, upon a ruined world," &c.

Mr. Dickens was witness to the ceremonies of Easter, though Protestant eyes have no business there, and Protestant pens are not the pens to describe them: but we must break off—the great clock of St. Peter's is even now striking; we shall be too late if we wait a moment longer. See, the Cardinals' carriages are all standing empty in the shade; and hark, those strains of unearthly music are winding their lingering way through the echoes of the immortal dome of Michael Angelo!

"I think the most popular and most crowded sight (excepting those of Easter Sunday and Monday, which are open to all classes of people), was the Pope washing the feet of thirteen men, representing

the twelve apostles and Judas Iscariot. The place in which this pious office is performed is one of the chapels of St. Peter's, which is gaily decorated for the occasion; the *thirteen* sitting 'all of a

row,' on a very high bench, and looking particularly uncomfortable, with the eyes of Heaven knows how many English, French, Americans, Swiss, Germans, Russians, Swedes, Norwegians, and other foreigners nailed to their faces all the time. They are robed in white; and on their heads they wear a stiff white cap, like a large English porter pot without a handle. Each carries in his hand a nosegay of the size of a fine cauliflower, and two of them on this occasion wore spectacles, which, remembering the characters they sustained, I thought a droll appendage to the costume. There was a great eye to *character*. St. John was represented by a good-looking young man. St. Peter by a grave-looking old gentleman with a flowing brown beard; and Judas Iscariot by such an enormous hypocrite (I could not make out, though, whether the expression of his face was real or assumed), that if he had acted the part to the death, and had gone away and hanged himself, he would have left nothing to be desired. As the two large boxes appropriated to ladies at this sight were full to the throat, and getting near was hopeless, we posted off along with a great crowd, to be in time at the table where the Pope in person waits on these thirteen, and after a prodigious struggle at the Vatican staircase, and several personal conflicts with the Swiss Guard, the whole crowd swept into the room. It was a long gallery, hung with drapery of white and red, with another great box for ladies, who are obliged to dress in black at these ceremonies, and to wear black veils, a royal box for the King of Naples and his party, and the table itself, which, set out like a ball supper, and ornamented with golden figures of the real apostles, was arranged on an elevated platform on one side of the gallery. The counterfeit apostles' knives and forks were laid out on that side of the table which was nearest to the wall, so that they might be stared at again without let or hindrance. The body of the room was full of male strangers, the crowd immense, the heat very great, and the pressure sometimes frightful. It was at its height when the stream came pouring in from the feet washing, and then there were such shrieks and outcries, that a party of Piedmontese dragoons went to the rescue of the Swiss Guard, and helped them to calm the tumult. The ladies were particularly ferocious in their struggles for places. One lady of my acquaintance was seized round the waist, in the ladies' box, by a strong matron and hoisted out of her place; and there was another lady in a back row in the same box who improved her position by sticking

a large pin into the ladies before her. The gentlemen about me were remarkably anxious to see what was on the table; and one Englishman seemed to have embarked the whole energy of his nature in the determination to discover whether there was any *mustard*. 'By Jupiter, there's vinegar!' I heard him say to his friend, after he had stood on tiptoe an immense time, and had been crushed and beaten on all sides. 'And there's oil! I saw them distinctly, in crue's! Can any gentleman in front there see mustard on the table? Sir, will you oblige me? Do you see a mustard pot?' The Apostles, and Judas, appearing on the platform, after much expectation, were marshalled in line, in front of the table, with Peter at the top; and a good long stare was taken at them by the company, while twelve of them took a long smell at their nosegays, and Judas—moving his lips very obtrusively—engaged in inward prayer. Then the Pope, clad in a scarlet robe, and wearing on his head a skull cap of white satin, appeared in the midst of a crowd of cardinals and other dignitaries, and took in his hand a little golden ewer, from which he poured a little water over one of Peter's hands, while one attendant held a golden basin; a second a fine cloth; a third, Peter's nosegay, which was taken from him during the operation. This his Holiness performed, with considerable expedition, on every man in the line, (Judas I observed to be particularly overcome by his condescension); and then the whole Thirteen sat down to dinner, grace said by the Pope. Peter in the chair. There was white wine and red wine; and the dinner looked very good. The courses appeared in portions, one for each Apostle; and these being presented to the Pope, by cardinals upon their knees, were by him handed to the Thirteen. The manner in which *Judas* grew more white-livered over his victuals, and languished with his head on one side, as if he had no appetite, defies all description. *Peter* was a good sound old man, and went in, as the saying is, 'to win; ' eating every thing that was given him (he got the best, being first in the row), and saying nothing to any body. The dishes appeared to be chiefly composed of fish and vegetables. The Pope helped the Thirteen to wine also, and during the whole dinner, somebody read something aloud out of a large book—the Bible, I presume—which nobody could hear, and to which nobody paid the least attention. The cardinals and other attendants smiled to each other from time to time, as if the thing were a great farce; and if they thought so, there is little doubt they were

perfectly right. His Holiness did what he had to do, as a sensible man gets through a troublesome ceremony, and

seemed very glad when it was all over." &c.

When we were in Italy, as we advanced along "the Solar Road," we said to ourselves, "The *south* commences at Terracina!" Afterwards we found that Madame de Staël had made the same remark. Mr. Dickens is now there, sitting, reclining in this very hostelry of ours, and thus he writes—

"How blue and bright the sea, rolling below the windows of the inn so famous in robber stories! How picturesque the great crags and points of rock overhanging to-morrow's narrow road, where galley slaves are working in the quarries above, and the sentinels, who guard them, lounge on the sea shore. All night there is the murmur of the sea beneath the stars; and in the morning, just at daybreak, the prospect suddenly becoming expanded, as if by a miracle, reveals, in the far distance across the sea there, Naples with its islands, and Vesuvius spouting fire! Within a quarter of an hour the whole is gone, as if it were a vision in the clouds, and there is nothing but the sea and sky. The Neapolitan frontier crossed, after two hours' travelling, and the hungriest of soldiers and custom-house officers with difficulty appeased, we enter by a gateless portal into the first Neapolitan town, Fondi: take note of Fondi, in the name of all that is wretched and beggarly. A filthy channel of mud and refuse meanders down the centre of the miserable street, fed by obscene rivulets that trickle from the abject houses. There is not a door, a window, or a shutter, not a roof, a wall, a post, or a pillar, in all Fondi but is decayed and crazy and rotting away. The wretched history of the town, with all its sieges and pillages by Barbarossa and the rest, might have been acted last year. How the gaunt dogs that sneak about the miserable street come to be alive and undevoured by the people is one of the enigmas of the world. A hollow-cheeked and scowling people they are! All beggars; but that's nothing. Look at them as they gather round. Some are too indolent to come down stairs, or are too wisely mistrustful of the stairs, perhaps, to venture, so stretch out their lean hands from upper windows and howl; others come flocking about us, fighting and jostling one another, and demanding incessantly charity for the love of God, charity for the love of the Blessed Virgin, charity for the love of all the Saints. A group of miserable children, almost naked, screaming forth the same petition, discover that they can see themselves reflected in the varnish of the carriage, and begin to dance and make grimaces, that they may have the pleasure of seeing their antics repeated in

this mirror. A crippled idiot, in the act of striking one of them, who drowns his clamorous demand for charity, observes his angry counterpart in the panel, stops short, and thrusting out his tongue, begins to wag his head and chatter. The shrill cry raised at this awakens half a dozen wild creatures, wrapped in frowsy brown cloaks, who are lying on the church steps, with pots and pans for sale. These, scrambling up, approach, and beg *defiantly*. —'I am hungry. Give me something. Listen to me, Signior. I am hungry.'—Then a ghastly old woman, fearful of being too late, comes hobbling down the street, stretching out one hand, and scratching herself all the way with the other, and screaming long before she can be heard, 'Charity, charity; I'll go and pray for you directly, beautiful lady, if you'll give me charity.' Lastly, the members of a brotherhood for burying the dead, hideously masked, and attired in shabby black robes, white at the skirts, with the splashes of many muddy winters, escorted by a dirty priest, and a congenial cross-bearer, come hurrying past. Surrounded by this motley concourse, we move out of Fondi; had bright eyes glaring at us, out of the darkness of every crazy tenement, like glistening fragments of its filth and putrefaction," &c.

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"Why do the beggars rap their chins constantly with their right hands when you look at them? Everything is done in pantomime in Naples, and *that* is the conventional sign for hunger. A man who is quarrelling with another yonder lays the palm of his right hand on the back of his left, and shakes the two thumbs—expressive of a donkey's ears—whereat his adversary is goaded to desperation. Two people bargaining for fish, the buyer empties an imaginary waistcoat pocket when he is told the price, and walks away without a word, having thoroughly conveyed to the seller that he considers it too dear. Two people in carriages meeting, one touches his lips twice or thrice, holds up the five fingers of his right hand, and gives a horizontal cut in the air with the palm. The other nods briskly and goes his way. He has been invited to a friendly dinner at half past five o'clock,

and will certainly come. All over Italy a peculiar shake of the right hand from the wrist, with the forefinger stretched out, expresses a negative—the only negative

beggars will ever understand; but in Naples those five fingers are a copious language," &c.

The Lotteries :—

"There is one extraordinary feature in the real life of Naples at which we may take a glance before we go—the *lotteries*. They prevail in most parts of Italy, but are particularly obvious in their effects and influences here. They are drawn every Saturday. They bring an immense revenue to the government, and diffuse a taste for gambling among the poorest of the poor, which is very comfortable to the coffers of the state, and very ruinous to themselves. The lowest stake is one grain; less than a farthing. One hundred numbers—from one to a hundred inclusive—are put into a box. Five are drawn. Those are the prizes. I buy three numbers. If one of them come up, I win a small prize. If two, some hundreds of times my stake. If three, three thousand five hundred times my stake. I stake (or play as they call it) what I can upon my numbers, and buy what numbers I please. The amount I play I pay at the lottery office, where I purchase the ticket, and it is stated on the ticket itself. Every lottery office keeps a printed book, an universal lottery diviner, where every possible accident and circumstance is provided for, and has a number against it. For instance, let us stake two carlini—about sevenpence. On our way to the lottery office we run against a black man. When we get there we say gravely, 'The Diviner.' It is handed over the counter as a serious matter of business. We look at *black man*, such a number: 'Give us that.' We look at *running against a*

person in the street: 'Give us that.' We look at *the name of the street* itself: 'Give us that.' Now we have our three numbers. If the roof of the theatre of San Carlo were to fall in, so many people would play upon the numbers attached to such an accident in the Diviner, that the government would soon close those numbers, and decline to run the risk of losing any more upon them. This often happens. Not long ago, when there was a fire in the king's palace, there was such a desperate run on fire, and king, and palace, that further stakes on the numbers attached to those words in the Golden Book were forbidden. Every accident or event, is supposed, by the ignorant populace, to be a revelation to the beholder, or party concerned, in connection with the lottery. Certain people who have a talent for dreaming fortunately, are much sought after; and there are some priests who are constantly favoured with visions of the lucky numbers. I heard of a horse running away with a man, and dashing him down, dead, at the corner of a street. Pursuing the horse with incredible speed, was another man, who ran so fast, that he came up, immediately after the accident. He threw himself upon his knees beside the unfortunate rider, and clasped his hand with an expression of the wildest grief. 'If you have life,' he said, 'speak one word to me! If you have one gasp of breath left, mention your age for Heaven's sake, that I may play that number in the lottery!'

Our last quotation must be one that relates to an old friend: for who does not recollect with pleasure the *raven* of Barnaby Rudge? who did not rejoice in his company? grieve at his disappearance?—but he is revived, and as well as ever—not altogether reformed, but he passes the evening of his days with holy men at the monastery of Monte Cassino.

"Away from Naples in a glorious sunrise, by the road to Capua, and then on a three days' journey along bye roads, that we may see on the way the monastery of Monte Cassino, which is perched on the steep and lofty hill above the little town of San Germano, and is lost on a misty morning in the clouds. So much the better for the deep sounding of its bell, which, as we go winding up on mules towards the convent, is heard mysteriously in the still air, while nothing is seen but

the grey mist, moving solemnly and slowly like a funeral procession. Behold, at length, the shadowy pile of building close before us; its grey walls and towers dimly seen, though so near and so vast, and the raw vapour rolling through its cloisters heavily. There are two black shadows walking to and fro in the quadrangle, near the statues of the Patron Saint and his sister; and hopping on behind them in and out of the old arches, is a *raven*, croaking in answer to the bell, and utter-

ing at intervals the purest Tuscan. How like a Jesuit he looks! There never was a sly and stealthy fellow so at home as this raven, standing now at the refectory door, with his head on one side, and pretending to glance another way, while he is scrutinizing the visitors keenly, and listening with fixed attention. What a dull-headed monk the *porter* becomes in comparison! 'He speaks like us!' says the porter: 'quite as plainly.' Quite as plainly, Porter. Nothing could be more expressive than his reception of the peasants who are entering the gate with baskets and burdens. There is a roll in his eye, and a chuckle in his throat, which should qualify him to be chosen Superior of an Order of Ravens. He knows all about it. 'It's all right,' he says. 'We know what we know. Come along, good people. Glad to see you!' How was this extraordinary structure ever built in such a situation, where the labour of conveying the stone,

and iron, and marble, so great a height must have been prodigious? 'Caw,' says the raven, welcoming the peasants. How, being despoiled by plunder, fire, and earthquake, has it risen from its ruins, and been again made what we now see it, with its church so sumptuous and magnificent? 'Caw!' says the raven, welcoming the peasants. These people have a miserable appearance, and (as usual) are densely ignorant, and all beg, while the monks are chaunting in the chapel. 'Caw!' says the raven, 'Cuckoo!' So we leave him, chuckling and rolling his eye at the convent gate, and wind slowly down again, through the cloud. At last emerging from it, we come in sight of the village far below, and the flat green country intersected by rivulets; which is pleasant and fresh to see after the obscurity and haze of the convent—no disrespect to the raven, or the holy friars," &c.

There are in this volume numerous little quaintnesses, obliquities, and oddities of expression, peculiar *locutions*, all Mr. Dickens's own, such as we have been used to in his previous works, modes of thinking and writing that have been habitual to him, that he cannot do without; some very amusing, some overstrained, and not to be swallowed without an effort: they are numerous enough to any one who will look after them; as for instance:—

P. 8. "Queer old towns, draw-bridged, and walled; with odd little towers at the angles, like grotesque faces, as if the wall had put a mask on, and were staring down into the moat. . . . extinguisher-topped turrets, and blink-eyed little casements," &c.—P. 11. "The femme de chambre of the Hotel de l'Ecu d'Or is here, and a gentleman in a glazed cap, with a red beard *like a bosom friend*, who is staying at the Hotel de l'Ecu d'Or, &c.—P. 16. "The courier cuts a joke. The landlord is affectionate, but not weakly so. He bears it like a man."—P. 41. "We sit upon a stone by the door, sometimes, in the evening, like Robinson Crusoe and Friday *reversed*; and he generally relates, towards my conversion, an abridgment of the history of St. Peter—chiefly, I believe, from the unspeakable delight he has in his imitation of the cock."—P. 53. Describing the beggars at Genoa, "Sometimes they are visited by a man without legs, on a little go-cart, but who has such a fresh-coloured, lively face, and such a respectable, well-conditioned body, that he looks as if he had sunk into the ground up to his middle, or had come but partially up a flight of cellar-steps to speak to somebody." Speaking of the loungers in the apothecaries' shops, he says, "They sit so still and quiet that either you don't see them in the darkened shop, or mistake them—as I did one ghostly man in bottle-green, one day, with a hat like a stopper—for horse medicine." Sitting in any of the Catholic churches is likened to "a mild dose of opium." But what shall we say to the following allusion, speaking of the system of washing so prevalent on the Continent,—“The custom is to lay the wet linen which is being operated upon on a smooth stone, and hammer away at it with a flat wooden mallet. This they do as furiously as if they were revenging themselves on *dress in general* for being connected with the

Fall of Mankind." The wild festoons and vine wreaths, which in Italy extend from tree to tree in so graceful and picturesque a manner, must strike every eye; but it is not any imagination that has described "the long line of trees all bound and garlanded together, as if they had taken hold of one another, and are coming dancing down the field." The amphitheatre of Verona has suggested many a picturesque association to the classical traveller, but probably never before that of "being like the inside of a prodigious hat of plaited straw, with an enormously broad brim and shallow crown." These are a few of Mr. Dickens's odd quaintnesses, humorous touches, and conceits—mannerisms of his own—often exciting a smile—a laugh, as often marking how much his favourite recreations and studies are in his daily thoughts; as, for instance, speaking of the Pope's Swiss Guards: "They wear a quaint striped surcoat and striped tight legs, and carry halberts like those which are usually shouldered by those theatrical supernumeraries, who never *can* get off the stage fast enough, and who may be generally observed to *linger in the enemy's camp after the open country, held by the opposite forces, has been split up the middle by a convulsion of nature.*" Upon the whole, after our perusal of this volume, admirers as we are to the full of Mr. Dickens's genius, in his various works of fiction, we hardly feel that the following sentence of an animated historian, whom we have previously mentioned, describing Goldoni's talents and acquirements, would be unjust towards the character of the writer of *Pictures of Italy*, but without allusion to his other productions:—"His life would seem to be spent among actors and play-writers; his acquaintance was with stage heroes and heroines. He had but rare opportunities of an intimate intercourse with the best classes. Like one of our modern tourists, he travelled through, but had hardly leisure to inspect, the world: he saw it through the glare of the stage-lamps. His heroes too often remind us of the green-room; their faded lineaments are apparent through the varnish of their theatrical paint,"* &c.

ON WEATHER MOUNTAINS.

———— "Careful observers
By sure prognostics may foretell a show'r."—*Swift*.

CERTAIN mountains have for many ages received the credit of affording true tokens or prognostics of bad weather, especially of rain. Of these, the earliest of which I can find any record, are Mounts Hymettus and Panhellenium, and which are mentioned by Theophrastus in his work "On the Signs of Rain." That author has there (de Sign. Plur. cap. i. s. 20, p. 787, tom. i. Theophr. Op. à Schneider, Lips. 1818,) written, "Ὑμηττος ἐλάττων, ἄνδρος καλοῦμενος, εἰάν τῳ κοίλῳ νεφέλιον ἔχη ὕδατος

σημεῖον· καὶ εἰάν ὁ μέγας Ὑμηττος τοῦ θέρους λευκὰς ἔχη νεφέλας ἄνωθεν καὶ ἐκ πλαγίου, ὕδατος σημεῖον,—which I translate thus: "The lesser Hymettus, which is called the Arid, if it shall have a small cloud in its cavity, it is a sign of rain: and if the great Hymettus, during summer, shall have white clouds on its summit, and on its side, it is also a sign of rain."

And the following passage relates to Mount Panhellenium,—καὶ εἰάν ἐν Αἰγίνῃ ἐπὶ τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Ἑλλανίου νεφέλη καθίσταται, ὥς τὰ πολλὰ ὕδωρ

* See View of the History and Literature of Italy, in reference to its present state, by L. Marriotti.

γίνεσθαι. (Ibid. s. 24, p. 789.) I have rendered it thus: "and if in Ægina, a cloud shall sit upon the mountain* of the Hellenian Jupiter, rain will most frequently be produced."

Now this latter mountain is named by the earlier Greek writers that of the Hellenian Jupiter, Theophrastus having, Διὸς τοῦ Ἑλληνίου, and Pindar, (Nem. od. 5, v. 19,) Πατέρος Ἑλληνίου; but the later authors more commonly have the Panhellenian Jupiter. Indeed this mountain is expressly termed by Pausanias, (Corinth. cap. 30,) τὸ ὄρος τοῦ Πανελληνίου Διὸς, the mountain of Jupiter Panhellenius; and also, τὸ Πανελλήνιον τὸ ὄρος, — Mount Panhellenium, on which was the magnificent temple of Jupiter, erected by Æacus. I find in the beautiful map of Attica published in Stuart's Athens, vol. iii. (Edit. 1827,) that this mount occupies the southern portion of Ægina, and that it is at this day named "Oros, or Mount St. Elias." And Col. Leake, describing that island, says, "the remainder is mountainous, and may be divided into two parts: a very remarkable conical hill, now called the Oros (τὸ ὄρος), which occupies all the southern extremity, and the ridge of Panhellenium on the north-eastern side." (Travels in the Morea, vol. ii. p. 433.) But the latter part of this description is clearly erroneous, because the Panhellenium and the Oros are one and the same mountain, according to the above account of Pausanias.

The singular conical form and height of the Oros at once decide, besides the retaining of its ancient name, that it is identical with τὸ ὄρος of the last author, inasmuch as there is no other eminence throughout the

whole isle, which is worthy of that term. Moreover, at the present time, this mountain still keeps its character of foretelling rain to the Greek sailors, whenever a cloud† hangs on its summit; and its modern appellation of St. Elias has evidently been conferred upon it in allusion to rain, and to the prognosticating of showery weather. This, I may here remark, is a frequent name for a mountain in modern Greece, and the true origin for it, as I apprehend, is from Elias having prayed for and obtained rain,‡ (James, chap. v., v. 18,) and, therefore, in the early days of Christian superstition he might fairly be considered as the saint of rain and clouds, and not for the following reason, which is suggested by Col. Leake, when mentioning the abrupt and sharp peak of Mount Taygetus, that is now commonly called "Ai Eliá," or Saint Elias, who, like Apollo of old, seems to delight in the protection of lofty summits." (Ibid. vol. i. p. 128.)

Next, of the weather mountains in our own country I will only refer to one, in order to shew that the same opinion has long prevailed in regard to the sign of rain exhibited by it. This mountain is Roseberry Topping, which occupies a prominent situation somewhat to the east of the centre of the beautiful chain of hills called the Cleveland Hills, as seen from the opposite county of Durham, where, as from my earliest boyhood, I have often gazed on it with delight, so I frequently now at the dawn of day look

† Pindar (Olymp. Od. ii. v. 2, 3,) in elegant language calls rain and heavenly showers, the children or offspring of a cloud;

Χρήσις ἔστιν δ' οὐρανίων ὑδάτων
'Ομβρίων παίδων Νεφέλας.

* Some may translate this the temple of Jupiter, but I have rendered it the mountain of Jupiter. It is of little importance which of the two be used, because Pausanias has in these words distinctly written, that the temple of Jupiter was situated upon the Panhellenian mountain; τὸ δὲ Πανελλήνιον, ὅτι μὴ τοῦ Διὸς τὸ ἱερόν, ἄλλο τὸ ὄρος ἀξιόλογον εἶχεν οὐδὲν τοῦτο δὲ τὸ ἱερόν λεγούσιν Διάκον ποιῆσαι τῷ Διῷ.—(Corinth. cap.

‡ It is worth observing that Elias, as St. James says, προσήγαγε, καὶ ὁ οὐρανὸς ὑετὸν ἔδωκε, καὶ ἡ γῆ ἐβλάστησε. . . . So Æacus, who is said to have built the Temple of Jupiter on Mount Panhellenium, in Ægina, sacrificing to Jupiter Panhellenius, and praying, caused it to rain upon the earth. Pausanias (Corinth. cap. 29,) records ὁ μὲν τῷ Πανελληνίῳ Διῷ θύσας καὶ ἐυχόμενος τὴν γῆν ἐποίησεν ὑεσθαι.

upon its conical summit, when just lighted by the rising sun, with extreme pleasure, and often continue to watch the varying tints and lights of the setting sun upon it; and so, I hope, that the decline of my own life may be spent within sight of it, and that my evening may pass unclouded and undisturbed by any storm. The late Mr. Graves, in his History of Cleveland (p. 216), has given the following extract from a very old MS. in the Cott. Lib. (Julius, fol. 455,) of the British Museum:—"Roseberrye Toppinge, which is a marke to the seamen and almanack to the vale, for they have this ould ryme common,—

'When Roseberrye Toppinge wears a cappe,
Let Cleveland then beware a clappe;'

thos indede yt seldome hath a cloude
on yt that some yll weather shortly
followeth yt not."

Also in Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden's Britannia (vol. ii. p. 115, edit. 1772,) I find this statement,—
"Ounesberry Topping, a steep mountain all over green, riseth so high as to appear at a great distance, and it is the landmark that directs sailors, and a prognostic of weather to the neighbours hereabouts; for when its top begins to be darkened with clouds, rain generally follows."

And in the later edition of Camden by Richard Gough (vol. iii. p. 252, edit. 1806,) this account is nearly the same. "Ounsberry Topping, a steep mountain covered all over with verdure, rises distinguishable at a distance as a seamark, and a prognostic of weather to the neighbourhood; for as often as the top is overspread with clouds, rain generally follows."

I believe that these ideas respecting Ounesberry or Roseberry foreboding storms, and especially showers, are still prevalent with the common people of the adjoining districts; and thus the prognostics afforded by this mountain in Cleveland, in comparison with those by the Oros, or the mountain of Jupiter Panhellenius in Ægina, long have been, and at this day are remarkably alike. As the Oros or St. Elias is *par excellence* the mountain of Ægina, so Roseberry Topping is the mountain of its own extensive district, or, as the country people express it, "the biggest

mountain in all Yorkshire." In form also they are somewhat the same, both being peaked or conical; and they are further similar in the position which they occupy, both being visible far and wide, as well for a great distance by land as by sea, and so they both are considered, not only landmarks to travellers, but likewise beacons to sailors.

Among other foreign examples that might be noticed, I will merely bring forward one more, and which, were it for its name alone, I ought not to omit, viz. das Wetterhorn. This appellation, I need scarcely add, signifies "Weatherhorn;" it is the "Stormy Peak," or "Peak of Tempests" of Coxe, and of some other English travellers; and M. Ebel properly describes it as having "sa tête presque constamment voilée de nuages; il sert de Baromètre aux habitans." (p. 207, Manuel du Voyag. en Suisse, edit. 1826).

In conclusion, I must state that the virgin snows of the central or great peak of the Wetterhorn, have been first trodden on last summer by an English traveller (Mr. Speer), who, after much perseverance, scaled its summit, which is one of the loftiest of the Oberland Alps.*

Yours, &c. ARCHÆOLOGUS.

MR. URBAN,

June 8.

I ENTIRELY agree with your correspondent, X. Y., that "there is much fabrication in the published accounts of great families;" and his instances of Spencer and Montague might be increased in no inconsiderable number by the genealogical acumen of a Hunter, a Baker, or a Surtees.

For example, the house of Peachy (late Barons Selsey), descended from a respectable family of Sussex yeomanry, or minor gentry, is made to proceed from the baronial line of Peché, of Cambridgeshire, without even a semblance of truth. Again, what proof is there of the West Indian planter Lascelles deriving his race from those of Dugdale's Baronage? of the London mercer, Ryder, proceeding from the Rythers of Wales? of

* See the account in the Athenæum (p. 1055), for November 1, 1845.

the Damers, from the stock of D'Ameri? of the Berties, from an illustrious line of German exiles? of the Rushouts, from the Roalts? of the Cecils, from the Sitsilts? or of the Townshends, from a Norman baron of the same name, unheard of and unknown in that duchy? Nay, a real critic would give pause ere he admitted the claim of Fielding to legitimate consanguinity with the house of Hapsburg; whilst he could afford only a smile at the invention of the flatterer who could convert the unpromising race of Dawson into scions from the house of Ossune.

I was more particularly attracted to this subject by a slight inquiry, which I had rather contemplated than made, into the origin of the house of Herbert, Marquesses of Powis, and Earls of Pembroke, Montgomery, and Carmarthen; a race indeed sufficiently illustrious in its historical characters, to require no false glare of hypothetical pedigree; but whose real source, from that very circumstance, is not perhaps unworthy of investigation. The common ancestor of the various lines of Herbert is beyond doubt a Welshman, Thomas ap Gwilim ap Jenkin, of Llansanfraed, living in the reign of Richard the Second; who acquired the Castle of Ragland, in Monmouthshire, by his marriage with Maud, daughter of Sir John Morley, lord of that place, which possession is at this day inherited by the Duke of Beaufort, as representative of his ancestress, Elizabeth Herbert, the daughter and heiress of William second Earl of Pembroke of the first creation, married to his direct male ancestor, Charles Somerset, first Earl of Worcester. This Thomas ap Gwilim is said by Collins to have descended in the fifth degree from a Peter Herbert, married "as the British Heralds assert," to Alice, daughter and heir of Brethin Brodespere. To this point there is, I think, sure, at least fair evidence, inasmuch as Reginald Herbert, the son of Peter, inherited Llanhowel through his mother Brethin. But who this Peter Herbert might be, seems a question to Collins himself, who is startled at the

anachronism of the Herald Glover, when that functionary introduces him as the son of Reginald Herbert, the brother and heir of Herbert Fitz-Peter. There is, I presume, sufficient evidence that Herbert Fitz-Peter (who, if not a Baron of the realm, at least held his lands by military service, and appears to have been Lord of Brecknock, among many other possessions) died in 1247, or 1248, leaving Reginald his brother and heir; but whether Reginald himself had a brother named Peter, or whether Reginald had a younger son of that name, or whether one or the other is identified with Peter Herbert, the husband of Alice Brodespere, who, from whatever stock derived, was, I think, the ancestor of the Herberts,—is a matter of doubt, so far as Collins's information extends. The same sort of tangible evidence which proves that Herbert Fitz-Peter died without issue, and left his brother Reginald his heir, shews him also to be the son of Peter Herbert, a baron of the realm in the reign of King John, and that his father, Herbert Fitz-Herbert, was chamberlain to King Stephen, from whom, says Camden (perhaps with passive caution), "the noble family of Herbert deduce their original."—Brit. 233. But if we ascend higher up this mountain of genealogy, to ascertain the precise fountain from whence issued this subsequently potent stream, we are again assailed by the doubt, whether to fix on "Herbert a natural son of Henry the First, or on Henry Fitz-Herbert, chamberlain to the said king."

If your correspondent X. Y. or any other, can throw any light on these difficulties, he will oblige a retired lover of antiquity, who has no means of searching those stores of information which are deposited in our national archives, and who has no longer the opportunity of conveniently consulting those luminaries of genealogy and topography, who, by the diligence, learning, and acuteness which they have brought to the task, have spread so much interest over those objects of their pursuit.

Yours, &c. WILTONENSIS.

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of flagrant commission, which cannot be lightly passed over, will probably strike his lordship's admirers with surprise.

Our ex-chancellor's object, according to the reviewer, "was to give us a more authentic portrait of Voltaire than that presented by Condorcet, in his *Life of Voltaire*;" while, in fact, he has adopted nearly all that biographer's faults. Thus, he states that the poet's father "filled the place of treasurer of the chamber of accounts, an exchequer office of considerable emolument" (page 12); words borrowed from Condorcet, but M. Le Pan, another biographer, demonstrably shows from the existing registers of the office, that the situation held by Arouet, the father, was a subordinate one, and Voltaire's own correspondence with Thériot, under date of 24 September, 1724, and with Madame de Bernières, in the month of July, 1725, &c. represents the derived salary as inconsiderable. To the former he writes, "Nos affaires de la chambre

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GENT. MAG. VOL. XXVI.

view, No. 36, for a more enlarged development of this and other associated misstatements of Lord Brougham's hasty production.)

His lordship, at page 79, says that on the whole there seems no sufficient reason to question the Platonic character of Voltaire's intercourse with Madame Du Châtelet, which the reviewer passing notes as a mistake; but distinct evidence of its criminality, open and unveiled, is deducible from Voltaire's correspondence, and attested by an accumulation of contemporaneous testimony, which assures us that the lady had been rather prodigal of her favours; for amongst her previous lovers, the Duke of Richelieu was beyond doubt a successful one, and both during and after Voltaire's intercourse, the handsome Marquis de St. Lambert was admitted to her bed. He was indeed the father of the child whose birth caused her death, for which Voltaire bitterly reproached him, and sympathised with the passive husband on this consequence of the triumph obtained by their younger rival over both. It is singular enough that the two most celebrated men of the age were thus sacrificed to the superior personal attractions of St. Lambert; for, some few years after, he was preferred to J. J. Rousseau, by Madame de Houdetôt, the eccentric Genevan's only genuine love.

The reviewer truly observes, that Lord Brougham most erroneously ascribes to Voltaire the merit of having been the first to throw new light on the early history of Rome. Perizonius, in his "*Animadversiones Historicae, in quibus quam plurima in priscis Romanarum rerum auctoribus notantur*," (Amsterd. 1685, 8vo), had long preceded him in the same line; as did Vico, in his "*Cinque Libri de Principj d'una Scienza Nuova*," first published at Naples, in 1725; and again, Beaufort in his "*Dissertations sur l'Incertitude des cinq premiers siècles de l'Histoire Romaine*," which appeared in 1738. All these, with others, had expressed the views more recently unfolded by Niebuhr; whereas Voltaire's observations first met the public eye in an article of the *Encyclopédie*, printed in 1757.

At page 108, our learned lord says,

that "the best of Voltaire's romances are *Zadig*, one beautiful chapter of which our Parnell has versified and improved in his *Hermit*; the *Ingenu*, and, above all, *Candide*." Now, as to the first, Parnell died in 1717, before Voltaire had ever published a page in prose, and anterior by thirty-one years to his *Zadig*, here represented as our countryman's model! This chapter of *Zadig* pillaged from, and not borrowed by, Parnell, is the twentieth; and the discovery of the plagiarism by Fréron, became the source of Voltaire's deadly hatred. "Ce n'est pas assez de rendre Fréron ridicule; l'écraser est le plaisir," wrote the *patriarche* to D'Argental, the 15th February, 1761. He similarly persecuted and denounced to the higher powers many more objects of his enmity; Maupertuis, La Beaumelle, Jore, the two Rousseaus, Des Fontaines, &c.; for if he preached, he certainly did not practise, toleration. In reference to the tale of *Candide*, Lord Brougham affirms "that Dr. Johnson spoke of it with unstinted admiration, professing that had he seen it he should not have written his *Rasselas*." On two occasions only do we find Johnson allude to *Candide*; at page 331 of the first, and 221 of the fourth volume of Boswell, in Croker's 8vo. edition; and in neither is his lordship's assertion supported. "Voltaire's *Candide* is wonderfully similar in its plan and conduct to *Rasselas*," observes Boswell, adding, "in so much that I have heard Johnson say, that if they had not been published so closely one after the other, it would have been in vain to deny that the scheme of that which came latest was taken from the other." Here, surely, Johnson's language by no means conveys the sense attributed to it, "that had he seen the *Candide*, he would never have written his own tale." And when in the fourth volume we find him remark, "that *Candide* had more power in it than any thing that Voltaire had written," we must bear in mind, that Johnson's depreciation of Voltaire's talents reduces this relative merit to a very slender eulogy, expressive certainly of no special admiration, as averred by Lord Brougham. Johnson's words are therefore manifestly misconstrued.

use, afterwards so perverted in his commentaries on Shakspeare, whom he calls a *Merry-andrew*, in a letter to D'Alembert, 10th Aug. 1774.

A striking picture, asserts Lord Brougham, (at page 128,) of Voltaire's powers of conversation is given by Goldsmith, who passed an evening in his company about the year 1754. No man whom he had ever seen excelled Voltaire, and "Goldsmith *had* lived with the most famous wits of the world, especially of his own country with Burke, Windham, Johnson, Beauchamp, Fox," &c. There arose a dispute in the party upon the English taste and literature—Diderot was the first to join battle with Fontenelle, who defeated him easily. "Voltaire, continues Goldsmith, remained silent and passive for a long while. At last, about midnight, he began and spoke for nearly three hours. Never was I so much charmed, nor ever was so

general at Toulouse, where, in 1793, I heard several impartial and most respectable persons, witnesses of the trial, maintain the full justice of the sentence, though my own impression of the unhappy man's having fallen a victim to popular delusion continued unchanged. I might here again refer to the columns of this Magazine, but, in fact, scarcely can any of Lord Brougham's multitudinous aberrations be cited which will not be encountered by an anticipated correction in this journal. See in the number for December 1838, page 596, and in that for November 1839, p. 498, and a special article in that for December 1842, on his lordship's "Political Philosophy," with numerous occasional indications of incidental errings; but his lordship's carelessness of inquiry or assertion is, in truth, most glaring, while in daily increase, as he continues to write on subjects not within the sphere of his personal observation, such as his sketches of British contemporary statesmen, which are always replete with instruction and entertainment.

But of all the strange and anomalous views of Lord Brougham, his construction of blasphemy in the work before us, and removal of the imputation from Voltaire, must appear most flagrant. Without, however, quoting his words, for the sophism which they convey has occupied considerable room in his volume, we may oppose to him Blackstone's distinct contradiction of the interpretation. "The fourth species of offences," states that author (book iv. chap. 4), "more immediately against God and religion, is that of *blasphemy* against the Almighty, by denying his being or providence, or by contumelious reproaches of our Saviour Christ. Whither also may be referred all profane scoffing at the Holy Scripture, or exposing it to contempt and ridicule." Now the slightest acquaintance with Voltaire's works will shew that nearly all the lucubrations of his old age, exclusive of various attacks on Christianity in his younger days, were aimed at the subversion of the Christian creed, and revelation in general, by every engine of contumely and ridicule. His *Facéties*, *Philosophical Dictionary*, &c. have hardly another object, which is pursued with virulence, but of which we

forbear soiling these pages with examples. To prove, however, that his warfare—his constant exhortation—"Ecrasez l'infâme," had an unequivocal application to Christianity in its comprehensive sphere, and was not directed against his native faith solely, from a mass of evidence I shall briefly cite his letter of 26th June, 1765, to his confederate in evil, Helvetius:—"Nous avons," says he, "des livres qui démontrent la fausseté et l'horreur des dogmes chrétiens; mais nous aurions besoin d'un ouvrage qui fît voir combien la morale des vrais philosophes l'emporte sur celle du christianisme." And, in a letter to the Empress Catharine, the 4th April, 1771, he earnestly supplicates her "d'engager Aly-Bey de faire rebâtir le temple de Jérusalem," with the obvious design of disproving, by visible demonstration, the prophesied doom and irrevocable fall of that sacred edifice.

Our learned lord, however, would gladly confine the eternal denunciation, "Ecrasez l'infâme," in appliance to Voltaire's parental creed, the asserted corruptions of which, flashing on his hero's precocious mind, the noble biographer presents as the cause and palliation of his religious infidelity. "He is not to be blamed," adds his lordship, "for having begun to doubt the truths of Christianity, in consequence of his attention having originally been directed to the foundations of the system, by a view of the falsehoods which have been built upon those truths." (page 6.) On this deduction of source and emanating consequence we must, in fairness of argument, trace and acknowledge, from a consonance of result, an identity of cause; and, if so, are not all the dissident persuasions from the Church of Rome equally amenable for the spiritual perversion of their original communicants? Must we not, therefore, in parity of reasoning, impute to our established Church, and to the other sections of Christianity, the religious delinquency of the Bolingbokes, Shaftesburys, Chesterfields, the Hobbes, Tindalls, Chubbs, Collins, Halleys, Humes, Gibbons, Adam Smiths, Paynes, Horne Tookes, Carlises, Sandersons, &c. &c. among ourselves; and abroad, of Frederick of Prussia, Catharine of Russia, (born and educated in

the Protestant faith,) with most of the professors of Protestant Germany, Kant, Hegel, Weisse, Bauer; also those of Geneva and its pastors, as described by D'Alembert in 1757, and confirmed by the very recent testimony of Mr. S. Laing? (Notes of a Traveller, page 326.) Nor should we omit in this unhallowed list the conspicuous names of Bayle, Strauss, Holbach, the Chevalier Bunsen, Franklin, Jefferson, with numerous other professed or virtual infidels. And, though less notorious, not less certain is the absence of Christian faith in those constantly invoked pillars of our established creed and constitution, the great Chatham, and his equally renowned son. For this melancholy fact we have the high authority of the benevolent Wilberforce, the younger Pitt's bosom friend for many years, who, in a confidential letter of his correspondence (vol. ii.), mournfully dwells on the subject to his friend Mr. Gisborne. "Lord Chatham, I fear, died without the smallest thought of God," says the celebrated philanthropist. And of the son he states that, in his final hour, this great minister was alike indisposed to perform any religious act, though he allowed his college tutor, Dr. Tomline, then Bishop of Lincoln, rather reluctantly, it would appear, to read a prayer, which the dying statesman had at first objected to hear. No further intercourse of a sacred nature, Mr. Wilberforce apprehended, took place before or after, and the narrative of the public prints could not, he adds, be true. But with far more energy of assertion, we are assured by Lady Hester Stanhope, an attendant of the death-bed, "that her uncle, William Pitt, never went to church, or talked of religion, while Dr. Pretymann (the same as Tomline) thought proper to put into his dying mouth some pious aspirations.—*A decided * lie*," adds her uncourteous ladyship, who participated in the misfortune of family unbelief. We thus see to what extent of undesirable responsibility Lord Brougham,

* *Decided* is the enervated substitute of this eccentric female's original and more characteristic epithet of *d—d*, by her considerate biographer, as I have heard, and may, however unladylike the uttered expression was, easily believe.

in the intensity of his aversion to one creed, exposes all others, of which severally some representative will be here discoverable.

His lordship overlooks, or passes without corresponding animadversion, the vile and odious devices which Voltaire unscrupulously practised and recommended to his votaries, in propagation of his anti-Christian warfare. "Mentez, mes amis—mentez—non pas timidement, non pas pour un temps, mais hardiment et toujours," he unblushingly wrote to his friend Thériot, the 21st of October, 1736. And the decease of every eminent writer was sure to be followed by some posthumous publication attributed to him, however contradictory to his principles. New editions, too, were printed of various esteemed works, such as "Pascal's Thoughts," "Euler's Letters," &c. interpolated with passages, in utter estrangement of the object of these assertors of Christianity. His niece, Madame Denis, used little delicacy in characterising Voltaire: "L'amour de l'argent vous tourmente; ne me forcez pas de vous haïr,"—expressions which his lordship indulgently interprets as applied to her uncle's temper, but which surely bear a much more comprehensive construction; as still more explicitly does the succeeding sentence, "Vous êtes le dernier des hommes par le cœur."

Our learned peer, I may observe, has omitted Voltaire's appropriate and indignant reply to the Chevalier de Rohan-Chabot's insolent demand as to who he was after their altercation at the hôtel of the duke of Sully, "Je suis le premier de mon nom, et vous le dernier du vôtre," an antithesis which, in his "Rome Sauvée," he makes Cicero retort on Catiline; and Voltaire often acted the part of Cicero in this piece, by far the most successful of his personal exhibitions, on his own theatre.

"Mon nom commence en moi; de votre honneur jaloux,
Tremblez que votre nom ne finisse en vous."

Many, very many other omissions in this biography, and some of importance to the subject, I could indicate or supply, did my prescribed bounds permit me; but, on the other hand, what are we to think of the ex-keeper of the royal conscience, who, in reference to

a work of deepest obscenity and profanation, coolly writes at page 58,—“The Pucelle was begun to *amuse* him while obliged to fly from Paris in 1734, by the persecutions he suffered on account of his “Letters on England.” This, truly, is a singular innocence of expression applied to one of the most infamous and corruptive productions of perverted talent or debauched imagination, though his lordship had, in a previous page (42), more suitably adverted to this abominable poem.

Still, with your reviewer, whose discriminative taste and impartiality of judgment, in weighing the merits and defects of the learned peer's composition, I cannot but applaud, I cordially agree in commending his lordship's critical remarks on Voltaire's dramatic poems and minor effusions, when the latter are not licentious; but his lordship much overrates the *Henriade*. Hayley, in his *Essay on Epic Poetry*, has not ill characterised it:

“Thy verse displays, beneath an epic name,
Wit's flinty spark for Fancy's solar flame.”

Though praised by Lord Chesterfield for its *good sense*, and exalted far beyond its value by Marmontel, it is not read. Of his comedies,* they are utter failures, all; but some of the tragic compositions are of high merit, such as *Mérope*, *Zaïre*, with one or two more. Napoleon, however, who, according to M. Thiers, in his recent publication on the Consulate and Empire, “avait autant d'esprit que Voltaire,” (livre vi.) entertained no advantageous opinion of the poet's dramatic genius. In Las Casas (Avril, 22—25, 1816) we read: “Racine et Voltaire ont fait les frais de ces soirées. *Phédre*, *Athalie*, qui nous étaient lues par l'Empereur, ont fait nos délices. Il ajoutait des observations et des commentaires, qui leur donnaient un nouveau prix. Mahomet, au contraire, a été l'objet de sa plus vive critique,” &c. “Il est étonnant,” proceeded the Ex-Emperor, “combien peu Voltaire supporte la lecture. On ne croira qu'avec peine, qu'au moment de la révolution Voltaire eût détroné Corneille et Racine.” Elsewhere, Napoleon says that

* In his *Nanine*, we find this verse of ill-sounding alliteration.

“Non, il n'y a rien que Nanine n'honore!”

Voltaire was “*boursoufflé, peu naturel*,” though he highly eulogized a particular scene of “*Œdipe*.” Had Corneille lived under the imperial sway, he would have been created a Prince; and of that great poet it may not be generally known, that Charlotte Corday, the patriotic Judith who rid the world of the monster Marat, the 17th July, 1793, was the fifth in descent from him. On the subject of literature, we may also observe that Lord Brougham, in designating the elder, or Jean Baptiste Rousseau, calls him “a midling writer,” though long the acknowledged, the undisputed head of the lyric poets of his country, unless, indeed, his supremacy may now be contested by Béranger, a more popular, from the national character of his songs, but surely not a superior writer. Had his lordship confided less in his own, and more in the critical judgment of the French on Rousseau's productions, he must have expressed himself in very different language of him who, for many years, was distinguished as “*le grand Rousseau*.” In similar depreciation of first-rate powers of composition, and I may truly add with equal incompetency of estimating the idiom and style of France, he has asserted that, with the exception of his “*Confessions*,” Jean Jacques Rousseau wrote in inferior French. (*Statesmen*, vol. ii. p. 218.) But the universal voice of France places the “citizen of Geneva” in the first line of her eloquent and impressive authors; and now, for nearly a century, he stands unmoved from this elevated rank and unsurpassed height of fame, however reprehensible in moral or political doctrine he may be considered.

At page 121, our learned peer confidently avers “that Voltaire had outlived *all* his detractors, all his quarrels;” another proof, were it required, of his imperfect acquaintance with French literature, or its contributors. Many of his adversaries, in fact, survived the *Patriarche*, among whom we may name the just-mentioned Rousseau (J. J.), to whom he had applied the unseemly epithets of “*polisson—valet de Diogène—une âme pétrie de boue et de fiel*,” &c. because his most successful rival in literary supremacy. The Abbé Coger, whom he nicknamed “*Coge Pecus*,” the Abbés

Nonotte, Berthier, and Guénée, with the magistrate M. de Pompignan, and Larcher the learned translator of Herodotus, also survived him, besides several others, less publicly known. Larcher's death, in 1812, was posterior to Voltaire's by 34 years. He had attracted the irritable poet's hate by the detection of various chronological blunders.

Voltaire's ardent and successful exertions to rescue the memories of Calas and Lally, victims of variant prejudices, from enduring stain, well justify his lordship's encomiums; but, though the cruel sentence on young La Barre deserves, in its unmeasured excess, the deepest reprobation, yet the destruction of a public crucifix, and chant in public of impious songs, to the horror and scandal of the people, should not surely be lightly overlooked as unnoticeable indiscretions, such as Voltaire, with consonant feelings, represents the offences. Very different was the light in which those acts struck the Great Frederick, who, infidel though he was, thus addressed Voltaire, the 7th of August, 1766:—"La scène qui s'est passée est tragique; mais n'y a-t-il pas de la faute de ceux qui ont été punis? . . . Il ne faut pas que la philosophie encourage de pareilles actions, ni qu'elle fronde des juges qui n'ont pu prononcer autrement qu'ils ont fait. La tolérance ne doit pas s'étendre à autoriser l'effronterie, et la licence de jeunes étourdis, qui insultent audacieusement à ce que le peuple révère." In the unfortunate youth's pocket, when arrested, was found a volume of Voltaire's *Philosophical Dictionary*, the source of his perversion, the instigator of his deeds, and, by consequence, the virtual cause of his fate.

Our noble and learned author's aberrations, the reader may be assured, are by no means confined to the instances here produced; but these appear the most prominent, and will sufficiently characterize his achievement, more especially when supported, as we may expect, by the coinciding, in substance, though varying in form, course of evidence adopted by the reviewer, who has here preceded me. Abundant, too, have been found in the other articles of his volume, scientific and literary, the field and harvest of

critical animadversion; and his lordship's fame will assuredly be little enhanced by the late rapid emanations of his pen, except, as before mentioned, on personages and events stamped on his own recollection. He abuses his facility of composition; but, as has been pointedly said, "easy writing is damned hard reading;" and, with all due admission of his lordship's multiplied attainments, Boileau's lines on Scudéry's similar hastiness of publication, may not be altogether inapplicable to some of his later productions.

"Bienheureux Scudéry, dont la fertile plume
Peut tous les mois sans peine enfanter un
volume,
Ses écrits, il est vrai, sans force et languissants,
. . . . trouvent pourtant, quoi qu'on puisse
dire, [les lire."
Un marchand pour les vendre et des gens pour
Satire 11, v. 77—83.

Transferring the further consideration of his lordship's biography of the celebrated arch-infidel to your able critic,

I am, &c.

J. R.

MR. URBAN,

May 15.

I VENTURE to correct an error into which the authoress of a highly interesting work, recently published, appears to have fallen, in her prefatory remarks upon a letter from Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk, to her brother, Lord Stafford, forming No. 87 of the "Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies of Great Britain."

Miss Wood observes, that the date of the letter "must be posterior to 1547, when Henry Stafford was restored to the title of Lord Stafford," and quotes an error of Dugdale, without wholly correcting it, viz. that Henry, the restored Baron Stafford, and lady Ursula his wife, had only one daughter, "who afterwards married Sir William Neville, of Chevey."*

The assumption that the date of the letter was posterior to 1547, when Lord Stafford was restored to his baronial honours as a peer of the realm, appears to be based solely on the expression, "Lady Stafford," as applied by the Duchess of Norfolk to

* The manifest error of "*Chevey*," for Chebsey, appears to have arisen with the printer, as the passage referred to in the Baronage clearly gives "*Chebsey*."

her brother's wife. I apprehend that the only conclusion as to date which can be drawn from this expression is, that the letter was not written before 1531. In that year, the son and natural heir of the attainted Duke of Buckingham, by a slight glimmering of royal favour, became possessed in fee simple of a very small yet important part of his ancient hereditary estates, which, by peculiar custom, as old at least as the reign of Edward I. conferred on its possessor the title or appellation of *baron*, or *lord*. The case referred to is a royal grant, tested 15 July, 23 Hen. VIII. (1531),* of the castle and manor of Stafford, with all its members, &c. in these formal words, "*Henrico Stafford Domino Stafford et Ursule uxori ejus et heredibus suis de corporibus eorum legitime procreatis*;" the word "*Domino*," as a title applied to him, occurring five times in the grant. The presence and use of the title of lord in this grant, the grantee not being at the time restored nor elevated to the dignity and privileges of a peer of the realm, either by Act of Parliament or new creation, may be taken as evidence, that in the reign of Henry VIII. the crown recognized the right of the possessor of the castle and manor of Stafford, &c. to the style and title of lord or baron, as being vested in the tenure of that land barony, whilst, on the other hand, it confirmed the principle enunciated by the law, said to have been passed after the battle of Evesham and surrender of Kenilworth,† circa 1266-7, and established by Edward the First and his successors, viz. that tenure by barony gave no right to demand a writ of summons to Parliament, nor claim to the dignity, rank, and privilege of a peer of the realm.‡ Further weight is added to this evidence from the fact of the title being applied to Lord Stafford on two other occasions. In the calendar to the Close Rolls of 26 Hen. VIII. (1534) is this entry, viz. "*Indentura facta per Henricum dominum Stafford et alios Johanni Corbett*

armigero;" and in that of the Pat. Rolls of 31 Hen. VIII. (1539) p. 3, there is this, "*Rex, 9^o die Julii, concedit literas patentes de Innotessimus pro Domino Stafford de castello et manerio de Caus*," &c.

Upon the quality of the tenure of Stafford Castle, &c. as the *caput baroniæ*, I may further remark that in the reign of Edw. I. prior to the first regularly constituted Parliament in 23 Edw. I. and before the issuing of the earliest special writ of summons to Parliament to a member of the Stafford family (which did not take place till the summoning the Parliament of 27 Edw. I.) the possessors of the castle and manor of Stafford, by virtue of tenure, are, in several writs of summons for military service, and in every such case, called "*baro*," or "*le Baron de Staff*."§ This is a remarkable peculiarity, of which there is no other instance on record until 22 Edw. I. when John de Greystok was summoned to a council as "*Baro de Greystok*." In every case of a summons to Parliament from 27 Edw. I. down to the charter creating Ralph Baron of Stafford an Earl, 25 Edw. III. the writs to the Staffords were directed to them as Barons of Stafford; and with the sole exception of the Greystoks the custom was peculiar to this family.|| It is therefore probable, that, in consequence of the grant of 23 Hen. VIII. Lord Stafford assumed, and his circle of relatives and friends applied to him, the title of Lord in 1531, which was 16 years before his restoration to the dignity and privileges of a peer of the realm, by a patent creation of Baron to him and the heirs male of his body in 1 Edw. VI.

Returning to the subject of the date of the Duchess of Norfolk's letter,—there are very strong reasons for concluding that it could not have been written in, or after 1545. In that year, the chief subject of the Duchess's letter, her youngest niece Dorothy Stafford,

§ Close Rolls, 5 E. 1, dors. m. 12; Welsh Rolls, 10 E. 1, dors. m. 7 and 10; the same, 11 E. 1, dors. m. 2 and 3; the same, 15 E. 1, dors. m. 10.

|| Summonses, printed in the Appendix to the Reports on the Dignity of a Peer and the same Reports.

* Pat. Rolls, 23 H. 8, p. 2, m. 36.

† Hallam's Middle Ages, Camden's Britannia, and Banks's Baronage.

‡ Reports on the Dignity of a Peer.

who was born in 1526,* became the wife of William Stafford;† and it is quite clear from the tone of the letter and postscript, that her niece was not married at the time of the duchess's writing. William Stafford, her husband, was second son of Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Blatherwick, who died 22 Sept. 1545. He had before married Mary, the sister of Queen Anne Boleyn, and widow of William Cary, esquire of the body to Henry VIII. which Mary died 30 July, 1543.‡ In 1545, the year of his marriage with Dorothy Stafford, he was dubbed a knight by the Earl of Hertford, in Scotland, on 23 Sept.§ In consequence of this second alliance, his elder brother, Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Blatherwick, demised to him the manor of Chebsey, co. Stafford.||

In the pedigree of Stafford, in Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 157, this match is correctly stated, viz. "Dorothea, ux. Will. Stafford de Chebsey Mil.;" and the error respecting it at p. 171, quoted by Miss Wood, is in the Bodleian copy of the Baronage corrected by Dugdale's own hand.

Regarding the other daughters of Henry Lord Stafford, whom Dugdale entirely omits, the names of five, besides Dorothy, are recorded in a pedigree in the Harleian Collection,¶ viz. Anne, Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, and Susan. In Vincent's copies of the Visitations of Staffordshire in 1583 and 1614, in the Heralds' College, only Mary and Dorothy are mentioned, and the former as not having married.

Yours, &c. BENJ. W. GREENFIELD.

MR. URBAN, *Huddersfield, May 1.*

AT the instance of some of your philological readers, I once more resume the subject of the affinities of

languages. After submitting to your readers a few other instances in proof of an original connection between the Sanscrit and the Hebrew, or a language of which the Hebrew is a dialect, I shall proceed to show a similar, and yet more evident, affinity subsisting between the Sanscrit and the Greek and Latin languages. It is evident, in a subject which presents so wide a field of speculation to the philological student, that a cursory glance is all that can be aimed at in a paper like the present. And I am unwilling even to attempt more on the present occasion, not only because I have already presumed too much on the patience of your readers, but because this part of my subject has already engaged the attention of an individual,* who has brought to bear upon this subject a rare union of transcendent learning and deep research, and who has opened a rich mine of philological treasures to the future classical student. To his very masterly work therefore I most strenuously recommend such of your readers as, like myself, are labourers in this unfrequented vineyard, in which there is so much unbroken ground to engage, and so rich a promise of harvest to reward, their best and most ardent exertions.

It will very soon be evident to every philological inquirer that not many ages could have elapsed after the time of Noah, before a multiplication of languages occurred, if indeed there had not been the more sure warrant of scripture itself for this interesting fact. There would be a difficulty in accounting for the almost total disuse of the primitive tongue, by one portion of the descendants of Noah, on any other ground than the one recorded in scripture itself, the special interposition of divine wisdom, in order to answer one great end—the dispersion of the human race; and the moment we admit such miraculous interference (of which no sincere Christian can for an instant doubt) we have a ready solution of every difficulty. We have no evidence to show which was the first shoot from the parent stem, whether it bore a resem-

* Stafford MSS. in the possession of Lord Bagot, which date corresponds with those given in her monumental inscription in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

† Harl. MSS. 381, f. 149, and 4031, f. 118.

‡ Esc. 35 H. 8, and Harl. MS. 640, p. 197.

§ Harl. MS. 6063, art. 31.

|| Chetwynd's Coll. as quoted in Campbell's Stafford Peerage, and Erdeswick's Staffordshire.

¶ Harl. MS. 2096, fol. 176 b.

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* Dr. Pritchard on the Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations.

blance to the Sanscrit, or the Celtic, or the earliest Egyptian, or some yet undiscovered or now extinct language. All is left to conjecture, except that, in the Semitic languages, we believe the Arabic and the Syriac to be early dialects of the primitive language. It is a waste of time however to discuss the relative pretensions of the Semitic languages to priority in point of date, seeing that all of them were originally one and the same language. Part only of the descendants of Noah spoke the Semitic languages; how soon the other descendants of the great Patriarch began to lose their original language may be inferred from the evidence of scripture itself; but the same authority does not afford us any clue sufficient to enable us to decide which was the first great change. One of the largest migrations represented by the book of Genesis were descended from Gomer, whom Josephus calls the founder of the Gomerites, who (he says) are now by the Greeks called Gauls and Galatians; Cæsar says, the Gauls were called Celtæ, "Qui ipsorum linguâ Celtæ, nostrâ Galli appellantur."

Javan יָוָן is the name of one of the sons of Japhet, (Greek Ἰών, son of Xyθος,) Gen. x. 2, and hence the country possessed by his posterity, and from the context, in which it is afterwards found, Greece generally.* It is not in our power to prove that the oldest language yet in existence may not have been preceded by one much older, always excepting the Hebrew, which was either itself the most ancient, or a dialect of what was the most ancient language. But though we have no such evidence of the period when those ancient languages now handed down to us under the name of Sanscrit, Celtic, Coptic, &c. derived their origin, yet, with respect to some of them, successive discoveries have made it very clear that no long period could possibly have elapsed after the Deluge ere they were the spoken language of a portion of mankind. I have already in a

* Is. lxxv. 19; Ezek. xxvii. 13; Danl. viii. 21; and in Joel iv. 6, and it can scarcely admit of a doubt, the first inhabitants of the country, afterwards called Hellas, were the sons of Javan.

former paper alluded to the great antiquity of the Sanscrit, I mean the earliest form of Sanscrit by whatever name it was originally called. To the instances of Semitic origin of Sanscrit words already enumerated, I will take this opportunity of adding a few others, and I am much deceived if a more elaborate investigation of this subject, especially the substitution of the form of reading from left to right, instead of that used by the Hebrews, and the frequent marks of transposition to be found in many words in languages of a later date, may not enable us to trace a relationship betwixt many more words in each of these languages than we have hitherto detected.

We have no evidence to show at what period the practice of writing from right to left was discontinued by the Greeks, by whom, in the earliest ages of Greece, it is well known the mode of writing from right to left was as commonly adopted* as by the Hebrews. Whether the same was the case with the Sanscrit and other ancient languages in their earliest periods, has not, as far as I know, been yet ascertained; but, in the case of the Greek language, a slight examination will suffice to show, that, from some cause or other, there will be found many words, which, if read *more Hebraico*, show a similar meaning to the word in its Greek form. Such for instances as *ρημα*, a word from רִמָּה said; *נהר* river and *πῶς*; *לָקַח* inherit, and *λαγχάνω*; and the reader who wishes to see a lengthened enumeration of examples of this sort,† will do well to consult Archbishop Sharpe's work on the origin of languages. These sort of transpositions seem not to have been confined to the Greeks, as we find the same practice discover-

* Quod scribendi genera attinet, initio ἐπὶ τὰ λαῖα ἐκ δεξιῶν, deinde βουτροφοῦδον, postea, quo hodie solemus more, Græcos scripsisse vix opus est, ut memorem. Vide Prolegomena to the Inscriptions Græcæ Vetustissimæ, by Hugh J. Rose.

† Jerome relates of certain Greeks that they read *פִּיפִי*, *ΠΙΠΙ*, *pipi*, from the similitude of the Greek and Hebrew letters.

able in some Latin words, as forma from *μορφή* for instance.

I have alluded to these instances to show how necessary it is to bear in mind the changes which words are sometimes made to undergo in their

transition from one language into another; with this caution in view, I have added one or two more instances of Sanscrit words which appear to me of Hebrew origin.

The Sanscrit names.

Raka, full moon, or Rikshisa, moon	.	ירח Luna
Bhu, the Teuton. be, and the Welsh Bod	.	בית to dwell
Dhara, terra	.	ארץ earth
Ud, Greek <i>ὕδωρ</i>	.	אד
Manusha, a man	.	נשמה, the word used in Genesis for the breath that God inspired into man.
Gol, a circle	.	גלגלת Golgotha
Adri, lofty	.	אדר mighty

With the latitude of transposition once allowed, this and the preceding lists of Sanscrit words, which I regard as derivations from the Hebrew, might evidently be much increased; but, as I have another object in view in this paper, that of drawing the attention of your readers to the affinities subsisting between the Sanscrit and Greek and Latin languages, to which Dr. Pritchard has added Celtic and Teutonic, I must for the present waive this part of the subject, restricting the remaining observations of this paper to the importance of the Sanscrit, as shedding new light on the Greek and Latin languages.*

Take the following Sanscrit words:

Pitre; this word is found not only in the Greek and Latin

πατήρ pater, but with little variation in the northern languages, and even in the Persian pader.

Sanscrit, *Matre*; Greek and Latin *μήτηρ*, mater; Persian mader.

Sanscrit, *Duhitre*; Greek *θυγάτηρ*: this word also is used with little variation, not only by the Goths, Saxons, Almans, Cimbrians, Danes, Dutch, and English, but even by the Persians.

The following are but a very small portion of the catalogue of words which have been collected by me from the Sanscrit Dictionary, which appear to show beyond all doubt a connection betwixt the Sanscrit and the Greek. They are also a part of those included in Dr. Pritchard's work.

Sanscrit.

Virah,	a hero,	vir.	Celtic, fear.
Jani,	a woman,	Greek, <i>γυνή</i> ,	Celtic, gean.
Narah,	a man,	Greek, <i>ανήρ</i> ,	Celtic, ner.
Nabha,	a cloud,	Greek, <i>νεφέλη</i> ,	Latin, nebula; Celtic, nivwl.
Udum,	water,	Greek, <i>ὕδωρ</i> ,	Latin, udus; Celtic, dwfr.
Nisa,	night,	Greek, <i>νύξ</i> ,	Latin, nox; Celtic, nos.

In the following list of verbal roots to be found in the Sanscrit, a still more striking illustration will be observed of the identity in many respects of the Greek and Sanscrit, however modified by the circumstances to which I have already al-

luded in preceding papers many of the Greek words subsequently became. It is to be presumed, that the earliest dialects in that language approximated far more closely than is shown in the subjoined examples to their Sanscrit original.

Da, a verbal root, whence the verb *dadami*, I give; Greek *δίδωμι* Latin *do*; Celtic *DAIGH*.

Ad, a verbal root, whence the verb *admi*, *atsi*, *atti*,—*edo*, *edis*, *edit*; Greek *ἔδω*; Latin *edo*.

* Strabo calls Apollo *Smintheus*, a Thracian term of unknown signification. It is probable, however, that it was from *Smitha*, the Sanscrit word for fire.

Bhu, to be; Greek φύω, φύμι, φύναι; Latin fuo, fui, fuimus; Pers. buden, to be; Celtic bum, bu.

An, a verbal root, whence anyatai, respirat; animi, respiro; Greek ἀνεμος; Latin animus; Celtic anaim—soul, spirit.

Tan, a verbal root; whence the verb tanoti, he extends; Greek τεινω; Latin tendo; Celtic taen, extensio.

Loch, a verbal root; Greek λουσσει; Celtic lhyad.

Locháŷati lucet; Latin lux; Welsh lhwg, light.

Lih to lick; Greek λειχω; Latin lingo; Celtic lhyaw, to lick.

Sth'ā, a verbal root; whence the verb τίστηται he stands, and tishtami I stand; Greek ἵσταμι, or ἵστημι; Latin sto.

As, a verbal root; whence the verb substantive asmi, asi, asti, sum, est; Greek εἰμί ol. ἐσμί, ἐσσί, ἐστι.

Jan, whence gignit, γιγνεται, middle voice, jagana; Greek γεγονα, γένος, κτλ; Welsh geni.

Jna, a verbal root; whence janami, I know; Greek γνωω, γινωσκω; Latin, nosco; Germ. kenner; Welsh gwyn.

Vid, a verbal root, whence the verb vaida (οἶδα) in a præterite form with a present signification; Greek εἶδω, ol. Φεῖδω, or Vεῖδω; Latin video; Celtic gwydh, knowledge; and all these originally from γῆ to know.

Uchali, high; uch, higher, Welsh; υκ ἀριστος, (vid. Homer.)

It has been shown too, that the theory of the Greek verbs in *μι* cannot well be understood without recourse to their parallels in the Sanscrit grammar. The Greek conjugations, with all their complicated machinery of middle voice, augments and reduplications, receive from this source a degree of illustration which a few years ago would have been regarded as chimerical. From a perusal of the above derivations, it will hardly, I conceive, admit of a doubt, that not only the Greek and Latin, but the Celtic, with its various dialects, is a branch of the great family which have been designated by the term Indo-European. By the aid of the Celtic we are enabled now to explain the origin of some of the conjugational endings in the other languages. The pronoun of the third person plural, in Welsh, is *hwynt* in the entire form, and *ynt* in the contracted. Now the 3rd person plural of the Latin, Persian, Greek, and Sanscrit, ends in *nt*, *nd*, *ντι*, *ντο*. How are we to account for this except on the ground of a common origin of all these languages? I will not conclude these observations without more earnestly recommending the study of the affinity of languages to the rising generation of classical students, and, among the number of the earliest languages yet extant, the study of the Coptic will be found to prove the position I am now advocating; for, however wide may appear

to some the difference between the Coptic and the character of the Asiatic and European languages, yet even the superficial search already made has shown that there are some words common both to the Coptic and Semitic; and this, after all, is what I have been mainly contending for. The general similitude existing between the Semitic and the early Coptic, Sanscrit, Celtic, and other ancient languages, forms in my view of this subject a more valuable source of evidence of the truth of the confusion of languages. But with all this marked difference (lexically as well as grammatically) in these languages from the parent of all languages, the Semitic, yet there are still to be discovered not-to-be-mistaken marks of a once close alliance. Of the Coptic, I will say no more on the present occasion than that the opinion of the profoundest scholars, who have examined it, has shown most satisfactorily, that it is essentially the same which was spoken before the time of Moses and Joseph. Coptic words are to be traced in the works of authors both Hebrew and Greek of every age; of these a considerable number have been recognised even in the book of Genesis, in which they appear, not as Hebrew, but foreign words, used in relation to the productions and local peculiarities of Egypt.

I must once more apologise to your readers for the introduction

of subjects of this nature into your pages, which, in the opinion of some, may seem to have other objects in view; yet, as I know of no other periodical that is perused by so large a portion of learned men in this and other countries as your time-honoured

Magazine, this and the real importance of the subject will, I trust, be received as a sufficient apology for having trespassed too freely on its pages.

Yours, &c. J. K. WALKER, M.D.

ANCIENT PAINTING IN NEWARK CHURCH.

MR. URBAN, *Nottingham, May 25.*

I SEND you a drawing (engraved in the accompanying *Plate*) of an ancient painting in Newark church in this county, which forms the only remaining group of a Dance of Death, and from its quaintness and singularity will, I trust, be acceptable to your antiquarian readers. The painting is upon a stone screen in the choir, and in order to explain its situation more clearly I may be allowed to point out the arrangement of that part of the church, which still preserves its original order. The centre division, or *sanctum sanctorum*, is elevated above the level of the surrounding aisles and the Lady chapel, and is inclosed on every side: viz. on the west by the magnificent rood-loft, now converted into an organ gallery; on the east by a stone reredos, dividing it from the Lady Chapel; and on the north and south sides by elaborately carved stalls, and also towards the altar end by two stone screens or parcloes, forming the backs of the sedilia and Easter Sepulchre on their respective sides; and which are divided into numerous square panels by moulded mullions and transoms. The painting in question occupies the two lower panels towards the east of the southern or sedilia screen, and faces the aisle. The date of the screens, as well as the rood-loft, and stalls, I have no hesitation in referring to a period not earlier than the reign of Henry VIII.—about 1520, an opinion which is confirmed by the costume of the figure in the painting. The picture appears to be in oil, and its style much resembles that of painted glass, as the figures have the same hard decisive outline absolutely necessary for effect in glass painting, but which is unnatural on any other than a transparent ground. Though very rude in design there is yet a considerable degree of expression

in the symbolical meaning of the group; the action of the skeleton holding in one hand a flower and with the other pointing to the grave beneath, together with its ghastly grin, and the solemn measure of the ghostly dance, is very significant, while the earnest thoughtful countenance of the gaily dressed figure, whose hand mechanically rests on the contents of the purse at his girdle, coupled to the apparent unconscious action of his legs joining in the dance, suggest the idea of the rich man busied in the multifarious pleasures and employments of life, and giving little heed to the warnings of mortality. There is a sort of dreamy earnestness and mystery in the composition to be found nowhere but in Catholic art, and which is to a certain extent visible even in its rudest and least refined productions.

The Dance of Death, as must be well known to most of your readers, was a very favourite subject during the 14th and 15th centuries, and the earliest allusion, according to Warton, seems to be in *Piers Plowman's Vision*, written about 1350. Warton is of opinion that the pictorial representation was founded upon a kind of spiritual masquerade, anciently enacted by the ecclesiastics in the churches of France; but I am not aware that this ceremony, which seems to have been allied to that of the boy bishop and feast of asses, was ever actually performed in the English churches. The first painting of the subject on record was at Minden, in Westphalia, as early as 1384. The next was a celebrated one at the Holy Innocents in Paris, in the century succeeding, and from which Lydgate translated the verses accompanying, at the request of the Chapter of St. Paul's, London, who caused them to be inscribed under a Dance of Death, executed at the expense of one Jenkin Carpenter, on the

walls of their cloister, sometime about the year 1430, and which Dugdale (*Hist. of St. Paul's*) says was an imitation of that in the cloister of the Holy Innocents.

These paintings at Paris and St. Paul's appear to have consisted of a long procession of figures, each led by a skeleton towards the grave, where the dance ended; whereas the Newark one was evidently in single groups, similar to those in the "*Imagines Mortis*," erroneously attributed to Holbein, the woodcuts to which must have been executed as early as 1520 or 1530. The number of characters represented at St. Paul's was 38; at Lubeck 26; and in the earliest edition of the "*Imagines Mortis*," &c. 43; while the Newark screens contain 48 panels, which, allowing two panels for each group or character, gives 24 as the original number of subjects.

Yours, &c. J. C. ROBINSON.

Note.—In answer to an expression of a doubt on our parts that there was really an entire Dance at Newark, but possibly only this one picture, which is parallel to that of "*Death and the Gallant*" in the Hungerford Chapel at Salisbury Cathedral (engraved in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, Hoare's *Modern Wiltshire*, *History of Salisbury*, and Duke's *Hall of John Halle*, besides a separate plate), our Correspondent has favoured us with the following additional remarks:—

"In reply to your inquiry, I beg to say that the painting of which I sent you a drawing is all that remains at Newark, and that there are no vestiges of any others, the rest of the divisions being quite open; nor is there, I believe, any rebate or other contrivance in the interior side of the mullion to receive a panel, as would have been expected; but this appears to be the same in the divisions which contain the paintings, as the inlaid panel comes fair with the commencement of the hollow mould or level of the mullion, without any set off or distinction between the mullion and the panel. One of the principal circumstances that induced me to think there had been other paintings, is the fact of there being so many divisions precisely similar to each other, and without either cusps or tracery of any

kind; together with the unsymmetrical position of the remaining painting (at the extreme corner of the screen).

"The surface of the screens, beneath the string course, is also panelled, which panels are *cusped* and contain shields, bearing the arms of Markham, Luke, Meering, Bosom, and other neighbouring families.

"I have referred to Dickinson's *History of Newark*, and find he is of opinion that the parcloes were chantries or sepulchral chapels of the Markham family; he also says, that one of them (the north one) formerly contained an altar tomb. They may have been inclosures for sepulture or sacellæ; but that they ever were chantries containing an altar, I think is very unlikely, as they have no piscinas, neither would there have been convenient space for the priest to perform mass, as the inclosures are not above at most 4 ft. 6 in. or 5 ft. wide in the interior; besides, the two altars would have flanked the high altar, within a few feet of it, on either side. I think there is very little doubt but my view of the chapel on the south side being intended to receive the wooden sedilia for the service of the high altar, is the correct one, as both of them have a wide four-centred arch, which is quite open to the choir; besides, there are no sedilia remaining in the church. I also still think that the one on the north side served the purpose of an Easter Sepulchre, as it is very well known that recessed tombs were very often so employed. However, I must admit the fact that their having been sepulchral erections at all, corroborates your idea of the subject, by analogy, with that of the Hungerford chapel, of which example I was not aware until you directed my attention to it. If there has been a series of paintings, which I still feel inclined to think more than probable, we may easily account for their removal, by the fact that the choir would have been considerably darkened had they existed; for the obscurity of the centre division of the church, on account of the great elevation and small dimensions of the clerestory windows, has often been complained of; and the present paintings, from their position, would intercept scarcely any light."

MR. URBAN,

I submit, for insertion in your Magazine, two additional letters from Admiral Kempenfelt * to Sir George Pocock.

Yours, &c. L.

Sir,

"I did myself the honour to write from Anjango to acquaint you of my stoping there for water, particularly the Revenge, from which place I sailed the 31st of December, in the afternoon; and the 6th of January, in the evening, took my departure from Point de Galle; the same night parted company with the Shaftsbury. We had before taken out all the recovered men, and sent what few sick was in the squadron on board her. From Point de Galle we worked to the eastward till the 27th, at which time we were in the latitude of 5° 00' N., and had made 10° 30' east meridian distance from the above point—corrected by trying every morning and evening during the run. I then stood for the N.W. for the coast of Cormandel. We had several days' calms and light airs, so that it was the 8th of February before we reached the latitude of Madras, at about 40 leagues distant from the coast, when a strong S.W. wind sprung up, accompanied with a northerly current, which drove us as far as the south part of Arnegon shoals before we reached the land. This unlucky and unexpected wind continued blowing as strong as in the hight of the S.W. monsoon till the 15th, when it shifted to the N.E. The next day afternoon we reached Pullicut, and at eight the same evening anchored at Madras, and immediately disembarked part of the troops. The besiegers fired very smart upon the town the first part of the night, but before daylight they raised the siege and marched off.

"The Shaftsbury made her passage a fortnight sooner than we, by a conduct which I should have thought would have hazarded to bring a very long one. She made but two-thirds the Easting we did, and fell in with the coast to the southward, between Pondichery and Sadrass.

"I shall say nothing relating to the siege, as I suppose you have it from

the first hand; only the garrison seems to have made a gallant defence, not a little owing to the indefatigable vigilance and bravery of Collonel Draper and Major Brereton, together with the prudence, resolution, and generosity of Mr. Pigott, who disposed of the management of all stores and provisions in such a manner that every thing was, from the regularity of it, speedily supply'd, and at the same time all waste prevented. He frequently every day visited the works, and was liberal to all who signalized themselves.

"Most of their Mousula boats were destroy'd during the siege by the enemy's batterys that flanked the beach, so that we have found great difficulty in getting water off, which was further delay'd by my going to sea, upon an idle report the governor had received of a French vessel being off. I have had all the Queenboro' powder ashore, dry'd and sifted it, for it was extreamly bad. The governor talks of some service he has to propose for us and the Revenge; what it is I shall know as soon as our water and provisions are compleat, which will be in a couple of days, after which I shall determine by my instructions how to act. I have imprest 18 men from each of the ships I brought under convoy. There is a report here from the Dutch that the French fleet are gone from the isles to the Cape of Good Hope for provisions and other necessarys, to which, I believe, little credit is to be given. There is at Pondichery the Expedition, a small frigate of about 18 guns, and the Dutch ship they took the last season, called the Harlem, into which they have put a few lower decker's 18 pounders.

"I am, with true respect, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

"RD. KEMPENFELT.

"*Majesty's ship Queenboro',
Madras Road.*

"*March the 3rd, 1759.*

"P.S. I forgot to mention that the Bristol frigate, or store ship, is likewise at Pondichery.

"Captain Keble presents his duty to you."

—
"Sir,

"We received with pleasure here the news of that mark of distinction with which His Majesty has been

* See our May Number, p. 482.—EDIT.

pleased to honour you, and to which your merit so justly entitled you.*

"Our expedition to Diego Bay proved a severe stroke to the squadron. Soon after we left that island to return to India the scurvy began to make its appearance in all the ships, and shortly began to exhibit all the terrible symptoms attending that fatal disorder, in its highest and most malignant state. We left Diego Bay the 4th of December, and arrived at Madrass the 22nd of January, which was in less time than we expect'd; yet in that space we bury'd about 400 men in the Norfolk, Lenox, Grafton, Weymouth, Elizabeth, Falmouth, and America, which last lost upwards of 100 men. The disease when we came to Madrass was become so general and so far advanced (for it was infallibly mortal between 20 and 30 days from its first appearance) that I verily beleive had our passage been a fortnight longer we should have had no men in the squadron capable of duty. A terrible loss of men this, Sir, in a country scarce of Europeans. Fortunate for us we have no enemy to make head against us at sea.

"The cause of this disorder breaking out with such violence we impute to the necessity the squadron was under of being at Bombay during the rains, when we could get no fresh provisions, and were obliged to expose the men to the inclemency of the season, in refitting a shattered squadron, and that with all possible dispatch, to be ready in time to proceed with the expedition intended from Madrass against the islands.

"The fresh fish and turpen we got at Diego Bay prevented this disorder from shewing itself so soon as it otherwise would; but, for want of vegetables, our refreshments at this island only proved paliatives.

"Our troops on the Coromandel coast have been employed since the fall of Pondichery in reducing some of the country chiefs, subject to the Nabob, to his obedience. The chief of these were Mootis Ali Cawn Killidar of Valeur, and Nazir Bullah Cawn Killidar of Valeur. They are all now

subdued, and the Nabob in full and quiet possession of the whole Carnatick.

"All is quiet at Bengal, and the Nabob there has cleared off his debt with the Company. The people of that settlement have had prudence at last to drop their Don Quixote scheme of marching to Delhi and making a Mogul.

"The Candians are still in arms against the Dutch at Ceylon. The King of Candia has sent an ambassador to the settlement to solicit their assistance.

"The Company have a fine field open to them now to establish their trade upon an advantageous footing; but I apprehend 'twill require a nice judgment and dextrous management to effect this in such a manner as not to make alarm and raise the jealousy of other European states. It must not be by attempting to ingross much, but by a moderate and judicious choice of what trade they take to themselves, and of the places they establish settlements at.

"I find we may if we please have a share in the spice trade, without interfering with those islands the Dutch have settlements at; as in the S.E. part of those seas are many islands probably not known to the Dutch, abounding with spices, some of them producing cinnamon equal to that of Ceylon, besides several other commodities for commerce. These discoveries have been made by a young gentleman of this settlement (Dalrymple).* He is lately return'd here, having been almost amongst these islands three years in the Cuddalore schooner to make discoveries and observations. Mr. Pigot was very happy in his choice of this young gentleman for such a service, as he is a person of a good education, quick parts, and talents naturally adapted for such an employ. His observations have been far from superficial. He has penetrated deep in his enquirys, and directed them to such objects as most concerns the interest of the Company to know. He is now going amongst these islands in the Royal George, with a cargo, to commence the esta-

* Admiral Pocock had been created a Knight of the Bath.

* Mr. Alexander Dalrymple, the celebrated hydrographer, son of Sir James Dalrymple, Bart.

blishment of a trade, which may in time prove the source of good profit to the company.

"While this gentleman was out upon the discoveries he was at Manilla, in the island of Luzon. He learnt there, by his acquaintance with some of the Jesuits, that they are at present possessed of upwards of 123,000 dollars, for prosecuting discoveries and establishing settlements in those parts laying to the southward of the Moluccas, a tract that we know nothing more of than that there is land; but whether continent or island, no discoveries yet have reach'd far enough to determine. They were preparing some vessels to go on these discoveries when he left Manilla. If a commercial and enterprising spirit should exert it self amongst the Spaniards here, the advantageous situation of Manilla would greatly facilitate their attempts.

"May I beg the favour of my compliments to Captain Harrison and Mr. Mighil?

"I am, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

"R.D. KEMPENFELT.

"*His Majesty's ship Norfolk, at Madras, April 1, 1762.*"

Indorsed by Sir George Pocock,
"Received 25th January, '63."

MR. URBAN,

THE Homeric Fishing Tackle, which has lately given rise to some criticism in the Gentleman's Magazine, has also occasionally engaged my attention.

The two passages (Π. ω. 80, and Odyss. μ. 251,) correspond in the expression which creates the ambiguity.

In the first, the plummet, to which of course the hook is attached, is described,

κατ' ἀγρᾶνλοιον βοὸς κέρας ἐμβεβαύια.

"going down the ox-horn."

In the second, the Piscator, on a headland, with a long rod,

ἐς πόντον πρὸιησι κέρας βοὸς ἀγρᾶνλοιον,

"extends towards the sea the ox-horn."

A plausible interpretation appears to me to be obtained by supposing this horn to be a loop, formed of the section of an ox-horn, used as a ring at the tip of the rod, through which the line was slipped.

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I think we can hardly suppose a piece of horn would be selected to form a float, when the superior materials of cork and wood were at hand; but a horn loop at the point of a rod would be no bad ring for a strong sea line.

We find the points of other objects tipped with horn, or bearing the name of horn, bows for instance, and the yards of ships; Virgil says,

"Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum;"

where a stout horn ring might have been used for a block.

Yours, &c. HALIEUS.

MR. URBAN, *The Oaks, May 7.*

YOUR correspondent Mr. MITFORD, in your April number, has brought forward almost all that has ever been said by the learned respecting the remarkable fact connected with our Lord's crucifixion, recorded by Matthew and John, as to the vinegar, the hyssop, and the reed. Now, highly as I esteem the caution manifested by your learned correspondent, and no less by Casaubon,—for in verbal criticisms on Scripture it is usually "*satius ἐπέχειν*,"—yet it appears, and has long appeared, to me so plain that no *hyssop* at all was made use of on that occasion, that I cannot refrain from proposing an emendation of the text, by which, I am persuaded, all the difficulty will be removed. St. John says, οἱ δὲ, πλήσαντες σπόγγον ὄξους, καὶ ὑσσώπῳ περιθέντες, προσήνεγκαν αὐτοῦ τῷ στόματι. Now, for this, I read: οἱ δὲ, πλήσαντες σπόγγον ὄξους, καὶ βύσσῳ περιθέντες (*forsàn προσπεριθέντες*) προσήνεγκαν αὐτοῦ τῷ στόματι. "And, having filled a sponge with vinegar, they tied it *with a string* [to the end of a reed, St. Matthew.] and advanced it to his mouth." I am persuaded that the common sense of this correction will speak so decisively for itself as to convince your learned friends; although, confessedly, the corruption of the text dates from a very high antiquity.

More than fifty years have passed away since under various signatures I was first a correspondent of Mr. Urban: the business of a busy world had long denied me that pleasure: till now, in a calm retreat I have recommenced what, by your indulgence,

G

I may find leisure to continue from time to time.

CALCARIUS DENTATUS.

MR. URBAN,

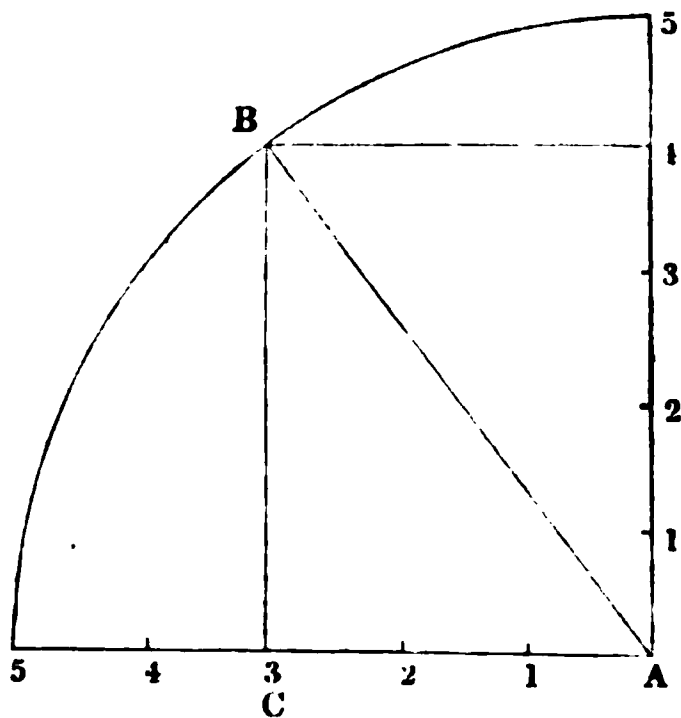
EVERY circumstance connected with the structure and design of the Egyptian Pyramids possesses an interest, as illustrative of the progress of science and the mechanical arts in the remote antiquity to which they are attributed. It is therefore a little extraordinary that the proportions in which they are formed have not hitherto been elicited; and it may perhaps interest some of your readers to point out, that in the measurements given by Belzoni of the second pyramid of Ghizeh, a series of proportions are found to exist, which are expressible in terms of the simplest denomination.

By these measurements it appears that the perpendicular altitude, the inclined plane of the sides, and the length of the base of this pyramid are proportioned to one another, as the numbers 4, 5, and 6; and if the base be divided into two equal parts, the pyramid will appear to be formed of two right-angled triangles joined to-

	Feet.	
Half base,	$\frac{339}{113}=3$	Altitude,

The last of these numbers is altered from the Traveller's account by a small addition; but if the other two sides are correctly measured the third must be as here stated, by the 47th problem of the first Book of Euclid, in order that the square of the hypotenuse may equal the squares of the two sides. In taking these measurements, however, the only point of difficulty would occur in the side of the pyramid, which by its irregular surface, and the imperfect state of its apex, would absolutely negative any correct adjustment of the measuring line. In the measure of the altitude and base, on the contrary, Belzoni may be trusted implicitly. He was just at the height of his practice, and the hair-breadth minuteness of those innumerable measurements he made in the temples and tombs of Upper Egypt cannot leave a shadow of doubt upon the precision of these measures of the pyramid.

gether, of which the two sides are proportioned as 3 and 4 to an hypotenuse of 5. This triangle is shewn in the annexed quadrant, wherein A, B, is



the radius of 5 parts; B, C, 4 parts of the same radius; and C, A, 3 parts of the same radius; and the half pyramid is described in that triangle A, B, C.

The measurements given by Belzoni, with a trifling correction which is necessary, are as follow, and divided by 113 for a common divisor, they shew the proportions above stated, viz.

Feet.		Feet.
$\frac{452}{113}=4$	Inclined plane	$\frac{565}{113}=5$
	of sides,	

The numbers, however, so corrected, produce that system of proportions in the structure which, being found to exist, it cannot be doubted were intended in the design of the work; and several other combinations follow from this disclosure. For instance, the length of the base and the altitude together are thus shewn to be equal to two of the inclined planes of the sides. The base itself is found also to contain 36 squares of the same unit or integer comprised in the common divisor, and a perpendicular section of the pyramid from its apex will contain twelve of those squares, or one third the area of the base. So the solid contents will contain 36 cubes of the same square, and will therefore equal a perpendicular mass, built upon the whole base of the pyramid to one fourth its height, or a square column built upon one fourth the base to the full height of the pyramid.

One peculiarity of this form there-

fore appears to consist in the facility it affords of expressing all its proportions in simple and low numbers. But there is another attribute belonging to the bifold adaptation of the right angled triangle of the semi-pyramid, which affords ground for some very harmless if not very profitable speculation, as to the mystery intended in the form

of these structures. For I conclude the great Trismegistus intended the same veil to encompass them, as he cast over the sphynxes and other emblems of the philosophy of his day. Upon this part of the subject, however, I will beg leave to offer a few observations in another letter.

Yours, &c. H. M. G.

SKETCHES FROM NATURE.

TO EDWARD JESSE, Esq. the following Sketches, written at his request, and intended for his forthcoming volume, are inscribed by his faithful friend and servant,

THE AUTHOR.

I. BURNHAM BEECHES.

Scathed by the lightning's bolt, the wintery storm,
A giant brotherhood, ye stand sublime;
Like some huge fortress each majestic form
Still frowns defiance to the power of time.
Cloud after cloud the storms of war have roll'd,
Since ye your countless years of long descent have told.

Say, for ye saw brave Harold's bowmen yield,
Ye heard the Normans' princely trumpet blow;
And ye beheld, upon that later field,
Red with her rival's blood, the Rose of Snow;
And ye too saw, from Chalgrove's hills of flame,
When to your shelt'ring arms the wounded soldier came.

Can ye forget when by yon thicket green,
A troop of scatter'd horsemen cross'd the plain,
And in the midst a statelier form was seen,—
A snow-white charger yielded to his rein;
One backward look on Naseby's field he cast,
And then, with anxious flight and speed redoubled, pass'd.

But far away these shades have fled, and now—
Sweet change! the song of summer birds is thine;
Peace hangs her garlands on each aged bough,
And bright o'er thee the dews of morning shine;
Earth brings with grateful hand her tribute meet,—
Wild flowers and colour'd weeds to bloom around thy feet.

Here may, unmark'd, the wandering poet muse,
Through these green lawns the lady's palfrey glide,
Nor here the pensive nightingale refuse
Her sweetest richest song at eventide.
The wild deer bounds at will from glade to glade,
Or stretch'd in mossy fern his antler'd brow is laid.

Farewell, beloved scenes ! enough for me
 Through each wild copse and tangled dell to roam,
 Amid your forest paths to wander free,
 And find where'er I go a shelt'ring home.
 Earth has no gentler voice to man to give
 Than, " Come to Nature's arms, and learn of her to live."

II. HEDSOR. (LORD BOSTON'S.)

With pleasant interchange of sun and shade,
 Fair grassy lawns and oaken glades were seen,
 The upland slopes were deck'd with freshest green,
 And all in summer's richest robes array'd,
 The Thames its silver waters rolled between ;
 While many a village spire and hamlet gray
 Along the distant vale in softest beauty lay.

III. LADY PLACE, HURLEY.

Here let the gentle pilgrim on his way
 Pause mid this solitary vale, and bring
 Tender memorials from the past to fling
 A pensive light along these ruins gray,
 And trees, that speak of ages pass'd away,—
 Funereal cypress and the cedar's gloom,
 Spreading o'er marble monument and tomb
 Shades dark as night ;—and lo ! a voice that calls,
 Heard from yon neighbouring convent's ruin'd walls,
 Telling of years long vanish'd like a dream,
 When, by the banks of yonder osier'd stream,
 From aisle and cloister'd arch a song sublime
 In choral symphony was heard, while Time,
 Regardless of the present, here might seem
 Lingerin' delighted, as his backward gaze
 Was fixed on forms that, through his dark'ning shades,
 Rose in celestial brightness : mid these glades
 Meek Piety her gentle eye would raise ;
 And here, with smile benignant on her foes,
 Sweet Charity to all the bread of Heaven bestows.

IV. BRAMSHILL. (HAMPSHIRE.)

Far rising 'bove the foliage of the wood,
 An antique mansion might you there espy,
 Such as in days of our forefathers stood,
 Carved with device of quaintest imagery ;
 Long terraces and rich arcades were there,
 And stateliest galleries made for walks and converse fair.
 Within the court a marble fountain stream'd
 Its showers of silver radiance night and day ;
 Above the linden grove the wild heron scream'd,
 And in the lake the swan's bright shadow lay ;

While, glancing through trim hedge and thicket green,
The peacock's jasper neck and emerald plumes were seen.

Stretch'd in the shade the giant mastiff lay,
Whose midnight bay his faithful guard declar'd,
The aged hunter roam'd the pasture gray,
And here secure the timid pheasant pair'd.
How soft the foot of Time had pass'd along,
Guarding his lov'd domain from injury and wrong.

The gilded vanes were glittering in the sun,
Turning, as Beauty turns to Flattery's breath ;
And hark ! the turret-clocks, one after one,
Tell out the ceaseless hours, with voice like death
Startling the silent noon ; o'er wood and hill
Their iron knell is heard, and all again is still.

Benhall, June 1, 1846.

J. M.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

A Garland for the New Royal Exchange : Composed of the Pieces of divers excellent Poets made in Memory of the First Opening thereof on January the 23rd, Anno Dom. 1571 : with the choice Verses and Devices of sundry fine Wits of later time, depicting the same in the several Humours and Manners therein to be seen ; or Written in Honour of the Second Opening on September the 28th, 1669. Now first Collected and Printed Complete. Imprinted at London, January the 23rd, Anno 1845.

A VERY clever and interesting volume. The Editor has given us above twenty *imitations* of our elder poets on the subject of the Royal Exchange, beginning with the age of Elizabeth, and proceeding through the honoured names of Spenser, Sidney, Shakspeare, and others, to Butler, Dryden, and Bunyan. The likeness of the *counterfeit* is in general as faithfully executed as ingeniously conceived. Those of Tusser are admirable—as quaint and humorous as the original. Churchyard's, also, have all the minute particularities on which that *prosaic* poet loves to dwell ; as

There were glasses from *Murano's Isle*, and leathern-ware from *Spain*,
And shining tin and latten cups and dishes from *Almayne* ;
Good armours wrought of *Milan* steel with *Spanish* dagges and knives,
And many a *Venice* aglette, owch, and brooch, for maids and wives.
There too was divers furniture for pastime and array,
As tables, cards, and tennis-balls, to speed the hours away :
With dials and with sand-glasses to show you how they flew,
And for every kind of visitant was somewhat set to view.
For your Schoolmen divers books of note, and paper a good store,
With penner-case and inkhorns, of stout leather, to write more.
For your Gallant there were silk and silver studs, and ruffs, and furs,
With broider'd girdles, mirrors glass and steel, and *Milan* spurs :
For your *London* Dames were divers things their dwellings to adorn,
As painted cruises, bird-cages, and lanthorns of bright horn.
For the sick there were medicaments—the *Apothecaries'* ware,
And lutes and trumps for merry men, with ballads sweet and rare.
Your very children there might meet with toys unto their mind,
And puppets, bells, and hobby-horses, in the *Pawne* could find, &c.

The column of George Puttenham is the best column that has been lately raised in London, as we shall show :—

IV.

THE QUEEN,

the REALM OF ENGLAND, and the most Famous CITY OF LONDON,
depicted in

A COLUMN *for* THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE,

by an Odolet to their Renown made in form of a Pillar,
*which must be read upwards from the base,
and then ye shall see that it is an
Acrostical Device.*

Invented and Written by G. P.

E
G

ELIZA DOTH THY GOODLY COLUMNS CROWN.
GRESHAM REJOICE IN THY RENOWN,

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Name eminent.
Above grave his
High Monument,
Completing this
Xceeding praise.
ELIZA'S MART,
London doth raise,
And for her part,
Yet finding lands.
O'er farthest seas
Rich Traffic stands
Erect on this
Her stately shaft.
Towering aloft,
Renown doth raise,
On such fair base.

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Fame writes to fire the future age.
Recorded truly on the page
A Name throughout the earth;
Loudly applauded worth;
Long-lived Antiquity;
In their Foundations see.

P
A

Pictured in this Emblem view,
ALBION, THE QUEEN, AND LONDON TOO.

The imitation of Bishop Hall was a work of difficulty, but the author has successfully gone through it :—

Yonder comes *Cosmius* : what a proper man !
If he's an inch he's six feet and a span !
His is no sordid dress, his vestments tell,
As doth his lustrous visage, all goes well :
There's a ferocious joy in 's look and speech,
That doth declare him some rich *Overreach*.
Thou 'st hit the white ; he's great in man's renown,
But for that wreath of straw—he gave Heaven's crown !
Meaning the world to over-reach with wit,
Himself he o'er-reach'd too, as one of it, &c.

Raleigh's lines are good, and the *second* sonnet of Shakspeare. Richard Johnson's ballad is an excellent imitation of the style of the Crowned Garland of Roses, &c. The turn towards the end of Drayton's lines is very happy :—

But hath the Muse forgot of *Water* she should sing,
And that the *Exchange* but shows the wealth that *Tames* doth bring.

* * * *

Here *Lang-Bourne* flow'd along till it to *Wall-Brook* came,
There *Old-Bourne* had its course, and left the road its name.
Then *Flete* came rushing down, increased by heavy swells
From over-flowing founts, which changed its name to *Wells*.
All these pour'd southward on with never-ceasing race,
Their King and Father *Tames* still hasting to embrace, &c.

We must omit "The Exchange in its Humours," by Ben Jonson, as too long to quote, though otherwise we should have given a specimen. *Withers* is fairly imitated; *Quarles* still better. Carew's light, pleasant vein is well touched off: *ex. gr.*

Let the blind *Chymists* seek no more
Where *Plutus* hides his golden store ;
Since here one *London* merchant's purse
Raised the rich frame of *Britain's Burse*.

Let *Europe's Monarchs* no more deem
That pow'r belongs alone to them ;
Since here, from men ignoble, springs
A might that governs distant Kings.

Let the vain *Schoolmen* no more boast
That they of *Tongues* possess the most ;
Since here, a single hour will show
How little of *Earth's Speech* they know.

Let tyrant *Venus* no more say
That all men live beneath her sway ;
Helen of *Troy* were powerless here,—
Fortune alone doth Queen appear.

Let those who *Travel* never knew,
No more lament their narrow view ;
Since here, who lists to look perceives
How all the *World* speaks, acts, and lives.

The "Epistola Ho-eliana" is as near perfection as possible, and we hope it is carefully preserved by "Mr. John Batty, Merchant of London, at his house in St. Nicholas Lane." The Private Argument between "Sir Hudibras" and Ralpho, whether it be lawful to set up the effigy of the Protector, is very amusing :

(*Ralpho.*) Since these be purifying days meant,
I do behold with great amazement
That such a rout of graven Statues
Of Idol-Kings are still left at loose !
What boots it putting *Kingship* down,
When here it lives reveal'd in stone ?
Or what the Ordinance declaring
The *Stuarts* this land shall have no share in,
When yonder is the Sire o' the name.
From whom "*the Book of Sports*" first came ?
The *Superstitious* Committee
Ought better to have cleansed the City ;
And to have set the zealous *Dowsing*
T' have wrought a general unhousing
Of all such image-work profanity,
And every semblance of humanity, &c.

The anonymous poems are good imitations of the style of the little *posies* and other *delights* found in *Heliconia* and the *Paradise of Dainty Devices*, &c.

as is the "Soul's Voyage" of that admirable poem "The Soul's Errand," the author of which is still uncertain, it having been found under the names of Raleigh, and Sylvester, and others, with singular varieties and additions.

There are two sonnets, the author J. M. (John Milton), but these we do not reckon among the most successful. Dryden we like much better, especially the concluding lines :

Heaven, that bestows the happiest gifts on men
In happiest time, has blest us now with WREN ;
By whom our City shall be studded through
With *Fanes*, like stars, God's worship to renew :
In whose broad Streets shall rise the stately dome,
Till *London* stretch beyond the bounds of *Rome*.
Our Age beholds VITRUVIUS once more join'd
With great AUGUSTUS to adorn mankind :
Then, ROYAL SIRE, revive the *Imperial* day,
AND LEAVE IN MARBLE WHAT YOU FOUND IN CLAY !

This clever and agreeable volume ends with "The Author's Apology for his Book," attempted in the manner of J. B. (John Bunyan), from which we make this our latest extract :

Whenas the late Exchange, like its old Sire,
Near seven years since went to the ground in Fire ;
He whom the honour'd charge did then obtain
To raise another stately *Mart* again,
Had been long since the Friend esteem'd of him
Who did these *Copies* from *Old Pictures* limn.
Both in the name of *London's* sons did glory,
Both, too, well knew and loved her ancient Story ;
Then, when 'twas time to shew his goodly scene,
And welcome to the EXCHANGE another QUEEN ;
That such an honour'd day and rare occasion
Should not pass by without some gratulation ;
It seem'd not an unfit nor ill device
To hang this *GARLAND* on his *EDIFICE*,
As showing how the EXCHANGE'S HISTORY run,
And gathering up past glories into one.
Wherefore these Verses were in black and white
Imprinted, some like-minded to delight, &c.

And here we take our leave of a production of genius, certainly as clever and as successfully executed as any of the kind within the compass of our recollection.

IGNOTO, we have read your book ;
Chamelion-like you change your hue ;
For wheresoe'er on it we look,
Instant it shifts its magic view.

Proteus you are of poesy ;
Colour and shape you take at will :
But, unlike him in history,
You ne'er assume a form of ill.

Could those old poets now revive,
And read what in their name you've said,
They'd all exclaim, that "when *alive*
They never wrote so well as *dead*."

Like as the structure that you praise
Exceedeth what has passed away,
So doth the lofty verse you raise
Surpass the strains of older day.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Biographia Britannica Literaria (Anglo-Norman Period). By Thomas Wright, M.A.

TO Mr. Wright's former volume, treating of Anglo-Saxon literature, he has now added one of equal importance, and equally well executed, of the literature which succeeded it, namely, that which accompanied and followed the possession of our country by the Normans. "The use," says Mr. Wright, in his clear and learned introduction, "of the Anglo-Saxon in writing was almost *abolished* after the invasion of the Normans. It was only preserved in the continuation for a time of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and in some productions, mostly of a religious or moral character, for which we are probably indebted to the few Anglo-Saxon monks who were permitted to retain their places in our monasteries. Towards the end of this period the native literature begins again to make its appearance. At this time the Anglo-Norman had taken the place of the Anglo-Saxon; and we may properly divide the literature of the whole period into the two classes of Anglo-Latin and Anglo-Norman." Mr. Wright then gives a statement of the Anglo-Latin literature at the period of the Norman invasion, both in prose and poetry. The Poets flourished most during the middle of the thirteenth century, under the reign of Henry III.; but the most important class of writers was that of the Historians. William of Malmesbury is the most elegant of our mediæval historians; and the names of Giraldus Cambrensis and William of Newbury stand high; but very little Latin prose that is tolerable was written after the middle of the thirteenth century. The letters which are preserved of this time, as those beginning with Lanfranc and Anselm, and afterwards of Becket and his friends, Mr. Wright considers to be among the most valuable illustrations of the public and private history of the age to which they belong. The Normans brought

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with them to this country a language formed from a dialect of the ancient Latin, called *Lingua Romana*, or *Langue Romane*, which is the parent of the modern French. The popular literature of the Normans previous to the twelfth century is totally unknown to us. There does not appear any memorial of the language earlier than the year 1100, and it first makes its appearance in poems of a religious and serious character. Religion and Romance appear to be the subjects of song. In the reign of Stephen subjects were taken from natural history, as the poetry of Wace and Benoit shews; but a new æra of Norman literature opened with the reign of Richard I. and he was the patron of jongleurs and trouvères, whose works became more numerous at this period. Mr. Wright has an observation on the text of the Metrical Romances, which no doubt is equally applicable to that of the Homeric poems, composed in a state of society in some respects probably very similar. "Many of the Metrical Romances were preserved orally by successive jongleurs, and when committed to writing they differed much from the original copy. This is the reason that different manuscripts of the earlier romances, taken down from the recital of different persons, vary so much from one another, as in the case of the *Chanson de Roland*." The Latin writers of the twelfth century contain many allusions to the existence of the jongleurs and trouvères; but it was not till the thirteenth century that their compositions were preserved in writing; and then Mr. Wright tells us, "their history in England becomes more complicated, because a more purely national literature was springing up, in which the other was gradually merged." The first name in Mr. Wright's volume is that of *Lanfranc*, being in the latter half of the eleventh century, and the last, with the exception of some minor writers, is William the trouvère, in the year 1213; and when we mention

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that in this obscure age, and with such scanty materials for use, Mr. Wright has given us an account of no less than one hundred and fifty writers between the two above-mentioned, we may conceive the knowledge and industry with which his valuable and curious biography is composed. Among these, of course, to the general reader and even to persons well informed as to the authors of the history and literature of this period, most of the names mentioned will be but *names*, sounds bringing with them no associations of acquaintance with the person; but every name that can be received is valuable, as forming a link in the great historic chain, and we cannot but admire the research, and applaud the success, with which this learned and laborious work has been achieved. And now let us draw off the clouds and mists of age from a star or two as we pass along. *Godfrey of Winchester*, who died 1107, was the first and best of the Anglo-Norman writers of Latin verse. He is said to approach nearly to the poetry of Martial, who was his model. Camden printed some of his epigrams in his *Remains*. We give one:

Pauca utilia multis inutilibus præponenda.

*Pauca Titus pretiosa dabat, sed vilia plura;
Ut meliora habeam, pauca det, oro, Titus.*

The name of *Anselm* is the first great name we meet (1033-1109), and the biography is highly interesting. Mr. Wright thus sums up the character of this prelate, who held the see of Canterbury for sixteen years.

"Anselm was equal to Lanfranc in learning, and far exceeded him in piety. In his private life he was modest, humble, and sober in the extreme. He was obstinate only in defending the interests of the Church of Rome, and, however we may judge the claims themselves, we must acknowledge that he supported them from conscientious motives. Reading and contemplation were the favourite occupations of his life, and even the time required for his meals, which were extremely frugal, he employed in discussing philosophical and theological questions. By his rare genius he did much towards bringing metaphysics into repute. He laid the foundation of a new school of theology, which was free from the servile character of the older writers, who did little more than collect together a heap of authorities on the subjects which they treated. The

Monologium and the Proslogium are admirable specimens of abstract reasoning. His reading was extensive, and his style is clear and vigorous," &c.

Athelard, of Bath (1110-1120), appears to have been one of the men most richly endowed with talent and learning of those periods. Mr. Wright says, "his is the greatest name in English science before Robert Grossetête and Roger Bacon. He travelled to Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor, and probably studied among the Arabs of the East, and was absent in his pursuit of learning for seven years. His celebrity was great in after times, and in the thirteenth century Vincent of Beauvais calls him "*Philosophus Anglorum*." We next meet with *Ordericus Vitalis* (1075-1143), whose works on ecclesiastical history are among the most valuable of those old ones we possess, though wanting in system and sometimes inaccurate in dates. *Turolde*, who lived in the time of Stephen, is the author of the earliest known romance in the Anglo-Norman language, the "*Chanson de Roland*," describing the disastrous battle of Roncevaux. His verse is of a very peculiar structure, in which the final rhyme rests on the *vowels*, independent of the consonants. Mr. Wright has quoted a passage from the death of Roland, and he says there are many passages possessing pathetic traits of considerable beauty in the poem. The only original MS. exists in the Bodleian library, from which M. Michel printed his edition in 1837.

William of Malmesbury is a name better known than any of the preceding; and he was one of the most remarkable writers of the twelfth century.

"He was the first English writer, *after Bede*, who attempted successfully to raise history above the dry and undigested details of a chronicle. He boasts, and not without reason, of his industry in collecting materials. We cannot discover that he used any written authorities for the earlier portion of his history except such as are well known; but he lived at a period when a vast number of valuable traditions and legends of the Saxon times still existed, and he fortunately had the taste to collect many of them and preserve them in his work. On this account, *next to the Saxon Chronicle*, he is the most valuable authority for Anglo-Saxon history.

In his annals of the Norman period, and of his own time, he is judicious, and, as far as could be expected, unprejudiced: and his constant reluctance to treat of the period at which he was writing shows his desire to be unbiassed and impartial. He was evidently a good scholar, and had read much. His Latin is not incorrect, and his style is much more pleasing than that of any previous writer of English history," &c.

There is an excellent account of *Geoffrey of Monmouth*, and of his celebrated history; but we shall trespass on our limits if we allow ourselves the gratification of further transcription, and we can only point out a few other of the more remarkable names noticed. *Laurence of Durham* (1154) was the best, and, indeed, a remarkable writer of Latin verse for his day. Mr. Wright quotes from his *Hypognosticon*, or *Scriptural History*, some parts of which, describing his personal history, and his prospects, studies, and amusements, are very interesting. Religious duties and poetry divided the good man's time,—“*Missas et carmina amo.*” The *Life of Ailred of Rievaulx* should not be passed over without attention; his rules for the behaviour of the nuns is amusing, and shew that the good man watched sin in the cradle.

“*Pueris et puellis nullum ad te concedas accessum. Sunt quædam inclusæ quæ in docendis puellis occupantur, et cellam suam vertunt in scholam: illa sedet ad fenestram, istæ in porticu resident, illa intuetur singulas, et inter puellares motus nunc irascitur, nunc ridet, nunc minatur, nunc percutit, nunc blanditur, nunc osculatur, nunc fletum vocat pro verbere propius, palpat faciem, stringit collum, et in amplexum ruens nunc filiam vocat, nunc amicam,*” &c.

The names that follow, of *Wace* (p. 203) and of *Jordan Fantosme* (p. 221), will be interesting to the lovers of poetry; but *John of Salisbury*, the most celebrated writer of the reign of Henry II. deserved and enjoys a more extended notice. (p. 230—245.) The *Architrenius* of *John de Hauteville*, one of the most remarkable Latin poets of the twelfth century, will not be overlooked (p. 250), with the description of *the English drinking party in the twelfth century*. Archbishop *Baldwin* is best known as the preacher of the third crusade, but the

reader will here find that he also spent much of his time in literary pursuits (p. 291). The next name, that of *Walter Mapes*, is far better known, indeed, Mr. Wright says, he was one of the most remarkable of the literary men at the court of Henry the Second. There is a very judicious and careful account of his works, with their merits and defects, at pp. 298, 299. He was a writer in Anglo-Norman as well as Latin, and to him we are indebted for a large portion of the cycle of the romances of the Round Table in their earliest form. His work, entitled “*De Nugis Curialium*,” is now in the press for the Camden Society, which has already printed a volume of the Latin Poetry commonly attributed to him.

Many years ago we remember the following lines became very popular, being quoted in the notes to the *Pursuits of Literature* :—

Meum est propositum in tabernâ mori,
Vinum sit appositum morientis ori,
Ut dicant cum venerint angelorum chori,
‘Deus sit propitius huic potatori.’

From these he has been called “the jovial archdeacon,” “the Anacreon of his age,” but this is all a mistake; the words are a mock confession in a poem called *Confessio Goliæ*, and the author, Mr. Wright tells us, was “a learned and elegant scholar, a man of good sense, high character, and strict morality.” Of *Richard Cœur de Lion* Mr. Wright observes that “it is difficult to decide whether as a poet he ought to be classed exclusively with the *troubadours* or with the *trouvères*.” The poet who appears under the name of *Thomas* (p. 340) was author of two of the most remarkable monuments of our early literature, the romance of *Horn* and that of *Tristan*. Of this latter poem, an English metrical translation was made in the beginning of the 14th century, and which was published by Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Wright informs us, “*not very accurately, who had formed some very wrong notions as to its history.*”*

We have now, we think, said enough

* At p. 468 we find mention of a curious poem supposed to be written by a monk of Peterborough, a satirical description of Norfolk. It commences with the account of an edict sent out by Cæsar to make a geographical survey of the whole

to shew the value of the work before us, which is full of recondite and curious information, which certainly nothing but previously intimate knowledge of his subject could enable Mr. Wright to collect and dispose as he has done; and here we may refer, as to a rich store-house of information, concerning our early Romance poetry, our legendary stores, and our historical literature.

globe, and to inquire into the character of each country.

————— “jussit describere
Omnes provincias, atque summopere
Quæ bonæ fuerint, quæ non, inquirere.”

The afflicting result was, that the imperial messengers on their return declared that the worst of all the provinces of the world they had met with was the *county of Norfolk*. (See extracts from this poem in our number for Feb. 1846, p. 177.) John de St. Omer took up the pen in defence of his native county,—

“*Nortfolchiensium* cum sim de genere,
Decet me patriam meam defendere.”

On the adjoining county of *Suffolk* we met with a fragment of a poem in the same monkish Latin in turning over some papers that belonged, we believe, to Thomas Martin, the antiquary of Palsgrave, in an old tattered manuscript which appeared to be a copy made about the time of Elizabeth. It is not very complimentary to the county, and seems dictated in a peevish and splenetic humour, probably by some laic who had quarreled with the neighbouring abbey, but we did not copy the whole. The title is merely “*Suffolc. Provinc.*” but some additional words seem torn off or mutilated.

“Nullæ silvæ, nullæ montes,
Malum cœlum, mali fontes,
Fœminarum nullus decor;
Sancta Virgo, nunc te precor,
Ut me liberare velis,
Ne perirem perduelis
Inter clericorum gentes
De nugis semper scribentes,
Amantes et loquendi forum;
Vel inter rixas monachorum,
Vel inter illos sacerdotes,
Ut virginum possideant dotes
Qui vultum fingunt speciosum,
Falsum et valdè dolosum
Exclamantes—hoc est bonum
Dare copiam sermonum,
Dum verbis captæ ‘Euge,’ ‘balle,’
Omnes susurrant puellæ.
O quam pietas vulpina
Apud stultos fit divina
Gippo.”

Here the manuscript is torn, and the

A History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings. Translated from the German of Dr. J. M. Lappenberg, For. F.S.A., Keeper of the Archives of the City of Hamburg, by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A.; with additions and corrections by the Author and the Translator. 2 vols. 8vo.

THAT this translation of an important contribution by a learned and enlightened foreigner to the historic literature of England, has not long since been recommended to the attention of our readers, is mainly attributable to accident.

Of Dr. Lappenberg's original production, printed in one volume at Hamburg in 1834, a short review was inserted in a former number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*;* but the work having since undergone (besides the process of translation) a strict revision by its author and the translator, and having, moreover, been considerably enlarged by both, may, in this country at least, be almost regarded as a new production, and as such lay claim to a more extended notice than was deemed necessary, while, in its original German, it continued a sealed book to the majority of English readers.

Though to write again the story of England's earliest times, after the meritorious productions on the subject by Turner, Lingard, and Palgrave, may to many seem but *actum agere*, we can, nevertheless, assure those of our readers who so opine, that in the volumes under our consideration an abundance of highly interesting matter will be found, derived chiefly from foreign sources hitherto explored by very few of our countrymen, and of which some were hardly accessible before the publication of Dr. Pertz's inestimable volumes of the “*Monumenta Germaniæ Historica*.”

But, though manifesting throughout proofs of the most patient industry in the collection and use of materials wherever they were to be found,† as

remainder is, through damp and worms, illegible.

* For May 1835, p. 506.

† “My earnest endeavour to know and make known those sources of old English history which are at present accessible, would have been far from successful had not the chiefs of the libraries at Göttingen, Berlin, and Vienna, been so kind as to place at my disposal the materials which they contain.”

well as an historic spirit of no ordinary degree, Dr. Lappenberg, we grieve to say it, is by no means exempt from faults of a very grave cast. We have studied his work with care, and our judgment is—as foreigners, we pronounce it with diffidence—that his style is harsh and difficult, his meaning at times hardly ascertainable, and his matter not unfrequently at variance with the authorities which he professes to follow. These objections do not, however, apply to the work in its English dress—much in the way of correction having, no doubt, been done by the author himself, and much by his translator; and it is with the translation that we are more especially concerned. At the same time we must allow that, notwithstanding the minute criticism displayed in it with respect to dates and the races of petty kings ruling in various parts of the island under the suzerainty of Wessex and Mercia, the work is very far from being dry and unreadable; on the contrary, it is entertaining, and with here and there a tinge of the legendary, even legends, as Mr. Thorpe justly observes, not being to be indiscriminately rejected as void of value, in recording the history of times of which it may be said, that the germ of many an important event connected with the establishment and progress of religion, as well as many a mainspring of action, may sometimes be found in a legend.*

In his preface, Mr. Thorpe speaks in terms sufficiently discouraging to other labourers in the same field of literature. Aftersaying, that “although histories of the same period in the

mother-tongue and good repute were not wanting, yet it appeared to me that in this were contained many particulars, especially with reference to chronological criticism, and to what may be called the German portion of Anglo-Saxon history, not elsewhere to be found in a condensed form, as well as much other information, which the author's pursuits in the field of old Teutonic literature had enabled him to introduce almost as matter of course, at a time when that field was a sort of *terra incognita* to most lovers of historic literature in England.” He informs us that, meeting with no encouragement, he committed to the flames his first translation, reaching to the end of the heptarchy, though, while editing for the government the “Ancient Laws and Institutes of England,” having been put in possession of Mr. Petrie's unfinished volume and other authorities, he was unable to resist the temptation thus thrown in his way to test and enlarge the text of Dr. Lappenberg's history,—in short, to resume the work.

Of the advantages possessed by the translation over the original, we can judge from the following passage of the translator's preface:—

“On the first notice of my intention to translate his work, Dr. Lappenberg most kindly supplied me with a considerable quantity of matter, both as additions to and corrections of the original, the substance of which will be found in the text, in new annotations, or embodied with the old ones, while my own additions and modifications have more especial reference to the text, though a few notes by me will be occasionally scattered throughout the volumes. . . . The passages from the ancient historians, occasionally interwoven into the text, I have rendered, not from the author's German version, but directly from the originals.”†

Prefixed to the first volume is a valuable and instructive review, under the title of “Literary Introduction,” of the several sources of our ante-Norman history, beginning with the large collec-

tingen, Hanover, Kiel, and Wolfenbüttel most kindly favoured me with the long and uninterrupted use of many rare works and manuscripts necessary for such investigations.” Pref. p. ix. Dr. L. acknowledges also the kind aid he received from Mr. C. P. Cooper, Q.C. during that gentleman's secretaryship to the late Record Commission, who communicated to him the unfinished volume of the late Mr. Petrie, containing the previously unexplored *Estorie des Engles* of M. Gaimar, the *Annales Cambriæ*, the *Brut y Tywysogion*, and the *Carmen de Bello Hastingensi*, ascribed to Wido, Bishop of Amiens.

* See on this curious subject the notes at p. xxxvi. Lit. Introd. and p. 63, vol. i.

† Another recommendation attending the translation is the correct orthography of the Anglo-Saxon personal proper names, which had previously been most unaccountably neglected. We are glad to see that Mr. Thorpe's example has been followed by more than one scholar of eminence.

tions of Parker, Savile, Twysden, &c. and including the abortive attempt of the late Mr. Petrie to rival the grand historical collections of our continental neighbours and brethren, and continued by a classed critical notice of the Welsh, Irish, Anglo-Saxon, early English, Norman, and modern English chronicles and historians, from Gildas and the Triads down to Lingard and Palgrave. The first 65 pages of the history itself contain a well-written compendious history of Britain under the Romans.

Amid so much interesting matter it is difficult to select any points for particular notice, though, as being new to the majority of readers, we would direct attention to the following heads: the Chronology, the Runes, and the National Traditions of the Saxons before their migration to Britain; also the valuable accounts of the several races of which the invaders consisted, viz. Saxons, Angles, Jutes, &c.

The mythic interpretation of the story of Hengist and Horsa, so generally adopted by continental scholars, Mr. Thorpe seems totally to discard; though our limits will admit only of a reference to his note, vol. i. p. 97, and to his extracts from *Beowulf*, &c. at the end of the volume, accompanied by a translation, differing occasionally from those of Grundtvig and Kemble, and by some conjectural emendations of the text of *Beowulf*.

On the introduction of Christianity among our Germanic forefathers, on the Church history, foreign missions, and arts at that early period, Dr. Lappenberg's work is particularly valuable. Not unfrequently, too, he throws light on points of history where, from long habitude, we never suspected misconception to exist. As an instance of this may be cited the story of Hakon of Norway and Æthelstan, the latter of whom Dr. Lappenberg, with great probability, supposes to have been, not our great West Saxon king of that name, but Guthrum Æthelstan II. the Danish king of East Anglia.

At the end of each volume are given genealogical tables of the several races of kings prior to the Norman Conquest, revised throughout and enlarged by the industrious translator.

As specimens both of our author's style and of the translation, we sub-

join the following extracts from the narratives of the battles of Stanford Bridge and Hastings. Of the former Dr. Lappenberg writes,—

“The jarls Paul and Erling had been left behind with the ships, when Harald (Hardráda) and Tostig, on their march, perceived clouds of dust eddying before them, which were interpreted by the latter as signs of a body of friends coming to their aid. On recognising them to be English troops, Tostig prudently advised the king, who was not armed for the conflict, to retreat with all speed to the ships, and there unite with his forces those which had remained behind under Paul and Erling; but the bolder counsel of the Norwegian prevailed, and three rapid riders were despatched to bring up the reinforcement. Hardráda then caused his banner, called Landeyda (the desolation of lands), to be set up, around which he and all his followers were stationed. The infantry were drawn up in one line, forming a hollow circle, with shield joined to shield, and their spears driven into the earth before them, in order to check the onset of the hostile cavalry: the light archers were placed wherever the enemy seemed to threaten an attack. As Harold advanced with his stout band of English foot and horse, he espied a Norwegian leader with a bright blue mantle and a glittering helmet, mounted on a black charger, surveying the line. The Norwegian's horse stumbled and cast his rider on the earth. ‘Who,’ inquired Harold, ‘is that gigantic form who has fallen from his steed?’ On being informed that it was his royal adversary, he exclaimed to his warriors about to begin the onset, and when a happy word is wont to make a deep impression,—‘A stately man; but his luck, you see, has already forsaken him!’”

What follows is from the account of the battle of Senlac, or Hastings.

“William had sought Harold during the battle, for the purpose of engaging with him in single combat; but instead of him, had encountered an Anglo-Saxon of distinguished valour, who beat in his helmet, but fell under the lances of the surrounding Normans. The English standard still proudly waved, around which a small but heroic band, the flower of Harold's army, yet unconquered fought. . . . But William was not to be shaken. Twenty noble Normans now leagued together to burst through the ranks of the enemy, and seize the royal standard: many of them perished in the attempt, but the prize was gained, and the

kingdom of Cerdic was no more.

. The long forgotten name of the place was, before this battle, Senlac; and William, like his predecessor Cnut, who had consecrated all his most renowned battle-fields, caused a religious structure, richly endowed, to be raised on the place; and the high altar of Battle Abbey marked the spot where Harold's first, and afterwards the Pope's consecrated banner waved. The names of the chiefs who accompanied the duke, recorded on rolls of parchment at St. Valery, were there suspended, and donation was heaped on donation, that the lamps might never expire, nor the prayer be silent, destined to benefit the souls of the valiant Normans who fell on that memorable day, and to manifest the gratitude and humility of the victorious survivors. All these visible monuments of the battle of Senlac and the conquest of England are no more; crumbled and fallen are the once lofty walls of Battle Abbey, and by a few foundation stones, in the midst of a swamp,* are we alone able to determine the spot where it once reared its towers and pinnacles.

"One glance more we have yet to cast over the field of Senlac. The first corpses recognised shewed how deep the impression was among the majority of the people, that the whole form and manner of their former being were in that conflict at stake. Cased in the garb of war, were found the bodies of the Abbot of Hyde, and twelve of his monks. One corpse was sought for in vain—that of the fallen Harold."

From a note at p. 302 of the second volume, Mr. Thorpe, differing from Dr. Lappenberg, supposes Eadgyth to have been the queen, not the mistress of Harold, herein concurring in opinion with Sir H. Ellis (Introd. to Domesday, ii. p. 79). For his reasons we must refer to the note itself.

In conclusion, we will merely add that we shall hail with unfeigned pleasure the conditionally promised "History of England under the Norman Kings,"† by the same author, and the same translator.

Catholic Safeguards against the Errors, &c. of the Church of Rome. By James Brogden, M.A. Vol. I.

IT is intended that this work should

* Sir Godfrey Webster will doubtless make a low bow to the historian for this description of the lawn adjoining the garden-front of his mansion.

† The original German of this appeared at Hamburg in 1837, in 1 vol. 8vo.

extend to five volumes, and it is very appropriately inscribed to the Spiritual Head of the Protestant Church in England. The selection is confined to the writings of eminent divines of the seventeenth century, and, as the learned editor justly observes, "No collection, at least of equal variety and extent from their writings, in defence of the Church of England, against the errors, corruptions, and novelties of the Church of Rome has yet been made." The chief writers on the same subjects, of a period immediately subsequent, have been included in those folio volumes edited by Bishop Gibson under the title of "A Preservation against Popery," which are now of rare occurrence. The contents of this volume are divided into four chapters or heads: 1. Of the Church; 2. Of the difference between the two churches of Rome and England; 3. On Schism; 4. On the Errors, Corruptions, and Novelties of the Church of Rome. The extracts are taken from the writings of fifteen of our eminent divines of that period, including the great names of Taylor, Hooke, Barrow, Usher, Bramhall, Bull, and Hammond. The volume contains more than 600 pages, and is a rich repository of controversial divinity. The very copiousness of it, however, seems almost to preclude the possibility of making extracts with advantage; the subjects being treated of in long continuous arguments, and abounding in references and quotations. But we will make one from an author whose name is less generally known than those above mentioned, and whose force and raciness of style has much pleased us. From "The Way to the True Church," by Dr. John White, folio, 1624, the editor has made more than one extract, and thence we take our specimen. Upon Isaiah's account of the Gentile Idolatry, the author says,

"In which words the God of Heaven, deriding the Gentiles, doth very fitly shew us the idolatry of Rome and the manner how the idol religion thereof was framed and set on foot. At the first it was but a rude block and ragged trunk, rough hewn by boggling workmen, that were not their crafts' masters, till the smith, the carpenter, and the painter came, every one in his place, and shewed his skill. First, the canonists, like blacksmiths, blew with the bellows of their decrees, and ham-

mered and heated it in the coals of the Pope's constitutions. These smiths were Gratian, Pope John, Gregory, and Boniface, with their apprentices that served them, Histiensis, Innocent, Panormitane, and the rest of that profession. The carpenters that took it in hand were the friars and schoolmen, that stretched their line over it and brought it into better shape. Thomas, and Scott, and Alexander fashioned it with line and level; they stretched out the line of method over it, and with the thread of a distinction they planed it where it was rough, and with the compasses of logic and philosophy they made it in the image of a man, after that the great Lateran Council, about the year 1215, had polished it and given it joints to stand upon. Not long after, the Councils of Constance, Basil, and another Lateran hammered it over again, and altered the fashion in certain points touching the Pope's authority. Then some Cardinals, as Senentis and Cusanus, thought the head stood too high above the shoulders, and would have had it bared down a little lower. At last they brought it to Trent, into the hands of their best workmen as they say, who mended it from top to toe, and set it up again, when the worms had nigh consumed it. Since which time the third sort of workmen, the painters, have taken it in hand, the Jesuits and their followers, who have never ceased to paint it day and night. There is no colour but they have tried it to make it beautiful. Some with varnish and plaster stop up the cracks which the sun shining upon it hath made, that they might not be seen. Bellarmine and his associates in that kind stir all the colours together, and varnish over the smoky and dusty places so skilfully that a man can scarce tell what the colour is. Surius and Baronius, with other colours ground by legendaries, cast a shadow over it for seeming too youthful, but they have painted a grey beard to a green head. The rest stand by, such as are Sixtus, Senentis, Lindan, Staphylus, Possevin, like censors, bragging of the workmanship and flattering the workmen, and extolling the idol against them they call Lutherans and Calvinists. Thus at the last have they polished their Dagon and set it before the Lord's ark. So that it may not be forgotten, that with some of it they warm themselves and roast their meat, as pardons, the mass, and purgatory, and laugh in their sleeves at such as turn the spit. 'Ah! I am warm, I have been at the fire.' This is the labour and workmanship that our adversaries have bestowed on their religion to set it forth, whereby they have made their Church so seeming Catholic."

We must now make a further extract from the same writer, which gives a curious graphic picture of the religious state of the *Commons* at the time.

"The sixth is the prodigious ignorance whereto they fall that live in Papistry; for, as their Church commendeth it, so their people follow it most desperately, even in the chiefest things touching their salvation. I will not speak how unable they are to render account of their faith, to understand the points of their Catholicism, to judge of all things lawful and unlawful, and such like,—I will only mention what I saw and learned, dwelling among them, concerning the saying of their prayers, for what man is he whose heart trembleth not to see simple people so far reduced that they know not how to pronounce or say their daily prayers? or so to pray that all that hear them shall be filled with laughter, and, while superstitiously they refuse to pray in their own language with understanding, they speak that which their leaders may blush to hear. These examples have I observed from the common people. The Creed:—'Creezum zuum patrum onitem creatorum ejus anicum, Dominum nostrum qui cum sops, Virgini Mariæ. Crixus fixus, Ponchi Pilati audubitiens, morti bysunday, father a fernes, sclerest un judicarum, finis a mortibus. Creezum spirituum sanctum, edi Catholi, remisurum peccaturum, communiorum obliviorum, bitam and turnam again.'"

THE LITTLE CREED.

Little Creed, can I need?
Kneel before our Lady's knee,
Candle light, candles burn,
Our Lady prayed to her dear Son,
That we might all to Heaven come,
Little Creed. Amen.

"This that followeth they call the White Paternoster.

White Paternoster, Saint Peter's brother,
What hast i' the one hand? white book
leaves.

What hast i' the other hand? Heaven's
gate keys.

Open Heaven's gates and strike Hell gates,
And let every Christian child creep to its
own mother.

White Paternoster. Amen.

"Another prayer,
I bless me with God and the rood,
With his sweet flesh and precious blood.
With his Cross and his Creed,
With his length and his breed,
From my toe to my crown,
And all my body up and down;

From my back to my breast,
My five wits to my rest :
God let never ill come to ill,
But thro' Jesus' own will,
Sweet Jesus, Lord. Amen.

"Many also used to wear *vervain* against blasts, and, when they gather it for this purpose, first they cross the herb with their hand, and then they bless it, thus :

Hallow'd be thou, vervain, as thou growest on
the ground,
For in the Mount of Calvary there thou wast
first found,
Thou healedst our Saviour Jesus Christ, and
staunchest his bleeding wound,
In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy
Ghost, I take thee from the ground.

"And so they pluck it up and wear it.
..... And it cannot be answered that these are the customs of a few simple people, for this that I say is general throughout the country, the whole body of the common people, popishly addicted, practising nothing else, until it please God, by the ministry of his Gospel, to convert them. Yea, the wisest men and women, devoted to Papistry, though well born and brought up for civil qualities, and of good places in the country, yet lie plunged in this ignorance, being persuaded that what they have learned by long custom and continuance in their old religion (so they style it), they should not give over. Yea, this sin is so foul and grievous, that it may not endure to be looked into," &c.

The author then gives us one of the prayers to the Virgin Mary, (Offic. Mar. p. 27).

"All hail! O Queen! Mother of mercy! *Our life*, sweetness, and hope, all hail! We exiled, the sons of Eve, do cry to thee. To thee we sigh, groaning and weeping in this vale of tears. Therefore, O thou our *advocate*, turn thou thy merciful eyes unto us, and show us: after this exile, blessed Jesus, the fruit of thy womb. O clement, O pitiful, O sweet Virgin Mary, pray for us, O holy mother of God."

Again,

"There is no other hope but thou! *Save me, O Saviourress! Redeem me, O Redeemer!* Thou callest thyself the handmaid of Jesus Christ, but, as God's law teacheth, thou art *his holy mistress!* for right and reason willeth that the *mother be above the son.* Therefore pray him humbly and *command him from above*, that he lead us to his kingdom at the world's end." (Hist. Chor. Aug. Commem. Virg. Mariæ), &c.

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We have now only to add, that we think the selection of authors (and what noble names are theirs, the very lights and stars of the old Anglican reformed church!) to be very judicious, and the extracts appropriate to the subject. It will be, when finished, a very valuable work indeed, a treasure-house of learning, eloquence, and piety.

Transactions of the Cambridge Camden Society. Part III.

Illustrations of Monumental Brasses. Part VI. 4to.

THE first work consists of papers read before the Society, the first of which is *on the Church of St. Mary Astbury, Cheshire. By the Rev. Philip Freeman, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of St. Peter's College.*

This is a description of a church with an unusual and remarkable ground plan, the arrangement of which involves the whole question of orientation, and at the same time forms a guide to the elucidation of other perplexing plans. The object of the paper is to account upon some principle for the anomalies apparent in the structure, which appear at first sight capricious. The author does this by showing that the whole was the effect of a very extensive alteration. The plan now consists of a nave, with aisles irregularly disposed, and a tower attached to the north aisle. It is demonstrated satisfactorily that the north aisle, with its tower and chapel, was the nave and chancel of the original church; that subsequent additions of a new nave, chancel, and south aisle, together with an alteration in the dedication, led, from the principle of orientation, to a fresh point of the compass in the new chancel, differing from that of the older one; and these alterations have consequently given a degree of irregularity to the plan, which are only to be accounted for satisfactorily upon the author's theory; and it is just to say that he adduces sufficient internal evidence in the structure to justify his conclusions. The student of church architecture who finds any irregularity in a plan—and he will frequently do so—will probably solve any difficulty which may arise by analysing the structure with the same care as Mr.

Freeman has done. We cannot help noticing an allusion to Trompington Church, incidentally introduced by Mr. Freeman, which is thus spoken of in a verse extracted from Cole's MSS., and attributed to Chaucer:—

Trompington, Trompington, God be thee
with,
Thy steeple looks like a knife in a sheath.

The present tower of this church is square, and Mr. Freeman, assuming that it always was so, understands the poet to represent its tower as the handle of a knife rising above the trees about it, which may be deemed the sheath. We are not satisfied with this explanation, or, indeed, with any one referring to the tower in its present state, for it would apply with equal truth to almost every church tower; as there are few which in some point of view do not rise above a clump of trees; but if this tower was originally crowned with a spire, and that of lead, and covering the top of the tower; and moreover, if that spire was slender, and triangular in plan, (and there is an example of that form,) the comparison would be most pertinent. We read the verse as proving the existence of a spire in Chaucer's days; although in its present state it shows no further indication of such an addition than Stone and Northfleet in Kent do, although both of these churches it is known had spires originally.

Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Argyllshire. By John S. Howson, Esq. M.A.—Under this head a full notice is given of the churches, crosses, and sepulchral monuments of this interesting district. The description of Iona is very satisfactory.

On Vaulting. By C. J. Ellicott, Esq. M.A.—Contains some good remarks on the vaulting of different ages.

On the Adaptation of Pointed Architecture to Tropical Climates. By the Rev. B. Webb, Honorary Secretary.—We think that the difficulty arising from the adaptation of pointed architecture to hot climates is not solved in this essay. Would Salisbury, with all its windows and high roofs, be suitable for Calcutta? Certainly not. Reduce its roofs, and fill up its windows, turn the aisles into passages or vestibules,

screened from the church by solid walls, and you have no longer the beautiful cathedral, but an anomalous building, somewhat resembling it, but greatly disappointing the spectator by the interior not answering to the exterior appearance. We do not think that gothic architecture can be adopted to a tropical climate without destroying its characteristic features, which has effectually been done in the design of the new metropolitan church for India. Why should the architect look to Europe for his design? Will not the Greek cross and dome meet all the requirements needed by the climate? and if, instead of seeking in England for his model, he was to build in the style of Byzantium, he will have no difficulties to encounter, and his structure would have the merit of resembling the architecture of the country. The addition of a campanile in lieu of the minarets, superadded to the Christian church when perverted to a mosque, will sufficiently prevent a modern imitation of S. Sophia from resembling a mosque. Small windows appropriately placed and spacious vestibules may be formed in this style without violence to its character, but which can never be introduced into a gothic church without a great injury to its effect.

On the Ecclesiology of Madeira. By the Rev. J. M. Neale, M.A.—Contains much valuable historical and descriptive matter relative to the churches of that island; the first from authentic and hitherto little-known sources, the last from personal investigation.

On the Study of Gothic Mouldings. By the Rev. P. Freeman, M.A.—In this paper the propriety of studying deeply the mouldings of Gothic buildings is advocated: the main object of the essay, however, is to shew that sections of decorated mouldings conform to the rules laid down by Hogarth for judging of beauty by outline.

On the Church of St. Mary, Cambridge.—This is a full account of the history of the university church, with suggestions for the restoration of the structure to its primitive beauty, involving the abolition of the very anomalous fittings which at present incumber the interior.

The part concludes with Documents

from the *Parish Register of Steeple Ashton, Wilts*, by the Rev. W. C. Lukis, M.A. relating to the alterations effected in Henry the Eighth's reign; and *The Consecrations of St. Sampson, St. Philip, and St. Saviour, Guernsey*; translated from the *Black Book of the Bishop of Coutances*, by the same author.

The *Illustrations of Monumental Brasses* complete the series published by the Society. The Part comprises the curious brass of *John de Grofhurst*, with his grant to Bayham Abbey on his breast, well engraved; *William de Lodyngton*, 1419, at Gunby, Lincoln, represents a judge in his robes; the effigy is remarkable as standing on a spotted leopard. The brass of *Sir John de Northwode* at Sheppey is engraved as if it was perfect; the loss of a portion of the body has curtailed the knight's shield, and turned the cross into a pale; the engraver ought to have indicated the missing portion. It has been suggested by one well versed in the illustration of sepulchral brasses that the legs, with the lion and the scabbard, are modern restorations, and that it is doubtful whether the legs were originally crossed. In Stothard's engraving of this brass the line by which the junction of the legs to the body is made is distinctly shewn; we should attribute this restoration to the reign of James the First. The author of the essay accompanying this brass alludes to the defect, and, in noticing the armorial bearings, repeats the error in Stothard's description of the arms, where the ermine spots are stated to be chesnut leaves. The author refers to the opinion of Mr. Douce that the monument was executed in France; the position of the shield on the thigh is, we presume, the authority for Mr. Douce's opinion; we believe it is not usually met with in this position in English effigies, but it is certainly common in French effigies. It is, we think, erroneous to state this to be one of the seven cross-legged brasses known to exist; there are, in fact, but six in such a position, Sir John Daubernon (who is, we apprehend, included in the enumeration) is not cross-legged. *John Mapelton, Priest*, a very elegant figure from Broadwater Church, forms the last subject.

The part is further illustrated by four beautiful lithographs by way of

tail-pieces to each description: the first is a singular angular piscina in the church of *All Saints, North Moreton, Berks*, a very beautiful specimen of early decorated work; the second, wood-work in *St. Mary's Leicester*, shews a series of very elegant stalls, with lofty and highly-enriched canopies in the decorated style. The church of *Lower Peover, Cheshire*, is a structure of timber and plaster, a most extraordinary example of church architecture. The last engraving shews the interior of *St. Sepulchre's Church at Cambridge* as restored,—a specimen of modern renovation not equalled by any in the present age for correctness and consistency in the preservation of the original character of the structure. These lithographs are beautifully executed, with a slight tint, and, in addition to their merit as views of original objects of beauty, are in themselves elegant specimens of that art.

Sacred Architecture; its Rise, Progress, and Present State. By Richard Brown, Esq. Professor of Architecture. 4to.

THE author has taken considerable pains to produce an historical account of every description of architecture used for sacred purposes, commencing from the earliest notices of the pillar stone in sacred writ, and ending with the finished cathedral of comparatively modern times.

The first portion of the work is dedicated to the history of sacred architecture; the second to exemplars of the several styles which prevailed at various epochs in the history of the world, and existed in different countries, modified by climate, by local circumstances, and by difference of religion. The author has shewn himself to be alive to the beauties and merits of the Gothic or pointed style, and feelingly deplores the consequences which the excesses of fanaticism or the fancies of innovators have entailed on our ancient ecclesiastical structures, and what has operated even more seriously than both these causes to destroy the purest specimens of our national architecture,—the prevalence of a culpable neglect of their preservation; an instance of which, perhaps the most glaring in the present day, the author points out in the ca-

thedral church of Norwich. If the spire is in the state described by Mr. Brown, its fall, which seems to be inevitable, will level a large portion of one of the noblest of our cathedrals to the ground, and reduce Norwich to the state of Hereford. The following are the words of Mr. Brown, and they call imperatively upon the Dean and Chapter to take immediate steps to avert the impending danger.

"The spire is in a very decayed and precarious state, bulged in several places, and hooped together with an iron bandage; to me its existence appeared most precarious, and I sincerely hope that its fall, which cannot *now be far distant*, may not take place during the celebration of Divine Service." p. 163.

The second part of the work, which consists of specimens of the various styles, is not so satisfactory as we could desire. One engraving shews a perspective view of Babylon when invaded by Cyrus, and another a restoration of Solomon's Temple in the Soanean style, both of which are useless in an architectural point of view. The Pantheon in Mr. Brown's restoration retains the bell towers, and the majority of the examples of church architecture are rather designs of the author's invention than representations of ancient examples. The plate entitled "Elevation of a Constantine Basilican Church at Rome," is one of these designs; it shews a meeting-house looking structure without a cortile; the plan appended to it, being that of S. Maria Maggiore, gives a fictitious character to the elevation. The section of the structure shews an imitation of a Basilica with single aisles, and is placed above a plan of St. Paul's at Rome, having double aisles. It would have been much better to have given the actual elevations to the plans, as both are rendered useless by this practice. The section of St. Sophia's church at Constantinople is placed above a perspective view of a mosque, certainly not the same edifice, and one which probably was a mosque from the beginning.

The author's ideas of Saxon churches are perfectly original: they are represented very much like what a temporary wooden church of the present day might be expected to exhibit. The first

design is of timber framing, the interstices filled in with rubble or plaster, like the buildings of Elizabeth or James's days, having an Italian tower, and appearing from the plan to have a pulpit and desks in front of the altar. The second design seems to have been formed upon the model of Greenstead church, with the addition of a proprietary-chapel tower; and both designs are constructed on the erroneous conclusion drawn from Greenstead, that the Saxon churches were universally of wood. In contradiction to the authenticity of his design the author states that in the reign of King Alfred the Saxon churches became improved and built of stone, and refers to Worth church, Sussex, as a specimen; and further, that in the reign of Athelstane the windows in some instances had triangular heads, the doors semicircular; and the church consisted of a nave and chancel, with a tower at the west end, generally round, built with flints and grouted rubble masonry, rough plastered on the outside. The author has not stated his authority for discriminating so nicely between the characteristics of Saxon architecture of the time of Alfred and that of Athelstane: his conclusion only serves to shew how easily conjectures may be exalted into facts. The Norman and successive styles are similarly illustrated by plates, the majority of which are ideal compositions formed on modern notions of church building, a grand and leading feature in them being the grouping together the pulpit and desks in the front of the altar.

A class of buildings, never very ecclesiastical in their design, which now may almost be regarded as of a past age, viz. episcopal (i. e. proprietary) chapels, are especially illustrated by Mr. Brown. One is hexagonal, two of the angles projecting in the middle of the flanks; the structure has Alhambra windows and a Regent's-park Greek tower. These modern designs are, moreover, mixed up with sections and views of genuine structures of antiquity, to which they undesignedly act as foils. If the author had given actual views and measurements of ancient churches as examples, he would have produced a book of far greater value to his readers.

Sermons, by Archdeacon Manning.
Vol. II.

THE present volume is distinguished, like the former one, by great merits of composition,—a very forcible way of delivering and illustrating the doctrines of Scripture, by arguments ably conducted, and in language masculine and eloquent. In what this preacher says there is no compromise with the world, or with worldly feelings and interests: he looks his subject, like a man in earnest, full in the face; he speaks with the authority of one who knows his high commission, and who himself possesses the most exalted views of the demands which the religion of Christ makes on the sinfulness of human nature, in order that it may be fit to partake of the immortal blessings it offers; and he knows too the innumerable ways by which, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, in the urgency of our passions, in the temptations of the world, and even in the treachery of our own conscience, we attempt to evade, to escape, or to oppose them. There is a power in these discourses which it is difficult indeed to suppose would not call forth attention, and that attention when aroused must convey the awful truths which it has heard into the deepest recesses of the softened and awakened heart.

After such general observations, which embrace, indeed, the whole character of the volume, it might be expected that we should not only adduce proofs of the justness of our opinion, but that we should willingly seize the opportunity of making more generally known some specimens of this able oratory, and thus impart, as far as we can, the advantages which we ourselves have derived from it. But that is quite impossible—in the first place, from the variety of subjects which, in the narrow compass of our monthly pages, we are obliged to treat of; and secondly, from the claims and calls on us of other works of a similar nature to the present. But to quit the volume without some references would be wanting in respect to the author, in justice to our readers, and in satisfaction to ourselves; yet they must be short, and, in order to save space we shall make our scanty extracts at once, without the incumbrance of explanation on

our part. Let our readers turn to the volume itself, and instruct themselves.

P. 25. Subject—Holiness in Childhood. “Surely some such great and visible facts were originally observed by the Church when it was prescribed that the office of deacon and priest might be conferred on youths 23 and 24 years old, and even the episcopate at 30. And certainly, in comparing the average formation of character *now* with that of men who were nurtured up from holy baptism in faith of their regeneration, and in religious houses or devout schools of discipline, it must be confessed that in the science of the saints and in the practice of life we are backward and unripe; and if we were asked to find a reason for it, I believe the truth would be best expressed by saying that these later ages have lost faith in the miraculous conception and holy childhood of our Lord Jesus Christ as the type and pledge of our regeneration in holy baptism, and of the developement of our regenerative life; and not only so, but that a false and shallow system of theology has grown up and thrust down this high doctrine from its place. A prevalent notion in these later times is, that the doctrine of baptismal regeneration is superstitious and delusive; that it tends to deadness, worldliness, and unspirituality; that the Christian life of those who have been religious from childhood is generally tame, cold, and formal; that true Christian perfection is to be found in penitents, and those who are converted late in life; that experience of sin and guilt is the stimulus of personal responsibility and the very life of the conscience; and that the fervour, zeal, and intensity of the converted sinner is the true perfection of the Christian character,” &c.

P. 71.—“It is not to be denied that there are, even among persons of a devout life, two very distinct persons. There is one which consists of people who are truly conscientious, faithful to the light that is in them, charitable, blameless, diligent in the usual means of grace, and visibly advanced in the practice and principle of a religious obedience. Yet *there is something wanting*. Their alms are given without the grace of charity; their consolations are not soothing; there is a want of sympathy, tenderness, meekness, reverence, submission of will, renouncement; sometimes there is a tone which is even selfish, impious, heartless, or worldly,” &c.

P. 98. On Worldly Cares.—“Sometimes men of a high-toned profession of life allow themselves to participate in trades, speculations, undertakings which

are perhaps connived at by those who execute the law of the land, though they are forbidden by the laws themselves; or they consciously suffer profits to be made over to them which they know is not their due. They let others make mistakes against themselves without setting them right; they leave them under false impressions of the value of things which pass between them by way of sale; they let mistaken notions arising from their own words remain unnoticed; or by acts, they imply, in matters of business, what they would not say. They are willing to be parties, if it so happen, to unequal bargains; or they are not considerate of the quality of those they treat with, or of their ability to protect themselves, or they conceal knowledge which would change the whole intention of those they deal with, while they themselves count upon it. *Many of these things have no distinct names.* They are practised—I will not say permitted—in commerce and trade—by a sort of lax interpretation of duty, and, though not pronounced to be fair, are nevertheless treated as if they were the necessary features of offensive and defensive warfare, which the buyers and sellers, the merchants and money-changers and traffickers of this world are compelled to carry on and to submit to. The market, and the exchange, and the receipt of custom, are *perilous places*, having an atmosphere of their own; and in it things are strangely refracted, precepts and obligations are often seen edgewise, or sideways, or inverted altogether; or again, the fair forms of integrity are dimly seen, and treated as visionary, unpractical, inapplicable to the affairs of the world; and a peculiar sort of character is formed which is long-sighted, far-reaching, sharp, ready, dexterous, driving, successful. All things seem to turn in their direction; and they are prepared for every fluctuation, variation, and change. Now it is very seldom that such men persevere in strict integrity. The temptations to make great gains by slight equivocations, and the manifold and complex nature of the transactions they are engaged in, give so many facilities for turning things unduly to their own advantage, that many fall," &c.

P. 144. *Worldly Ambition*.—"How few men with the baits of power, elevation, applause before them, can resist the allurements of *indirect* means, such as compromises, abandonment of pledges or obligations, and the like. It is a melancholy and most instructive fact that there is hardly one of the world's great men in whose private history there is not to be found some stifling of conscience, some departure from rectitude, stern fidelity,

and determined abiding by truth and right in the teeth of danger, or at the cost of failure in their ruling passion. In the earnestness with which they seek their aim, they grow precipitate, unscrupulous, reckless, obdurate; and, as the end nears, and the strife thickens, and success or failure are in the crisis, *one last step, the last act which secures the desires of a life, is often one that henceforward makes life not worth the living.* They have succeeded—the point is won, but at what a cost! at the price of their heart's faith in the power of truth and right. They have in some way struck a bargain or chaffered with a lie, and put their trust for success in a falsehood, which, if it be anything, is an unclean spirit; they have withdrawn their faith from the supremacy of righteousness; they have forsaken the service of truth and goodness, because these seemed to be exiled, disowned, despised; because the world seemed too strong for them; and because the dictates of faith and truth pointed to paths that seemed to lead away from the desired end," &c.

P. 266. *On Mixing with the World*.—"All things about us are charged with some measure of the world's evil power. No lines can be drawn round the infected quarters. They have neither beginning nor ending, no limit nor boundary. The whole visible Church is affected by it,—whole nations, states, and households. The evil is continuous, all-pervading, ubiquitous. If we would escape the world, we must needs go out of the world; nothing less than this will do it; and this shows the impossibility of that which some excellent persons with the best intentions have endeavoured to do,—*I mean to draw pre-emptory lines between their household and the world.* They might as well draw a line between themselves and the race of mankind, for, draw it where they will, they do but make a distinction without a difference; and, moreover, they shut out of their precinct some of the holiest saints, and shut in it some who are the very worshippers of the world. And the ill effects of this mistake are manifold. It savours much of rash judgment, self-preference, and separation, and it fosters a dangerous spirit of security, making people think that within their circle they are safe, and that this safety consists in outward form of reformation, instead of an inward grace of watchfulness and purity of heart. It is remarkable, how in families which have isolated themselves from the healthy unconscious action of open intercourse with others, evils of the strongest and most uncalled-for kinds have unfolded themselves. It is with the spiritual as with the natural life,—a false principle

argued and proved, and the most dangerous, and indeed, to a pious mind, even impious heresies on the subject confuted. The author in the three following discourses gives the three different Temptations:—First, That of Sensual Distrust, which was founded by Satan on our Lord's long fast of Forty Days; the Second, the Temptation of Worldly Ambition, where we recommend the careful perusal of all that lies between p. 100 and the conclusion; the last is the Temptation of Spiritual Presumption, as opposed to that of carnal and sensual indulgence.

"Now," says the author, "in surveying both the Evangelical histories of this Temptation, whether considered as the last or second of the three, we are forcibly struck by the *art of the Tempter* in the concatenation of this with the first. It was in both the professed aim of the adversary to challenge a miracle that should evince our Saviour to be the Son of God; but the inducement to which he trusted for the success of that challenge, and in which he concealed the sin, was in the first a sensual, in the last a spiritual consideration. Yet in neither was it an *extreme or flagrant offence* that was proposed,—neither a profligate sensual indulgence in the one instance, nor an arrogation of divine and independent power in the other, but in the one the gratification of long and most serious hunger, in the other the casting himself on divine protection exclusively for support;—both plausible, neither of them odious, or apparently criminal in itself, but rather *wrong from the modes and circumstances of things that accompanied it*. There the object of solicitation was the preservation of life by *unlicensed means*, here the endangering of life by the *neglect of the means that are proper*. There it was the distrust of God's care to preserve his saints that contributed to the malice of the Temptation; here it was an over-confidence and presumption on that care, without warrant. And such is usually the art of the adversary of mankind and his instruments, to take advantage of previous victories over him to impel to sin in an opposite direction," &c.

The passages following this quotation are well worthy the most attentive consideration, and we have no other reason for not going on with our extract but our want of space

in his progress, are quite worthy of the feeling which suggested them, and the care and distinctness with which they have been enounced. We do not wonder that they have been published at the solicitation of the distinguished members of the academic body to which they are addressed. The sermons are in number five—On the Definiteness of Christian Faith, and the *objective* character of Christianity, The Incarnate Lord subject to Temptation:—and here the reader will see the Scriptural and Catholic cause of our Lord's Temptation most ably

Verses for Holy Seasons, &c. Edited by W. F. Hook, D.D.

IT appears from the preface that these hymns were written by a lady resident in Ireland, "with a view of adapting the principle observed in the *Christian year* to the capacities of the young and uneducated." The volume therefore, it is said, may be considered "as a *Christian year* for children." Now, what we have to say is this—that, whoever this lady is who is the author of the poetry, she has shown very considerable poetical powers, regulated and improved by very correct taste. We could hardly point out a similar volume of higher merits. Much originality of thought the nature of the subject does not admit, and all florid ornaments and luxuriance of imagery are also out of place; but the versification is masculine, harmonious, and pleasing, and the language so correct and good as to show a taste cultivated in the best schools of our older poetry. Our selections are always, when the subject-matter is so worthy of them, by the nature of our work, far more limited than we could wish and than would do full justice to the author. In this case it is difficult, if we make any choice, to say we could not have made another quite as good; but, fortunately, it is impossible to make a bad one through any defective judgment of our own. We take, therefore,—

THE FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT (p. 53).

"Abraham is dead, and the prophets," &c.—St. John, viii. 52.

No longer dwells on Mamre's plain
The faithful father lov'd of God,
Nor sees the setting sunbeam stain
With purple hues Moriah's sod.

From Horeb's height, from Carmel's hill,
The prophets of the Lord are fled;
By Jordan's wave and Cherith's rill
Their voice is silent—are they dead?

Does Moses lie 'mid Moab's stones?
Does old Machpelah's cavern lone
Hold yet the patriarch's mould'ring bones?
And whither is Elijah gone?

We cannot answer. Earth with earth
Long since has mingled in decay;
But they who know a second birth,
We know they live—shall live for aye.

The dust that lies beneath our tread
Shall stir again the valley's clod,
And now Christ's ransom'd are not dead:
They live to us—they live to God.

He triumph'd o'er all-conquering death
Who was, ere Abraham, throned on high,

And, though we yield this mortal breath,
Who keeps His words shall never die.

THE SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

"Balaam saw that it pleased the Lord to bless Israel." (p. 65.)

The seer stood by his seven shrines;
He look'd from Peor's mountain grey;
All Israel's tents, like silver lines,
Beneath him in the valley lay.

He saw Jeshimen's breeze unfold
Their twelve broad banners waving free;
And Moab's monarch showed his gold,
And said, "Oh! Balaam, curse them me!"

A mightier impulse fills his breast—
A deeper power impels his thought.
"How can I curse whom God has blest?
Or speak but what the Lord has taught?"

Like fertile valleys water'd wide;
Like cedar trees in fragrant row;
Like gardens by the river side,
Thy goodly tents, oh! Israel, show.

Thy glorious tide shall still flow on;
Thy seed by many waves shall lie;
When Agag's past, when Edom's gone,
Thy throne shall be exalted high.

From fertile Egypt's cloudless plain
Through rolling seas God made thy path.
Thy haughty foes opposed in vain;
He slew the nations in his wrath.

Like lion in the wilderness
That croucheth down thy strength shall be,

And blessed shall be they who bless,
And cursed he who curseth thee."

So spake of old the prophet sire,
Mov'd by that impulse none can quell,
When, spite of lust and strong desire,
He bless'd God's favour'd Israel.

And thus Christ's Church is ever blest,
And thus his power still guards his saints,

Though oft by cruel scorn oppress'd,
Till hearts are sad and courage faints.

The power that pour'd by Pisgah's stone
Blessing for curses,—good for ill,—
That mighty power still keeps his own;
God's chosen sons are blessed still.

Perhaps we may be a little over-critical,—perhaps we may be wrong,—but we think the similitude used in the line,

All Israel's tents, like *silver* lines,
is hardly correct. It would be just if applied to England's tents; but we

They seem no work of man's creative hand,
Where labour wrought as wayward fancy
plann'd ;

But from the rock, as if by magic grown,
Eternal—silent—beautiful—alone!—
Not virgin white, like that old Doric shrine
Where once Athena held her rites divine;
Nor saintly grey, like many a minster fane
That crowns the hill or sanctifies the plain,
But rosy red, as if the blush of dawn [drawn ;
Which first beheld them were not yet with-
The hue of youth upon a brow of woe,
Which men called old two thousand years ago.
Match me such marvel, save in Eastern clime,
A rose-red city, half as old as Time.

And this is Petra, &c.

The following animated and pic-
turesque lines are suggested by a view
of a *theatre* and the sepulchres of this
singular city :

Yet hearts and eyes there be well skilled to
trace

The living features in the lifeless face,
For whom that silent desert air seems rife
With tuneful voices and the pulse of life ;
For them sweeps by, in glittering pomp, again,
The warlike pageant and the peaceful train ;
For them bright shadows fill those vacant halls,
And Beauty wakes where'er their footstep falls.

" Heard ye it not ? " the light-eyed dreamer
cries,

" Heard ye no shout from yonder seats arise ? "
And his rapt gaze in ecstasy is bent
On what seems Pleasure's mournful monument.

Ye deem the actor and his mimic rage
Pass like a shadow from yon ruin'd stage ;
But to mine eye he lives, he moves,—'tis we
Are shadows here,—the substance only he !
Or do I dream ? They come and fade so fast—
Now here, now there—now present, and now
past.

But now a stern old King, whom anguish strong
Has goaded into madness, stalks along,
Sightless and crownless ;—now a maiden stands
E'en where he stood, and in her hly hands
Enfolds an urn, ineffable the grace,
The marble sorrow of that classic face,
It fades,—'tis fled,—and, on a lofty car,
There sits another ; like some baleful star
Glares her wild eyes, and from her lips of ire
Streams a full torrent of prophetic fire.
She raves, she rises, and with frenzied hand
Dashes to earth her garland and her wand
Sublimely beautiful ! When this is o'er,
Let nothing follow,—I will gaze no more, &c.

Œdipus, Electra, and Cassandra, are
of course the persons alluded to by
the poet. We think there should have
been a note to the line "'Tis we are
shadows here." This fine thought, we
believe, originally came from the lips
of a Spanish monk—it has been ver-
sified by Mr. Wordsworth, introduced
by Mr. Rogers in his "Italy," and is
given with other versions in one of the
numbers of the North American Re-
K

elegance and poetical spirit, and alto-
gether in a pure taste, free from the
manifold perversions of genius in the
present day. We have room for two
extracts, which will exhibit its merits
better than any observation of ours :
and first for the description of Petra :

Still on for Petra, till the desert wide
Shrinks to a valley, and on either side
The rude rock springeth, and a long array
Of tombs forgotten sadden all the way.
Then the earth yawns terrific, and a path
By nature formed, in waywardness or wrath,
Winds where two rocks precipitously frown—
The giant warders of the wondrous town.
Day comes not here, or in such spectral guise,
She seems an outcast from yon happy skies.
In silent awe the Arab steals along,
Nor cheers his camels with their wonted song.
Well may the spirit, left alone to brood
On the dim shapes which haunt that solitude,
O'erflow with joy, the dreary pathway past,
When Petra bursts upon the gaze at last !

Oh, passing beautiful ! in this wild spot—
Temples and tombs and dwellings all forgot—
One sea of sunlight far around thee spread,
And skies of sapphire mantling over head,

view. Unless in such a finished poem as this is, it would be unreasonable to object to the expression "classic face;" yet "classic" is a word that has become a little lowered and tarnished by too promiscuous use, and there is nothing in the word to which it is joined to elevate it; therefore we should say that "classic face" was a phrase rather below that fine and finished style of expression which belongs to the whole of this very elegant production; and our very remark shows that we do not like even a speck upon the surface of alabaster. The smaller poems are not only pleasing for their poetical merit, but for their feeling and sentiment; and had we room we should quote from them, and particularly from that called *L'Envoy*, with pleasure.

Another work by the same author has reached us, called *Remarks on Art, with reference to the Studies of the University*, well worthy the attention of the enlightened Society to whom it is addressed. This little work, in the shape of a letter to a friend, exhibits an unusual acquaintance with the invaluable treasures of ancient art, and a critical estimation of their excellences. The arguments by which Mr. Burgon shows the intimate alliance existing between *all* the works of antiquity, and the disadvantages attending the exclusion of any, particularly those which, in dignity, in beauty, and in genius, rank next to the poetic, are forcibly stated, and learnedly and elegantly illustrated. In our opinion a museum of sculpture, and the endowment of a professorship of ancient art, would be the best and proper means of supplying the present defect in the system of classical education; and this reminds us of what we think, in the present enlightened age, is a curious fact, that though some of our architects, as Messrs. Wilkes and Cockerell, are well conversant with the remains of ancient literature, not one of our English sculptors living is a *scholar*! nor is there one who can call the genius of Sophocles or Pindar to illustrate the productions of Phidias or Praxiteles.

Murray's Colonial and Home Library.

TO produce works at a cheap price and in a commodious form which will be at once instructive and agree-

able, will embrace different classes of literature, and present variety of information, will make science intelligible to the general reader, as in the *Journal of Darwin*, or dignify a common subject, as in *Southey's Life of Bunyan*, with novelty of remark and richness of illustration,—such seems to have been the laudable design of the publisher of this series of works, and in which we think he has been eminently successful.

Malcolm's Sketches of Persia.—There was no Englishman who was more familiarly acquainted with Persia than Sir John Malcolm. We once heard him say, "When I am in Persia I am at home." The reader will find ample proof of the truth of this saying in the volume before us, and particularly in the account of the Persian court, of the ministers, and the political and social system of the country.

Notes and Sketches on New South Wales. By Mrs. Meredith.—In Mrs. Meredith we believe we recognise our old acquaintance Miss Twamly, a very accomplished person, possessing considerable knowledge in many branches of literature, and in this work she has given us a very pleasing narrative of personal adventure, with considerable information on the country in which she traversed the ocean to reside; her remarks extend both to the state of society and to the natural productions of Australia, particularly in the plants of the country.

Southey's Lives of Cromwell and John Bunyan.—In biographical narrative Mr. Southey is always animated, graphical, and instructive. The *Life of Cromwell* is not only written with candour, but spirit and fidelity; that of *Bunyan* was one after his own heart, as was his *Life of Wesley*.

Darwin's Journal of a Voyage Round the World. Parts i. ii. iii.—These volumes contain the richest additions to natural history formed by a personal adventure in distant countries since the time of Humboldt. To the naturalist, in almost every branch of science, they will be invaluable, to the general reader most instructive.

A Residence in the Marquesas. By Herman Melville.—The author, a young American, ran away from his ship and from a brutal captain, and was domesticated for some months among a tribe of savages in one of the enchanting islands of the group called Marquesas. The whole narrative is most interesting, most affecting, and most romantic. Ah! thou gentle and too enchanting *Fayaway*, what has become of thee?

where the boughs are always laden. We only intend these trifling remarks to shew that we have read this most interesting work with the attention it well deserves.

Borrow's Bible in Spain.—We have only to say of this life of the gipsies that those who love Don Quixote, and Gil Blas, and the Spanish Rogue, and Gusman D'Alfarache (and who does not love for a time these gipsy rogues and lying varlets?) will also take as their best living commentary these graphical and spirited sketches by Mr. Borrow.

Bishop Heber's Indian Journal.—On the merits of this interesting work it is not necessary to expatiate. We knew this excellent man from his boyhood; we saw him after he accepted the bishopric, which was offered as a testimony of the great respect in which he was held, and of the friendship of him at whose disposal it was. He at first declined it; afterwards he told us, "I was sitting by the fire with my wife, and we talked the matter over again, and I said 'Well, we have this year got 1,500*l.* for Hodnet (for the tithes are annually valued,) but it will not be so much again, and we are in debt for the parsonage; and then we have a noble field open to my labours;' and so after we had discussed the matter together a second time it was settled; and here I am going."

Livonian Tales.—Of the three tales the *Dupposed* is the longest and the most important, and is full of interest; we after that prefer the *Jewess*. The attack of Mark by the wolves in the former is a scene to take away one's breath.

Life of the Great Condé. By Lord Mahon. 2 vols.—This life is translated from the French, in which language it was originally written by Lord Mahon. It is a copious and animated biography, steering on an impartial course between the panegyrists and detractors of that illustrious man. Condé's high reputation as a military commander is thoroughly sustained, and this is the only part of his character worth attention or esteem.

Drinkwater's History of the Siege of Gibraltar.—This work has long received the public approbation. It is a clear, distinct, and spirited narrative of one of the most remarkable attacks in the history of modern warfare; it was the whole military strength of Spain thrown against a solitary rock and a handful of British troops,—and thrown in vain.

Bracebridge Hall. By Geoffrey Crayon, Gent.—We have had nothing in style so light, so playful, or so elegant, since the days of the Spectator. The portraits are

But we take the liberty of suggesting, first, whether "*Cives utriusque patriæ*," does not mean that the *angels* and the mortals admitted into Paradise lived on one common food. As we have only the insulated passage before us we are not at all sure that we are right; in the three next lines the quaint conceit in the original seems hardly preserved. It is not meant that "they are never hungry, never satiated." On the contrary, but that "being hungry they are not pained, being satiated they are not full," plainly thus—

Satiety does nothing loathe, nor hunger ever pain,
Craving for food they always eat, and eating crave again.

The expression "*Sudat balsamum*" means that the "balm tree" perspires or gives out its odours,—the celebrated "balm tree" of Judea and the East. "*Vernant æta*" means that the "fallows grow green," as the young corn springs; opposed to the "*prata*," the grass meadows. "*Poma non lapsura*" does not signify that the boughs are not broken, but that the fruit is *perpetual*, as in the orange tree and others,

lively without exaggeration, and the entire sketch is a pleasing natural scene, drawn with taste and enlivened by humour.

Ecclesiastical Records of England, Ireland, and Scotland, from the fifth century till the Reformation. By the Rev. Richard Hart. Second Edition, much enlarged. 8vo. Cambridge.

TITLE-PAGES are amongst the falsest things in the world, and certainly Mr. Hart's title-page is not an exception. These "Ecclesiastical Records" consist of seven chapters of classified translated abridgements of entries in Wilkins's Concilia, relating to certain specified ecclesiastical subjects, with an introduction to every chapter, which is a dissertation written by Mr. Hart upon the subjects to which the chapter relates. It is obvious that such a book may not—and in point of fact, in spite of the title-page, this book does not—contain one single "ecclesiastical record."

We can form no notion of what the first edition may have been, never having seen it.* The present edition is said to be corrected and enlarged, and is sent forth with considerable pomp and circumstance as a Manual of Ecclesiastical Antiquities, recommended by a dedication to the Archbishops and Bishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York. The first qualification of such a book should be its accuracy. An author who has had the advantage of criticism upon a first edition cannot shelter himself under any of the ordinary excuses for negligence or ignorance, especially when he comes forward with a profession of having corrected his previous errors, and ostentatiously tenders his matured labours to the highest authorities, as a guide-book in reference to those antiquities in which they are practically and professionally interested. The importance of accuracy is very greatly increased when the subject-matter of the volume, as in the instance before us, is of the very highest weight and moment, and the book is put forth with a view to its presumed usefulness

in controversy. We are bound to state that Mr. Hart's volume, if tried by such a test, must be pronounced to be a failure.

We are not quite certain that such abstracts or abridgements as he has given could ever be made in a way which would render them practically useful. To epitomise judiciously is amongst the most difficult of literary labours. To do so in any degree satisfactorily, requires a clear, lucid style, with great fullness and accuracy of knowledge. Mr. Hart's abridgements are too frequently uncertain, unprecise, and ambiguous; and it is evident from the whole of his book, and especially from his introductions, that his knowledge of antiquarian subjects and antiquarian literature is very superficial. A few examples will suffice.

Wooden churches. — "Wooden churches," says Mr. Hart, "were indeed *common* even in England as late as the time of the Conquest, a fact which we learn from many parts of Domesday Book." Hart, xxv.

And again. "At the period of the Domesday survey there were *many wooden churches* in various parts of the kingdom; those of North Elmham and Shernbourn, in Norfolk, being *the first that occur to my recollection*." p. 214.

Only one wooden church is mentioned in Domesday Book; and that is situate, not in Norfolk but at Bege-land, in Yorkshire, "*Ibi presbyter et ecclesia lignea*." Domesday, i. 320 b. Index, vol. iii. p. 320 b; and see Ellis's Introd. i. 298.

Archbishop of Dover. — This title will probably be new to most of our readers; it is applied to Lanfranc in Mr. Hart's abridgement of two several papers, at p. 30. "I, Lanfranc, archbishop of *Dover*, have subscribed," &c.; and "Lanfranc, an unworthy prelate of the church of *Dover*, offers all due obedience," &c. Of course, this is merely Mr. Hart's odd way of translating the old Latin name for Canterbury, *Dorobernensis*.

Anglo-Saxon Homilies. — At pp. 10, 190, 291, are several extracts from these valuable memorials of the doctrine of the Anglo-Saxon church, all more or less imperfectly printed and referred to, and without any mention of the excellent edition set forth by the Ælfric Society, under the editor-

* Can any of our correspondents inform us where and when the first edition was published? We cannot find any one who has ever seen or heard of it.

and to dwell in monasteries with y, sending them forth occa- baptise and teach." (Hart, ades of Timothy and Titus, knowledge this representa- ur mode of life? In what did you seclude yourselves? age of Mr. Hart's disserta- s with errors as extraordi- se we have quoted.

INTELLIGENCE.

were awarded to T. H. Camp- in C. Jackson. The former ed the Montefiore Hebrew sides the two scholarships above he Pitt Club has founded two for Christ's Hospital and the incheater school, and has in- est for the purpose the sum res per cent. consols.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Some papers recently trans- he Treasury by the Trustees sh Museum, is a memoir upon ', drawn up by Mr. Panizzi. h that in December last the isted of about 300,000 volumes, probably 500,000 separate g into account each pamphlet. d with the great public libra-

ries on the continent, it ranked with those of Vienna, Berlin, and Dresden, but it was inferior in number of separate works to those of Munich, Copenhagen, and Paris. During the first 32 years of the present century, including two special grants of 2,247*l.* and 9,000*l.*, the total sum expended out of money granted by Parliament for the purchase of printed books was not quite 30,000*l.*, or 1000*l.* a year. From 1833 to 1843 the sum of 26,000*l.* had been granted for the purpose, or, in the last ten years, at the rate of 2,600*l.* a year. The trustees laid before the Treasury, in their application, a statement of the deficiencies in the Library, and the grounds on which they felt it to be their duty to ask for a larger apportionment of the public funds than heretofore. The deficiencies were in the departments of law, philosophy, fine arts, history, &c. The library contained no collection, general or separate, of the law of many foreign countries with which England was closely connected. With regard to the economy the Library was deficient in the laws, ordinances, or Government acts of unc-

"Why, man, be doth bestride,"
to the words, "such high things."
Omitting the two lines—
"Now is Rome indeed: and room enough,
When there is in it but one only man."

The gold medal given by the Marquess Camden, for the best exercise in Latin Hexameter verse, has been awarded to James Camper Wright, scholar of King's college. Subject—"Visum Mirzæ dormienti objectum." Vide Spectator, 159.

MERCHANT-TAYLORS' SCHOOL.

June 11. This being the feast of St Barnabas, Mr. T. H. Campbell was elected a scholar of St. John's college, Oxford; and Mr. J. W. Hammond was provisionally elected in the event of a second vacancy being declared before the Monday after St. John's day, which has since occurred. Messrs. John C. Jackson, F. Coupland, and Benjamin Mallam, were elected Exhibitors on Dr. Andrews's foundation to St. John's college. The two exhibitions of 30*l.* each recently founded by the Pitt Club for the two best scholars in

half of the dependencies of this country, and there was a very small proportion of the works which the continent had lately produced on the subject of political economy. The trustees considered that the time had arrived for increasing and completing the library. The annual grant for the purchase of books (not including a special grant for the Duke of Sussex's, &c. collections) had been for the last two years 4,500*l.*, and it might be assumed that a sum of 5,000*l.* a year would be sufficient to keep the library in the state it required, by the regular purchase of contemporary publications. But for filling up the chasms which were so much regretted, the trustees were of opinion that a sum not less than 10,000*l.* a year would be required for the next ten years. The sums wanted for printed books would be 17,500*l.* a year, being 10,000*l.* for old books, 5,000*l.* for new books, and 2,500*l.* for binding, &c. Adverting to the subject of supplying copies of printed books, &c. to the British Museum, the secretary declared that the present state of the law on that important matter was extremely unsatisfactory, particularly in respect to its working in Scotland, Ireland, the provincial towns, the colonies, and other foreign dependencies. The Lords of the Treasury gave a favourable reception to the application from the trustees, and by a minute dated the 16th of January last, their Lordships expressed their intention to comply with the requisitions, and to recommend to Parliament for some years to come an annual grant of 10,000*l.* for the purchase of books of all descriptions.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

The annual meeting of this Society was held on the 30th of April, when the chair was taken by the President, Henry Hallam, esq., who read, according to custom, an anniversary address, which has since been printed, and circulated, by the Society.

The following is a list of the papers which have been read at the meetings of the Society during the past year, as stated in the Report :—

I. Letters from Mr. Moore, English Consul at Beyrout, describing some remarkable objects of antiquity recently discovered in Syria. Communicated by Mr. Hamilton.

II. A memoir on ancient remains in Asia Minor, from the report of M. Philippe Le Bas, Member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, to M. Villemain, the French Minister of Public Instruction. Communicated by Mr. Jerdan.

III. Further remarks on lacunæ in

ancient authors, and the means of supplying them. By Mr. George Burges.

IV. On a Greek inscription discovered at the baths and on the temple of Segesta. By Mr. Hogg.

V. Remarks on the delineation in a painted basso-relievo in the tomb of an officer of Suphis, a monarch of the fourth dynasty. By Mr. Joseph Bonomi.

VI. On the site of Memphis, and the colossal statue of Metreheneh, a cast of the head of which has been presented to the British Museum. By Mr. Joseph Bonomi.

VII. Remarks on Egyptian chronology, referring to some statements in the recently published work of the Chevalier Bunsen on Egyptian history. By Mr. Cullimore.

VIII. An Excursus on the Topography of the Homeric Ilium, by Dr. H. N. Ulrichs, Professor of Latin Literature in the University of Athens. Translated and illustrated with notes by Mr. Patrick Colquhoun.

IX. On the hieroglyphic inscriptions on the obelisk in the Hippodrome of Constantinople, enlarged from a paper on the same subject communicated by Mr. Bonomi and Mr. S. Birch, in May, 1842. By Mr. Birch.

X. Letters from Mr. R. B. Lysons, and from Lieut. Sprat, of H.M.S. Beacon, addressed to Colonel Leake, on ancient remains at Iero, in the Morea; and on the determination of various ancient sites on the shores of the Euripus. Communicated by Mr. Hamilton.

XI. On the god Amoun, and the derivation of his name. By Mr. Osburn.

XII. On the portion of the Turin Book of Kings which corresponds with the sixth dynasty of Manetho. By Dr. E. Hinckes.

XIII. The climate and aliment of the antediluvian world contrasted with those of the postdiluvian, and their relative effects on the duration of human life. By Mr. Robert Scott.

XIV. On the Boodroom Marbles. By Mr. Hamilton.

In his anniversary address, the President noticed among the losses of the Society by death, the names and literary merits of Archdeacon Todd, Mr. Millingen, the Rt. Hon. J. H. Frere, and the Rev. John Hodgson, and these, with the Bishop of Bath and Wells and Sir Matthew Tierney, form the total number of six, whose deaths are reported. The Society has been recruited by an accession of twelve new members, an increase which cannot be commensurate with the expectations entertained in the adoption of the new plan (on the 29th Jan. last) of an annual subscription of two guineas instead of three. "Perhaps it might be wished,"

as the President expressed himself in his address, "that the Royal Society of Literature, according to the spirit in which it was instituted, should embrace a larger compass than it has latterly done, and afford the lovers of philology a more copious banquet in its Transactions." It appears to us to confine its attention too exclusively to subjects more suited to the Society of Antiquaries,—the antiquities of Egypt and Greece. Among last year's list of papers, which we have already given, there is only one—that by Mr. Burges, of a purely literary character.

In the *Biographia Britannica Literaria*, of which the second volume has recently been published, (and is noticed in the review of our present number,) the Society has pursued an object more immediately consistent with its character, and which, it may be hoped, will not be relinquished. Why should the ordinary objects of its attention be so entirely foreign, with no intermixture of English literature?

The Council have not yet proceeded to make any disposition of the bequest of 5,000*l.* left by the Rev. Dr. Richards, to which they became entitled on the death of his widow in 1844.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

May 16. At the anniversary meeting the Earl of Auckland, the President, took the chair. The annual report included biographical notices of the more eminent members recently deceased, as Major Broadfoot, Sir Henry Compton, Sir Jeremiah Bryant, Sir James Carnac, Colonel Burney, and W. A. von Schlegel, to whose publications, and particularly his *Indische Bibliothek*, the extensive cultivation of Oriental literature throughout Germany may be ascribed. The report then proceeded to notice the expected publication of the great Persian inscription of Major Rawlinson; and the Kapur-di-Giri inscription, of which the final examination was being made by Professor Wilson. The fac-simile of the latter will be accompanied by that of the Girnar tablets; and the curious facts of their general conformity, and of their concurrence in specifying the names of Antiochus and the Greek monarchs, will be put beyond question.

The formation of a Branch Society on the Island of Ceylon was announced; and it is expected that the historical traditions, and the ancient remains still existing in that island, will now receive a full investigation.

The report of the Oriental Translation Fund Committee followed. It was announced that the office of chairman, va-

cant by the death of Sir Gore Ouseley, had been accepted by the Earl of Clare. A list of the works in the course of publication and preparation was read, comprising, among others, an additional portion of Quatremère's "*Histoire des Sultans Mamlouks de Makrizi*"; part of the third volume of Ibn Khallikan's "*Biographical Dictionary*," translated by Baron de Slane; the fourth volume of the great work, "*Haji Khalfæ Lexicon Encyclopædicum*"; the second part of the "*Travels of Eoliya*," translated from the Turkish by Baron Hammer Purgstall; and a posthumous work, by Sir Gore Ouseley, comprising critical notices of several Persian poets.

The report of the operations of the Society for the publication of Oriental Texts showed increased activity in that body. The near appearance of the *Dasa Kumāra Chārīta*, and of another portion of the *Sharīstani*, was announced; and the two poems of Ahli, of Shiraz, are ready for the press. The offer of Prof. Forbes to edit the *Hadīkah*, of Sanāi, had been accepted. J. B. Elliott, esq. of Calcutta, has made a donation of 100*l.* for the purpose of publishing the *Kham-sahs* of Nizami and Jami; and Prof. Falconer is actively engaged in preparing Jami's first poem for the press.

All the officers were re-elected; and N. Bland, esq. S. Ball, esq. General A. Galloway, C. B., J. M. M'Leod, esq. General W. Morison, M.P., Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., and Sir H. Willock, were elected into the Council.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

May 25. At the anniversary meeting, Lord Colchester, the President, was in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected into the Council—W. J. Hamilton, esq. M.P., as a Vice-President; E. H. Bunbury, esq. Sir W. Chatterton, Bart. Viscount Eastnor, General Monteith, G. O'Gorman, esq. Lieut. Raper, R.N. and E. O. Smith, esq. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany was elected an Honorary Member.

The President delivered the Founder's Gold Medal to Count P. E. de Strzlecki, for his explorations in the South-Eastern portion of Australia, and his work on the same; and the Patron's Gold Medal to Prof. Middendorf for his explorations in Northern and Eastern Siberia. The latter being abroad, the medal was received for him by Sir R. I. Murchison.—The President then delivered his anniversary address, on the progress of Geography during the past year. In the great room of the Society were displayed two elabo-

rately coloured maps, each being twenty-five feet long, of Van Diemen's Land and the South-eastern angle of Australia, by Count Strzlecki.

The Geographical Society of France has lately awarded its gold medal to Dr. Beke, the enterprising traveller in Abyssinia,—who last year was honoured with a similar award from the Royal Geographical Society of London.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 1. At the anniversary meeting, Lord Prudhoe took the chair; succeeded by C. B. Warner, esq. The report of the auditors, and a report from the Council on the progress of the Society for the last six years, were read to the meeting. Lord Prudhoe, W. H. Pepys, esq. and Mr. Loddiges, retired from the Council; and Sir G. Staunton, Bart., M.P., E. Barker, esq. and F. G. Cox, esq. were elected in their room. The Duke of Devonshire was re-elected President; T. Edgar, esq. Treasurer; and J. R. Gowen, esq. Secretary.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The annual distribution of prizes took place on Friday, 12th June, at the great room in the Adelphi, Sir E. Codrington presiding on the occasion. It was expected that Prince Albert, who is the President of the Society, would have taken the chair, as last year; but Mr. Scott Russell, the secretary, announced that, owing to an accident, H. R. H. was prevented from attending. The Prince had, however, sent for Mr. W. Tooke, V.P. Mr. Rotch, and Mr. Holtzapfel, two of the members of the council, who waited on him the day before, at Buckingham Palace; and although he did so, as he said, to ask them for information, they found, in the course of their interview, that, so far from requiring information from them, H. R. H. was well qualified to give them many very valuable suggestions for the advancement of the objects and interests of the institution. Prince Albert especially pointed out that it should be the aim of the society to encourage as much as possible, by prizes and every other means in their power, a taste for the arts amongst the great mass of the people, so as to lead them gradually to the study of improving their own domestic comforts in their habitations, furniture, and other requirements. He also suggested that it would be well if the society proposed a prize next year for the best slab of green marble from the county of Kerry, as it was notorious that there, and in several other parts of Ireland, there were quarries of the finest

green marble, which could only at present be procured from foreign countries at great cost; and that this encouragement would be likely to lead to the ultimate working of some quarries which had been totally neglected. The annual report gave a highly favourable account of the success and progress of the society; with a detail of the objects for which the cheap prizes were proposed, one of which was of a most important character at the present time, namely, the manufacture of bread from Indian corn at so cheap a rate as to lead to its introduction into Ireland as a substitute for potatoes. The introduction of this food had met with great prejudice and opposition in Ireland, and chiefly so among the bakers; but, greatly to the credit of Mr. O'Brien, a baker of Dublin, rising above all prejudice or selfish feeling, he applied himself to the amalgamation of Indian flour with other ingredients, and produced an excellent wholesome and nutritious bread at 1d. a pound, and for his exertions in this respect the society had awarded to him the large gold medal. There were also awarded to Messrs. Minton and Co. Stoke-upon-Trent, silver medals and money prizes for beautiful models of cheap wash-hand services for cottages, and earthenware jugs; and also to Mr. Summerly, of Old Bond-street, for models of cheap earthenware tea services. During the distribution of the prizes his Highness Ibrahim Pacha was present; he took much interest in the proceedings, and through his interpreter made many inquiries, to acquaint himself with the uses and application of each. The Egyptian prince paid especial attention to a revolving water-carriage, the invention of Mr. Turner, adapted for the conveyance of water with the greatest facility over difficult ground, and particularly over sandy deserts; and also to Dr. Ritterbandt's method of preventing incrustation in steam-boilers, a valuable discovery to prevent the explosion of boilers, which always arises from such incrustation, the simple remedy being the perfect purification of the water in the boiler by the introduction of a small quantity of muriate of ammonia. When his Highness the Pacha was about to retire, Mr. Rotch in a short address observed that it was the unanimous desire of all the members present, that they should elect his Highness Prince Ibrahim Pacha an honorary member of the society, in testimony of the sense they entertained of the favour he had that day conferred upon them by his presence, and of the encouragement which his father and himself gave in their own country to all that could forward the advancement of arts,

one of his misfortunes." Having said this in a dignified, and, at the same time, a very significant manner, the Prince rose, and was conducted to his carriage by the Vice-Presidents.

In conclusion Mr. Tooke moved the thanks of the meeting to the gallant chairman for the readiness with which he had, on the unexpected emergency of the absence of the illustrious President, consented to take the chair, and for the able manner in which he had conducted the business of the day.

In the evening a numerous party of Members of the Society dined at the Brunswick Hotel, Blackwall, Mr. Tooke in the chair, when the brightening prospects of the Society, owing to the recent beneficial changes in its constitution, formed an interesting and animated subject of convivial and rational exultation.

THE BATTLE OF SOBRAON.

This is the subject of a new panorama, painted by Mr. Robert Burford, with the assistance of Mr. H. C. Selous, which has been opened to the public in Leicester-square, and which is equally remarkable for its merit and its subject. It presents an animated picture of the great battle of Sobraon, with all the peculiarities of scene and circumstance that marked this Waterloo of the Punjab, very beautifully and spiritedly detailed. Without crowding the canvass too much, we have a forcible idea of the magnitude and terrors of the combat. The great variety of costumes has enabled the artists to give pictorial effect, to obtain diversity of colour and contrast. The peculiarity of the weapons, helmets, and armour of the Asiatic troops has been a great resource, and the horses are remarkably well drawn and well painted. The figures, we understand, have been designed by Mr. Selous. The scenery is not remarkable, the surrounding country being level for many miles; but the line of the Sutlej, and the fatal struggles of the retreating army to repass it by the broken bridge and the deepened ford, are strikingly represented.

noured them with his presence, and himself, had once been opposed to each other as enemies: but he was certain that no sentiment of enmity remained in the mind of their illustrious visitor, who doubtless recollected that each did his best for the service of his country on the occasion to which he referred. Nubar Effendi rendered the exact purport of those "unto-ward" observations to Ibrahim, who very coolly replied that the memory of the past did not remain with him, but that it was better to bury all such recollections, and not to dig them up again; for, said the prince, "there is a proverb in my country, which says it is not fair to remind any

ARCHITECTURE.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

May 20. The Hon. Secretary read the report of the Committee, announcing the completion of the "Guide to the Churches in the neighbourhood of Oxford," the last part of which, and the entire volume, GENT. MAG. VOL. XXVI.

are now ready for sale; and also the immediate prospect of the publication of Mr. Petit's paper on Parochial Church Architecture, which was noticed in our April number, p. 406.

The progress of the works at Dorchester
L

church was next alluded to. The great east window is the part to which the attention of the sub-committee is now mainly directed, for the restoration of which Mr. J. P. Harrison has furnished a design, which will be executed as soon as the working drawings are finished. A subscription lately raised by several members of Oriel college is to be applied in the first instance to the restoration of the beautiful and dilapidated buttress at the south-west corner of the church, from which it is hoped that the repairs may be extended to the whole west end of the aisle, including the re-building of the gable, and opening the west window. The roof of the sacrum and the east window were suggested as proper objects for similar undertakings, on the part of individuals or societies. The estimated expense of the former is 191*l.*; and of the latter 150*l.*

The Rev. J. L. Patterson, treasurer, read a letter from the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, in which he expressed his willingness to accept the office of local secretary to the society, and gave some account of the finial from Bp. Aquablanca's tomb in Hereford cathedral, of which he had presented a cast. This finial being the only one on the tomb which bore the crucifix, had probably, for that reason, been concealed, and was lately discovered in the cellar of a dwelling house near the cathedral.

Mr. G. W. Cox, of Trinity college, then read a paper "On the Choice of Sites for Religious Buildings." Mr. Freeman inquired, if any member present could account for the very frequent occurrence of a small church immediately contiguous to a large one. He instanced St. Margaret's and the Abbey, Westminster; St. Nicholas' and St. Mary's Abbey, Abingdon, and others. Mr. Brooke supposed, that in such cases the smaller church was built for the use of the dependents on the abbey. [We believe the monastic and the parochial churches were generally distinct, and thus the existence of a monastery would rather create the necessity of a parish church, for its dependants, than supersede it.]

June 3. Among the presents since the last meeting, were a model of the statue of Cardinal Wolsey, at Christ Church, and a lithograph of the remains of a sepulchral chapel, presumed to be that of Abbot Wallingford, recently discovered built up in the wall of the south aisle of the Abbey Church of St. Alban's, presented by the St. Alban's Architectural Society.

Mr. G. G. Scott (the architect) exhi-

bited some beautiful tracings of stained glass, from churches in Berkshire. After some observations upon them by the President, Mr. Parker remarked upon the usefulness of tracings of this kind, and recommended members to employ themselves, during the vacations, in procuring copies. They were most valuable, both on account of their practical utility as models, and as being, in so many cases, likely to survive after the frail originals had perished.

The Master of University made some suggestions as to the arrangement of floor tiles, the effect of which he considered would be heightened by the intermixture of plain tiles among the enriched ones. Mr. Boutell said that such was the arrangement in many ancient churches.

Mr. Parker made some remarks upon the so-called Roman tiles at Colchester, which he believed were of much later date, in opposition to a view incidentally expressed in Mr. Addington's paper.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL.

The delay which has occurred in the proposed repairs of this structure is not to be attributed to its owners, nor to the Committee for promoting its restoration; but simply to some difficulty in transferring the lease, through the death of one of the trustees. This delay has been attended with an advantageous result. The proprietors, Messrs. Reid, having received several estimates, have found that the expense of composing the Gate would exceed that of preserving such present stonework as is good, and inserting new rough stones to match where the stones are defective. The idea of compo is consequently abandoned on the part of Messrs. Reid; and now they propose to re-build the towers where defective, to case them with new rough stone, according with the old, and to point the whole with coloured mortar, &c. They also intend to take off the present ugly high-span roof and make a lead flat as formerly. The Gate will then be perfect with the exception of the decorations, such as new labels to doors and windows, restoration of the embattements, &c. This latter portion of the work will devolve upon the public subscription, and which it is hoped there will be no difficulty in accomplishing, as about £100 has now been collected, and another £100 will restore the old Gate to its pristine state. The superintendence of the ornamental works devolves upon the Hon. Secretary of the Committee, Mr. W. P. Griffith, architect, St. John's Square.

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large work of MM. Silvestre and Cham-
pollion; the plates published by the Trus-
tees of the British Museum from the
Arundel and Burney MSS.; the works of
Mr. Shaw, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. West-
wood; the numerous engravings in the
works of Strutt, Lambecius, and many
others. If all these plates, which were
published without regard to schools,
times, or locality, could be arranged
chronologically in a series of schools,
some approach might be made towards a
grammar, so to speak, of the subject, and
such a collection would be a nucleus, round
which might be gathered all the isolated
specimens of illuminations which frequently
occur, and the various single engravings
of such matters occasionally met with.
The difficulty of procuring access to MSS.
of high art, so easily susceptible as such
MSS. are of the slightest injury, rendered
such a collection of engravings desirable.
Mr. Westwood made some observations
on a diagram, prepared by him, illustra-

sent day. Two plates made at Delft, in Holland, which gave rise to the term generally applied in Ireland to English earthenware. Plate, with a salt glaze, an early specimen of printing on the glaze, technically called "black printing," by means of "bats," composed of glue in a prepared state. A first attempt to paint on ware in the biscuit state, that is, after the first firing in the oven, and before the glaze was put on and fired in a second oven. Tea-pot with painting on the glaze, after a second firing in the oven; this is called also enamelling, and passes through a kiln a third time, at a lower degree of heat, to fasten the colours; early specimens about the year 1764. Cream-jug, dipt ware, that is, outside dipt in liquid clay or slip found in the neighbourhood of the Potteries. Among the modern specimens were a copy of the Portland Vase, moulded the size of the original, and reduced by firing; a sleeping figure, after Dresden china, with lace introduced; encaustic tiles (of the revived manufacture of Messrs. Minton) of three colours, similar to those making for the new Houses of Parliament; and other interesting specimens of this branch of our native manufactures.

June 5. The subject appointed for discussion was "Personal Ornaments of all Periods," and a very extensive assemblage of early and mediæval objects covered the table. Mr. Samuel Birch delivered a dissertation on the personal ornaments of the great races of antiquity, considering them in a regular order, according to the part of the person to which they were attached, the nature of their materials, their form, the patterns and designs represented on them, and their symbolical meaning. Commencing with the earliest of the great races of antiquity, we have, *The Assyrian*. The male and female attire nearly identical. Fillets and diadems, ear-rings, penannular armlets and bracelets, signet rings. Few monuments of this people remain, and none of their personal ornaments, except the so-called Babylonian cylinders, which served as signet rings, and perhaps as amulets. From the bas-reliefs at Khorsabad (Nineveh) we learn that their ear-rings were of a peculiar crucial form. Floral ornament seems to have prevailed in their bracelets; and the general style of decoration corresponds with the known taste of this race for luxury and splendour.—*The Persian*, Male attire: penannular torques; bracelets penannular and spiral, and cylinders derived from the Assyrian. From the testimony of the ancients, we must suppose gold to have been their chief material. The torcs usually terminate in the

head of a lion, the great symbol of the Arian religion. In the composition and treatment we may trace the influence of Greek art.—*Egyptian*. The ornaments of the males were fillets for the head, broad collars of beaded work or long gold chains for the neck for official personages, pectoral plates analogous to the Jewish Urim and Thummim, armlets, bracelets, finger rings, and anklets of various materials. The females wore ear-rings, cylinders, necklaces, armlets, bracelets, and anklets, and a profusion of finger-rings. The materials of these ornaments were gold, electrum, silver but rarely, precious stones, cornelian, jasper, lapis lazuli, feldspar, ivory, shells, resinous substances, seeds and other vegetable products, glass and vitreous pastes, porcelain in great abundance. The superstitious use of objects of personal ornament, as amulets, contributed to the frequent representation of figures of divinities in Egyptian decoration, particularly in necklaces and ear-rings. With these were combined vegetable forms taken from the productions of their soil. The composition and treatment are strictly analogous to the great monuments of painting and sculpture of the country, the designs having the same hardness and monotony of lines. Greater magnificence of decoration, the result of finer and more precious materials, marks the epoch of the eighteenth dynasty, when the wealth of Egypt was increased by foreign conquest. Again, from the dynasty of the Psammetici to the time of the Romans, we trace the gradual influence of an exotic (the Greek) element in the ornament, from the intercourse with that people.—*Greek*. Male attire: crowns, a brooch (*porpe*) to fasten the rings, but only as signets. Female attire: fillets and crowns of flowers and leaves, and metallic bands for the head, the sphendone and opisthosphendone, armlets, bracelets, anklets, brooches. Materials for wreaths, natural leaves and flowers, the precious metals and stones, bronze, vitreous pastes inlaid in glass or metal, ivory. Greek ornamental design is distinguished above that of all other people, not only by the preference of animal and vegetable forms, but the variety of invention and the delicacy of the execution. A natural good taste must have early led them to form ornaments of the most beautiful productions in nature; and this great mastery in art enabled them subsequently to imitate these simple objects in more enduring materials. In the selection and study of natural types they were further directed by the peculiar character of their popular mythology, which, assigning to each divinity some portion of visible creation, declared some plant

Greeks,—especially so far as regards objects of female decoration; and, partly, from the barbarous nations of the east of Celtic Europe whom they conquered. The Roman women were very much the same ornaments as the Greeks and Etruscans. In the male attire we have the fibula; the torques derived from the Celts, and employed as a military decoration; the armlet, bracelet, and rings worn on the fingers; the crescent ornament for the shoes worn by senators, the wreath, and, in the Byzantine times, the jewelled diadem. The materials were the same as among the Greeks. Towards the close of the empire, metals, inlaid with vitreous pastes, were much used. Of the earlier Roman ornaments of the time of the Republic, little can be affirmed with certainty. In the Augustan age, decorative art partook of the general influence of the Greek schools of design; but in such personal ornaments as were the product of the Roman artist, we miss the graceful composition, truth of imitation, and refinement of mythological allusion, which distinguish the works of the former race. This remark particularly applies to the

a race,—like irregular formations and self-adjustments of their language. In that subsequent period of the history of a race when architecture, sculpture, and painting are distinctly and fully developed, these arts have exercised a great influence over the contemporary ornamental design. As the principles of design became more clearly understood, the love of imitation common to man led to the introduction of the forms of nature in ornamental design. This was not, as in the first efforts of the savage, the mere reproduction, in a new material, of animal and vegetable substances, but the artistic representation and adaptation of animal and vegetable life. The process seems to have been as follows:—in the fashioning of any object intended for use, the dictates of a common necessity have given birth to much the same type in the productions of races the furthest apart in date and situation; but, after the fulfilment of the primary want, there arises the desire to adapt, in the structure of the object, analogous forms from vegetable or animal life, and to incorporate the work of nature and of man into one design. The Greek race appears to have possessed extraordinary natural capacity for carrying out this love of imitation. An intuitive tact led them to discern in nature, and borrow in art, the forms best suited for the required design. A never-failing sense of beauty shaped these selections into harmonious composition, and their practical genius kept always in view the prescribed material and the prescribed form, the conditions subject to which work was to be executed. The principles of artistic imitation having been acquired by the artisan in the school of the great sculptor or painter, his general principles of composition would be further regulated by the same masters; that is to say, if the compositions of the great artist of a particular race and period were contained within a certain range of lines, with more or less of flow, intricacy or simplicity, the same characteristics may be distinctly recognized in the ornaments produced by the artisan of the same race and period. In some cases, we see the mouldings and decorations of architecture directly borrowed, as in the Meander and other patterns of the Greek robe.—The character of ornamental design would be further influenced—1. By the desire to imitate the exotic fashions and patterns introduced by commerce from other countries. 2. By the associations of religion: certain forms, because originally symbolical, were adopted in the fashion of articles of household and daily life, and retained long after the meaning of the symbol had been forgotten. It has been the great difficulty of the

archæologist to discern when the symbol was first employed as such in ornament, and when it became purely conventional. Mr. Birch then observed that many articles worn as amulets were regarded with veneration, and employed for superstitious purposes as well as for baser uses in ordinary life:—but the history of such objects belonged rather to an essay on the religion of a race, than to an inquiry like the present.

Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Shaw, and other gentlemen took part in a discussion which followed Mr. Birch's observations. Among the remarkable objects on the table, may be noticed the very large Etruscan fibula and necklace of gold in the collection of Mr. Blayds,—and the ponderous gold armlets and silver fibulæ from the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, in Dublin, which were brought over expressly for this exhibition by the Rev. Dr. Todd.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A Society to bear this designation has been formed at a public meeting held at the County Hall, Brighton, Col. F. Davies in the chair.

Its objects embrace “whatever relates to the civil or ecclesiastical history, topography, ancient buildings, or works of art, within the county, and for this purpose the society invite communications on such subjects; especially from those noblemen and gentlemen who possess estates within the county, and who may materially assist the completion of the County History, now very imperfect, by the loan of ancient documents relating to estates, manors, wills, or pedigrees, and of any object generally connected with the ancient history of Sussex.

“The society will collect manuscripts and books, drawings and prints, coins and seals, or copies thereof, rubbings of brasses, descriptive notices, and plans of churches, castles, mansions, or other buildings of antiquarian interest; such collection to be preserved and made available for the purposes of the society, by publication or otherwise, in such manner as may be afterwards decided at a general meeting of the members.

“As many parts of Sussex are now for the first time about to enjoy the social advantages of easy communication by railway, the society would be desirous of applying these additional facilities to the promotion of personal acquaintance among the members hitherto separated by distance, and would therefore suggest annual or occasional meetings in different parts of the county (taking the eastern and western divisions alternately). The first meeting will be held at Pevensey Castle on the 9th of July, 1846.”

with eagles' heads,—others entirely human, but winged,—with battle-pieces and sieges, as at Khorsabad.

BRITISH WEAPONS FOUND AT CHURWELL, NEAR LEEDS.

On the 5th May, a workman, digging on the line of the Leeds and Dewsbury Railway, at Churwell, turned up nine British celts or axe-heads, along with four small javelin-heads; they are made of a mixture of brass and copper, and are evidently rough from the mould, the seam of the casting still remaining. The axe-heads are about eight inches in length, and weigh eighteen ounces each.

BARROWS NEAR CAMBRIDGE.

May 20. A party of the members of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society accompanied the Professor of Botany (Henslow) and his class to Bottisham, where permission had been obtained to examine into several barrows. The first barrow that was opened was situate on the south slope of Allington Hill. Nothing of any

value was here discovered, the barrow having been opened by Mr. Leonard Jenyns 15 years since. The second barrow was situate in Swaffham Bulbeck, near to Hare Park. The land belongs to Downing college, and appears part of the same line of hill on which the first tumulus is raised; but, whilst the latter is solitary, the present one is surrounded by several others at no great distance. The land was brought under cultivation in 1801, previous to which it was part of a large expanse of primitive turf and heath, which covered this district in ancient times. The whole was earth work—circumference 396 feet; diameter somewhere between 80 and 90 feet. Here they were more successful. At a depth of two feet, writes one of the party, "the ground became dark, mixed with charcoal, and one well-judged cut with the spade exhibited that which principally rewarded our toil, viz. an ancient vase, surrounded by the circular portion of burnt earth and charcoal, inverted and inclined. It appeared from the colouring of the circumference of the circle, which was deep red, that a small hole had been dug in the earth, and charcoal and bones burnt in it, the vase placed on the fire in an inverted position, and the whole covered up. The inverted position of the urn is not uncommon. At about 10 feet from this spot in the line of excavation, and half a foot lower, some more charcoal and burnt earth were found. Immediately on the opposite side of the cutting, a third deposit was upturned, with little charcoal and earth, but inclosing many fragments of bones; these were placed in a layer of about two feet in circumference, and three inches in depth. The whole had the appearance of having been moved after the burning, and placed in a heap where it was found. Among the bones were several pieces of the skull, a fragment of the alveolar process, inclosing a tooth (that of a young person), pieces of the femoral clavicle, with many others, all apparently calcined. The digging was conducted to the depth of 5½ or 6 feet, but nothing further was found. A barrow south of this was opened some time back, and an urn, with an instrument of metal, was exhumed. These passed into the hands of the late Master of Downing college. Two smaller barrows exist in a field about one hundred yards to the south-west of this tumulus: they do not appear to have been disturbed, and might afford something interesting. They are much lower than the larger one, perhaps not more than 4 or 5 feet in elevation. The urn will probably be deposited in the Museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 18. The *Lord Chancellor* moved the second reading of the CHARITABLE TRUSTS Bill, which proposed to establish an independent tribunal composed of commissioners, who should have a right of calling on all Charities for an account of their receipts and disbursements.—Lord *Cottenham* opposed the Bill, and on a division it was rejected by a majority of 41 to 40.

May 25. The Earl of *Ripon* moved the second reading of the CORN IMPORTATION Bill, when the Duke of *Richmond* moved that it should be read a second time on that day six months. The debate was continued on the 26th and 28th, and on the latter sitting a division took place at 4 o'clock in the morning, when the numbers were—For the second reading—present, 138; proxies, 73; 211. Against the second reading—present, 126; proxies, 38; 164. Majority in favour of the second reading, 47.

June 4. The CUSTOMS DUTIES Bill was read a second time with a division.

June 5. The House went into committee on LORD GOUGH'S AND LORD HARDINGE'S ANNUITY Bills. Lord *Monteagle* remonstrated against the pension being kept in abeyance so long as the pensions from the East India Company subsisted.—The Earl of *Ripon* said that the Government merely acted according to precedent, and not by motives of economy.—The Duke of *Richmond* moved the omission of the clause, which on a division was carried by a majority of 12.

June 11. The Earl of *Ripon* moved the order of the day for going into committee on the CORN IMPORTATION Bill.—Earl *Stanhope* moved that the Bill be committed on that day six months. After two nights' debate, this amendment was withdrawn.

June 15. In committee on the CORN Bill, the Duke of *Buckingham* moved the omission from the first clause of the date "1st February, 1849," when the 1s. duty is to come into operation, the effect of which would be to continue the operation of the sliding scale proposed by the Bill beyond the three years at present contemplated. After a brief debate, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the amendment, 103; against it, 136.

June 16. In committee on the CORN Bill, the Earl of *Wicklow* moved an amendment on the first clause, to the effect that, at the expiration of three years, the duty on wheat imported, not the produce of our colonies, should be 5s. instead of 1s. The committee divided,—For the amendment, 107; against it, 140.

June 19. The Duke of *Richmond* moved, as an amendment, that a clause should be inserted to enable any tenant in six months after the passing of the Bill to surrender his lease, and receive the value of his unexhausted improvements. This was negatived without a division.

June 25. The CORN Bill passed its third reading without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 19. The CUSTOMS DUTIES Bill was read a third time and passed.

May 25. Mr. *Shaw* moved that "W. S. O'BRIEN, esq. be discharged out of custody, paying his fees." This was agreed to, the hon. member having been four weeks in the charge of the Serjeant at Arms.

May 29. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought forward the annual financial statement, or Budget, the chief points of which were to the following purport:—Last year an income of £49,760,000 had been anticipated, but the amount realised was over £52,250,000, independent of the money from China, a strong proof of the beneficial policy of reducing protective duties. The estimated income for the ensuing year would be, in round numbers, £51,650,000, while the expenditure would be only £49,400,000, leaving a disposable surplus of nearly £2,200,000,—a surplus nearly equal to that of last year, notwithstanding all the reductions in both Customs and Excise which had been carried out. There were, however, certain additions to the establishments of the country, more particularly in the naval department and the armament of our shipping, which would appropriate a considerable portion of this surplus. The result would be, that there would be a surplus of only £776,000, of which £700,000, was derived from China. He then proceeded to shew the advantages derived by the country from the policy pursued by the present Government. It

which he obtained a majority April last (see our last number).—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, as an amendment, that they go into committee on that bill, and contended that, notwithstanding the several votes of the members in favour of these amendments, the government felt bound, in the interests of the country, to give effect to the opinions of the majority of the House. The House divided, and carried, for the amendment, 158.

Lord *Edinburgh* moved for leave to bring in three Bills—one to provide for the better regulation of the law relating to TENANTS OF LANDS for improvements made in the land; and to amend the law in relation to the power of ejectment and dower; and a third to provide for the better regulation of the law relating to the lease of lands and tenements. Leave given.

S.

Colonel *Loureiro*, Marine; Minister of Justice. The Queen had a private conference with the members of the Chamber, and dissolved the Chambers, and called a new Cortes for the 1st of September. The new Government, however, possessed little authority beyond the walls of Lisbon.

NEW ZEALAND.

The last accounts from New Zealand announce the complete success of our operations against the rebel chiefs. The skill and discipline of a civilised force have produced their natural effect upon the tumultuous gathering of a crowd of savages. Heki, the principal and hitherto the most resolute of the insurgents, has been compelled to surrender up his lands, ammunition, arms, and all his power, as the price of personal safety; he promises to retire into a remote part of the country, and never again to molest the British settlers. Kowiri also, the other leader of the rebels, after losing, through his own negligence, the "pah," or fortified village, in which he had intrenched himself with considerable skill, is reported to have been taken prisoner. Thus the war, if by such a name these protracted but inactive hostilities may be dignified, is at length concluded, and peace restored.

MEXICO.

Hostilities commenced on the 26th of May.

ing assumed the disguise of a workman, he contrived to elude the vigilance of the sentries; and to regain his freedom without any molestation from the battalion of infantry that formed the garrison of the castle. The next day he arrived safely in London. For some time past Prince Louis has earnestly desired once more to see his aged father, now at Florence, and for this purpose he memorialised the King of the French in January last for his temporary liberation on parole, which was refused.

Pierre Lecomte, for the attempt on the life of Louis Philippe, on the 16th of April last, was sentenced to death by the Court of Peers, and guillotined on the 8th June.

PORTUGAL.

The insurrection in this country has driven into exile the prime minister Cabral and his brother; and the Duke of Palmella has become premier. The new ministry was thus composed on the 26th May:—The Duke de Palmella, President of the Council; the Marquis de Saldanha, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Count de Lavradio, Home Department;—Albuquerque.

April, on the Texian frontiers, between the Mexican and United States forces. In this first attack the Americans suffered the loss of thirteen killed, six wounded, and 460 taken prisoners. In consequence of this result, great excitement prevailed throughout the States; and, in New Orleans, Mobile, and other cities near the seat of war, great efforts were made to enlist men to proceed to the relief of General Taylor. At Washington also a Bill passed both Houses of Congress, appropriating 10,000,000 dollars for carrying on the war, and authorising the enrolment of militia to the number of 50,000 men, together with an augmentation of the regular forces by 7000 men. On the 8th and 9th May decided successes were obtained by the Americans. On the 7th General Taylor left Point Isabel with 2000 men, 300 waggons, and 12 pieces of artillery, to relieve Major Brown, who had been left in command of his camp opposite Matamoros, (and who died there on the 10th of a wound,) and the next day, when about ten miles from the Point, encountered the Mexicans, and an action ensued which continued from three o'clock in the afternoon until dark, when both parties rested on their positions, neither having given way. During the night the Mexicans retreated, leaving about 200 men killed and wounded on the field; the loss on the part of the Americans being stated at only 77 killed and wounded. On the following day General Taylor advanced and came up with the enemy, who

were posted to interrupt his march to the camp. The Mexicans were again defeated with great loss, the American accounts say 500 men, whilst they report their own loss at only 120 killed and wounded. The victors are said to have taken 8 pieces of artillery, 155,000 rounds of cartridge, and about 500 packed mules. The Mexican General De la Vega was also taken prisoner.

ICELAND.

An eruption of Mount Hecla ceased on the 5th April, which began Sept. 2, 1845, and had lasted, without interruption, seven months and three days. There is no example of such a prolonged phenomenon in the annals of Iceland. Very singular consequences have ensued. The winds have carried the volcanic ashes all over the island, and the cattle are perishing, poisoned by the herbage which they taint and cover. The flames from each of the three craters were thrown up to a height of 2,400 fathoms, and their width exceeded that of the greatest river in the island. The lava lay mountains high; and masses of pumice-stone weighing half a ton have been carried a distance of a league and a half. The ice and snow of centuries melted in the heat, and overflowed the rivers; and the Rangen, swelled also by the burning lava, left its finny tenants on its shores dead and cooked. Each night the sky was brilliant with the northern lights.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 20. The ceremony took place of laying the first stone of the north wing of *University College Hospital*, Gower-street. The main body of the building was erected in 1883 and 1834; the south wing was added in 1838, and the wing now commenced will complete the building, and afford accommodation for fifty additional beds. Lord Brougham, the President of the Council of the College, who had undertaken to perform the ceremony, was received by the Bishop of Norwich, the Marquess of Northampton, and a numerous body of the Council. The expense of completing the hospital is estimated at 4,000*l.* The present contributions amount to 3,000*l.* By the proposed enlargement of the building, the power of receiving in-patients will be increased to the extent of 50 additional beds; and facilities will be afforded not only for the admission of obstetric cases, of patients suffering from

uterine diseases, and of ophthalmic cases, but for the classification of these and other peculiar maladies in separate wards. The means will also be obtained of improving the arrangements for the discharge of the duties of the resident officers. The number of sick relieved amounts every year to between 17,000 and 18,000, of whom about 1,400 are in-patients, and 400 are women in child-birth, attended at their own habitations. The site of the edifice was given by the council of the college. Since the foundation of the hospital 67,000*l.* has been expended in erecting and furnishing the building, and in relieving the suffering poor, of which sum 36,000*l.* has been contributed from the fees paid by pupils for attending on the medical and surgical practice of the hospital.

June 1. The centenary festival in aid of the Lock Hospital, Asylum, and Chapel took place at the London Tavern. From a statement made by the committee, it

park, &c. It then runs into a very deep cutting through the Langstone cliffs, and after passing Dawlish, runs close along the sea-beach, where in the most assailable part an immense buttress has been built to protect the line from irruptions of the sea. Having passed through several tunnels, it arrives at Teignmouth.

DURHAM.

The chancel of Jarrow Church has been restored in a manner worthy of a place so intimately associated with the name of Bede. The two magnificently carved oak stalls have been carefully repaired, and have been placed one on either side of the chancel, the respective seats of the lay rectors, while the remainder of the space has been fitted with stalls similar to those of St. Peter's in Newcastle. A very valuable Crucifixion, by Vandyck, from the chapel of Hylton Castle, occupies a position above the altar, and upon the latter rests a very elaborate piece of carving in oak.

ESSEX.

June 11. The Eastern Union Railway, which extends from Colchester to Ipswich, was opened by the directors and their friends with the ceremonies usual on such occasions. The terminus at Ipswich stands in a beautiful spot, close to the town, surrounded by rural scenery, and commanding a view of the river Orwell and adjacent country.

KENT.

The works at Dover, for the enlargement of the harbour, are rapidly advancing towards completion. Of the partition that still divides the outer harbour from the spacious addition to it in the course of formation, there now only remains a mere skeleton. "The enlargement to our harbour," says the *Dover Chronicle*, "will now most certainly be completed in about two months. This work once completed, the improvement of the entrance, it is understood, will be commenced."

SOMERSET.

Every stone of the chapel for the Bath Union Workhouse has been laid by one man, John Plass, a mason, aged 78, who was residing in the house. The dimensions of the chapel are 67 feet in length by 35 in width, and it is capable of accommodating 455 persons in the body. At the west end is a gallery, which affords room for 256 children. In the west porch a stone is thus inscribed—"To record the services of John Plass, inmate of the workhouse, who, at the age of 78, working with much zeal and industry, laid all the stones of this building."

the same afternoon he went to Birmingham to visit the manufactories, whence he proceeded to Liverpool, and thence to the linen factories at Belfast.

A new and spacious saloon has been lately built on the ground floor at the *East India House*, for the purpose of containing the various objects of curiosity and antiquity now crowded into the inconvenient suite of rooms up-stairs. Many of the larger and heavier articles, including the geological and architectural objects, and the large palanquin of the usurper of Bhurtpore, have been already transferred to the new saloon, and will be followed by the smaller curiosities as soon as the requisite cases, &c. are fitted up.

DEVONSHIRE.

May 30. The South Devon Railway, which was originally intended to have been worked upon the atmospheric principle, was opened as a locomotive line. Starting from Exeter, it follows the course of the Exe to the sea, giving some magnificent views of the city, the towns of Topsham, Lympstone, and Exmouth, Powderham-

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

April 24. East Devon Militia, the Hon. J. W. Fortescue to be Major; Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart. to be Lieut.-Colonel.

May 27. The Hon. Charles Augustus Murray (now Secretary of Legation of Naples), to be her Majesty's Agent and Consul General in Egypt; Lord Napier, (now First Paid Attaché at Constantinople), to be Secretary of Legation at Naples.

May 30. Thomas Frederick Elliot, Charles Alexander Wood, and Frederick Rogers, esqrs. to be Commissioners for superintending the sale and settlement of the waste lands of the Crown in the British colonies, and the conveyance of Emigrants thither.—Surgeon Major William J. Judd, of the Scots' Fusilier Guards, to be Surgeon in Ordinary to H. R. H. Prince Albert.

June 5. Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart. to accept and use in this country the title of Baron De Goldsmid and da Palmeira, which the Queen of Portugal has been pleased to confer upon him in manifestation of the im-
 mered by him on various
 tuguese nation, and also
 tional armorial bearings
 the royal decree of Her
 t Portugal.—The Queen
 grant unto George Vere
 op. Leic. and of Stock-
 in the parish of Coulton,
 alliance with the will of
 Stock-park, deceased), to
 f Braithwaite only, and

June 9. George Lowe, esq. (now Consul at Patras) to be Consul General in Tripoli; Thos. Wood, esq. (now British Vice-Consul at Bengual) to be Consul at Patras.—6th Dragoons, Capt. W. Arkwright to be Major.—20th Foot, Capt. L. D. Gordon to be Major.—20th Foot, Capt. H. H. Kitchener to be Major.—50th Foot, Major E. Bond, from 50th Foot, to be Major, *vice* brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Havelock, who exchanges.

June 10. Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. Fred. Walker to be Colonel-Commandant.

June 12. Keppel Robert Edward Foote, esq. (in the room of Charles Pettungal, esq. deceased), to be Arbitrator on the part of Her Majesty in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, established at Boa Vista, in the Cape Verde Islands, under the treaty of the 2d of July, 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal, for the suppression of the slave trade.—Thomas Crowley Weston, esq. (in the room of Charles Brooke Bidwell, esq. deceased), to be Registrar to the several courts of Mixed Commission, established at Sierra Leone, under treaties with foreign powers, for the suppression of the slave trade.—Thomas O'Brien, esq. to be Colonial Secretary for Sierra Leone.

June 19. 3rd Dragoon Guards, Capt. J. D. Dymon to be Major.—31st Foot, Lieut.-Col. H. S. Phillips, from 33d Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. *vice* Lieut.-Col. J. Byrne, who exchanges.—35th Foot, Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. G. Le Marchant, from Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District, to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* F. Mansell, appointed Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District.

Brevet.—To be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army, Lieut.-

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captains.—W. Nevill, Sir F. W. Nicholson, Bart., A. J. Hamond, Hen. J. R. Drummond, Sir G. G. Otway, Bart.
To be Commanders.—E. V. Nott, Graham Ogle, J. M'D. Smith.

Appointment.—Capt. G. Elliot to the Eurydice. Commanders, T. S. Thompson to the Curgecoo 24, Arch. M'Murdo to the Contest 12, John C. Hoggason to the Inflexible steam-sloop.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. F. Lear, to be Dean of Salisbury.
 Rev. W. E. Hony, to be Archdeacon of Salisbury.
 Rev. R. M. Kennedy, to be Preb. of Cloume-
 than, in the ch. of St. Patrick, Dublin.
 Rev. F. Bagot, Rodney Stoke B. Som.
 Rev. J. Barnard, Yatton V. Somerset.
 Rev. W. Birkett, Hazeley B. Ox.
 Rev. W. Blyth, Fincham St. Martin V. and R.
 of Fincham St. Michael, Norfolk.
 Rev. R. N. Braddon, Sandwich V. Kent.
 Rev. C. Bradford, Grestham R. Hants.
 Rev. J. Brothers, Brabourne V. and R. of
 Monks' Horton, Kent.
 Rev. E. Brown, East Shefford B. Berks.
 Rev. W. A. Buckland, Islip B. Ox.
 Rev. J. V. Bull, Carmelitis P.C. Cornwall.

a son and heir.—18. In St. James's-sq. Lady Alfred Hervey, a son.—In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. the Countess of Craven, a dau.—At Greywell-hill, Lady Dorchester, a dau.—19. At Hendon, the Countess of Kerry, a son.—At Liscard, the Hon. Mrs. Kenyon, a son.—20. At Wilton-cresc. the Countess of Romney, a dau.—21. At Frittenden, Lady Harriet Moore, a son.—At the Vicarage, Peterborough, Mrs. Frederick A. S. Marshall, a dau.—22. At the Lord Chief Baron's, in Guildford st. Lady Pollock, a dau.—The wife of J. R. Shaw, esq. of Arrowe hall, Cheshire, a son and heir.—23. The wife of Major Richardson, 51.

CHAPLAINS.

Hon. and Rev. R. W. T. West, to the Queen.
Rev. B. J. Trimmer, M.A. to the Duke of Sutherland.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Sir Charles Wetherell to be Deputy Steward of the University of Oxford.
Sir F. H. Doyle to be Receiver General of the Customs.
Sir David Pollock to be Chief Justice of Bombay.
Joseph Phillimore, D.C.L. to be Judge of the Consistory Court of Gloucester.
Rev. T. R. Maskew, B.A. to be Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Dorchester.
Mr. D. W. Turner, M.A. to be Head Master of the Royal Institution, Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

May 1. At Mereworth Castle, Baroness Le Despencer, a dau.—16. At Elm Green, Gloucestershire, the wife of John Henry Elwes, esq.

son.—9. At Norfolk-street, Park-lane, Mrs. Charles Parnell, a son.—In St. John's-wood, the wife of E. W. Moultrie, of the Middle Temple, esq. a son.—10. At Woolwich, the wife of Captain Lethbridge, Royal Art. a son.—At York-st. Portman sq. the wife of John Neeld, esq. M.P. of twins, a son and dau.—15. At Fern Acres, Bucks, the wife of Charles A. St. Leger, esq. a son.—16. At Matfen, Lady Blackett, a son.—19. The wife of I. D. Acland, esq. a dau.—At Lansdowne-house, the Countess of Shelburne, a son.—In Queen-sq. Westminster, Lady Duff Gordon, a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 2. At Bombay, M. J. Kays, M.D. assay master of the Mint, to Frances-Holmes, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Ferguson, of 10, Fackner-st. Liverpool.

17. At Great Parnock, Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Collin, esq. of Netteswell Bury, to Helen-Julia, only dau. of the late Francis Bayley, esq. Hon. C. S. Service, and grandda. of Francis Bayley, esq. Passur res, Great Parnock, Essex.—At Waddlesham, the Rev. T. Davis Lamb, to Isabella, eldest dau. of William Huddleston, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service.

18. At West Haddon, Northamptonshire, William Harcourt Clark, esq. of Twycross, Leicestershire, to Clara-Eliza, youngest dau. of

Isaac Lovell, esq. of West Hadden Cottage.—At Llanthony, Monmouthsh. W. F. Price, esq. M.D. to Lucy Ellen, second dau. of the Rev. George W. Cobb, Rector of Llanwenarth.—At Brighton, John Edward C. Koch, esq. of Calcutta, to Ellen Sarah, only dau. of William Palmer, esq. of Bristol Hill.—At St. Giles-without, Cripplegate, Samuel Silver Garrett, esq. of Her Majesty's Office of Ordnance in the Tower of London, and of Lincoln's-inn, to Mary Ann Hainsbridge, eldest dau. of William Fenwick, esq. of Stanhope, Durham.—At Dyrham, Eliza, dau. of the late Major Moore, M. M. 4th Dragoon, to Lieut. P. Wright Howell, 1st or Grenadier Regt. N. I.

19. At Castle Bank, Perth, Donald M. Inghre, esq. to Sarah Robina, only dau. of the late Major James Todd, formerly of the 33rd Regt.

20. At Worcester, Scott Nasmith Stiles, B.A. late scholar of Trinity Coll. to Emma Louisa, youngest dau. of B. Walsh, esq. of Lower Wick House.

21. At Patrishbourne, R. Atkinson, esq. of Cockerham, Lancsh. to Anne Maria, youngest dau. of the Rev. C. H. Hallett, of Higham, near Canterbury.—At Claydon, Devon, the Rev. Henry Edwards, Jun. B.A. of Wemburn, Dorset, to Elizabeth Fergusson, eldest dau. of the late Rev. R. P. Clarke, Rector of Church-station.—At Wake, Edward Carleton Tynnell, esq. to Honoria Mary, only dau. of Col. Macdonald, R. M. of Bath.—At Northampton, George Hay Smyth Yates, esq. 8th Madras Nat. Inf. second son of Major-Gen. Richard Hamsley Yates, to Eliza, second dau. of Wm. Bishop, esq. of Shelton Hall, Staffordsh.—At Hittingdon, the Rev. Richard Cox Holes, M.A. only son of the late Major James Holes, Bengal Army, to Esther Phillips, youngest dau. of Thomas Williams, esq. of Cowley Grove, Middlesex.—At Tidenham, Gloucestershire, Edward Morris, esq. of Carmarthen, to Fanny Elizabeth, dau. of the late Capt. William Foley, of Ridgway Pembrokeshire.—At St. Cuthbert's, Richard Gully Bennett, esq. of Treafilian House, Cornwall, to Mary Jane, fourth dau. of Richard Hooker, esq. of Carewick.

22. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Augustus Frederick Brodum, esq. late 11th Regt. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Montague Marks.—At Lugwardine, Herefordsh. the Rev. J. Leigh Hoekins, M.A. Fellow of Magdalen, Oxford, Rector of Aston Tyrrell, Berks, and youngest son of Sir Hungerford Hoekins, Bart. of Harwood, Herefordsh. to F. Emma, youngest dau. of the late Commodore Sir J. B. Peyton, K.C.H.—At Calne, Wilts, Edward Chester Jones, of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-law, to Jane Lewis, second dau. of the late James Corne Fownall, esq. of Jamaica.—At Rausgate, William George Fownington, esq. of Frederick-st. London, to Eliza, youngest surviving dau. of the late Robert Murray, esq. of Hertford.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. J. Seaford, of Primery Hill, Devon, to Janet Colquhoun, only dau. of the late Thomas King, esq. of Milbank, co. Bedford, N. B.—At Dublin, Major Charles Henry Delamater, C.B. 2d Bownay Cavalry, to Sarah-Christina, dau. of the late Capt. William Gun, and granddau. of Sir Thomas M'Kenry, Bart.—At Maline-hill, Henry, eldest son of Henry Hart, esq. of Chatham Com. to Alice Booth, eldest dau. of Leander Stevenson, esq. of Vauxhall-fields, Blackheath.—At Bath, the Rev. John Clark Knott, youngest son of the late Rev. William Smith Knott, of Bowdrip, Somerset, to Frances H. G. Kitson, only child of Lieut.-Col. Kitson.—At Littlebourne, E. Kingston, esq. of Blackheath park, to Louisa-Carey, eldest dau. of H. Kingston, esq.—The Rev. Nicholas M. Mandy, M.A. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Jane,

youngest dau. of George Pettigrove, esq. of Manor House, Fulmoseham, Norfolk.

23. At Scarborough, Henry Hudson, esq. Glynn Lodge, near Leeds, to Margaret-Anne, eldest dau. of William Hartland, esq. M.D.

and the Rectory, Dordham, Essex.—At Ballymoudin, Brandon, Benjamin Sucke, esq. surgeon, of Park road, Stockwell, to Henrietta-Phillips, dau. of Major Sweeney, late 70th Regt.—At Bomerford, the Rev. Charles Wightwick, D.D. Rector of Brinkworth, to Mary, dau. of the late A. Young, esq.—At Egremont, Cumbria, Robert Skinner, esq. of Corpus Christi Coll. Camb. to Henrietta-Mary, second dau. of Simon Barrow, esq. formerly of Bath.—At Middleton, near Lynn, Edw. Young, Newcombe, esq. of Hockwold, Norfolk, to Congress-Vivian-Amelia, second dau. of the Very Reverend Dean Wood, Dean of Middleham, Yorksh. and Vicar of Middleton.

24. At St. James's, Westminster, Hercules G. R. Robinson, esq. late R. I. Fusiliers, second son of Capt. Hercules Robinson, R. M. of Bannard, Westmeath, Ireland, to the Hon. Adm. Arthur-Rose-D'Amonr Annesley, 5th dau. of Viscount Valentia, of Blethington Park, Oxfr.

25. At Paddington, Lieut. D'Oppe R. Driston, Bengal Art. to Louisa, third dau. of the late Charles Coleman, esq. M.D. of Maidstone.—At St. Pancras, George Roberts Smalley, esq. B.A. of St. John's Coll. Camb. eldest son of the late Rev. G. Smalley, Vicar of Dabenhurst, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Wm. Triggs, esq.

26. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Alexander Mackinnon, eldest son of William Alexander Mackinnon, esq. M.P. for Lymington, to Miss Wilkes, only dau. of Francis Wilkes, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover sq. Robert Bernard, esq. of Fulney House, Linc. to Sarah, dau. of the late Henry Everard, esq. of Spalding.

27. At St. Paul's, Islington, Sidney, youngest son of the late S. A. Gordon, esq. of Oxford-st. Myde Park, to Mary Anne, youngest dau. of H. W. Mischrook, esq. of Highbury.—At Quatford, the Rev. T. F. Doddington, Rector of Hadger, Salop, to Harriet-Jane, youngest dau. of Edward Sheppard, esq. of Fir Grove.—At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq. the Rev. William Hamilton Thompson, son of the late Ven. the Archdeacon of Oxfr., to Anne-Jane-Margaret, dau. of the late William Deamish, esq. of Beaumont, co. Cork.—At Hackney, the Rev. Thomas Hopkins Britton, M.A. eldest son of D. Britton, esq. M.D. of King's Cross, near Barnstaple, to Frances-Hamilton, second dau. of Thomas Hoskins, esq. R. N. of Clapton-sq.—At St. Pancras, William Barute, esq. M.D. of Guildford-st. to Deborah, third dau. of the late Mr. James Gilchrist, of Reading and Magdalenham.—At Bury St. Edmund's, George F. Clay, esq. to Isabella-Maria, eldest dau. of the late William Grooms, esq.—At Bath, the Rev. H.

. of John Higgins, esq. jun. of Lancaster.
 At Broxbourne, Herts, Henry Robert Harmer, esq. eldest son of the late Capt. Harmer, R.N. of Great Yarmouth, to Emilia-Sophia, second dau. of Wm. Morley, esq. of Hoddesdon.
 — At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq the Rev. George Birch Reynardson, M.A. Rector of Eastling, Kent, second son of Lieut.-Gen. Birch Reynardson, to Julia, youngest dau. of the late, and sister of the present, Sir John Trollope, Bart. M.P. — At St. Pancras, Sir George Duckett, Bart. to Mrs. Saxe, of Gloucester Lodge, Regent's Park.
 31. At Great Lamber, Lincolnsh the Rev.

Ross-sh. Duncan Davidson, esq. of Tulloch, to Arabella, youngest dau. of Hugh Ross, esq. of Cromarty.

4. The Hon John Stourton, third son of Lord Stourton, to Caroline-Emma, dau. of the late Patrick MacNulty, esq.

5. At Plymtree, Rev. Robert Dyer, M.A. to Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. Daniel Veysie, Rector of Plymtree. — At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Charles-Manners, youngest son of the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of Henry Stafford Northcote, esq. of Pynes House. — At Idesleigh, Thomas Owen Arnold, esq. of Park, to Mary-Bridget, only dau. of William Arnold, esq. of Nethercott. — At Wells, Henry James, eldest son of G. M. Hoare, of Mordon Lodge, Surrey, to Jane-Seymour-Traherne, second dau. of H. Seymour, esq. — At St. Pancras New Church, Henry Hore, esq. of Gloucester-road, Regent's Park, to Augusta, dau. of Henry Edgeworth Bicknell, esq. of Upper Bedford-pl. — At Southsea, Capt. Cardew, 74th Highlanders, second son of Col. Cardew, Royal Eng. to Harriett-Anne Collier, eldest dau. of Lieut. Col. Fenwick, Royal Eng. — At Norton Bavant, Wilts, Capt. Walter Caddell, 36th Regt. Bengal Army, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Hon. J. B. Skeete, Pres. dent of Her Majesty's Council of Barbadoes. At Box, Wilts, Capt. T. Dewell, R.A. of Monks, in the co. of Wilts, to Elizabeth-Ann, widow of R. Bellers, esq. of Hillfield, Glouc and dau. of the late G. Bridges, esq. formerly of Lawford Essex.

6. At St. George's, Hanover sq the Right Hon James Stuart Sartley, Judge-Adv.-Gen. and M.P. for Bute, youngest son of the late Lord Wharnclyffe, to the Hon Jane Lawley, only dau. of Lord Wenlock. At Dawlish, Capt. Hedderington, R.N. to Fanny H. Bailey, second dau. of Capt. Bailey.

7. At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. Charles Henry Ramadan, second son of Robert Ramsden, esq. of Carlton Hall, Notts, to Mary Hamilton, second dau. of the Rev. H. H. Beaumont, Minister of Trinity Chapel, Conduit st. and Chaplain to the Earl of Bandon —

Edward Ferrers, esq. Baddesley Clinton, and granddau. of the late Marquess of Townshend. — At Greenwich, the Rev. William Frederic Douglas, Rector of Scrayingham, York, third son of Lieut. Col. Sir H. Douglas, Bart. M.P. to Christiana-Fanshawe, second dau. of Adm. the Hon. Sir R. Stopford. — At Bamber Bridge, Lancash. Capt. Charles Edward Stanley, Royal Eng. to Eliza-Dolly, eldest dau. of William Clayton, esq. of Lostock Hall. — At Raithby, Lincolnsh. Wm. James Redpath, esq. Comptroller of Her Majesty's Customs, Boston, to Mary-Welby, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Morley, Rector of Mavis Enderby. — At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Richard Yerburgh, only son of the Rev. Dr. Yerburgh, Rector of Tothill and Vicar of Stenford, Lincolnsh. to Susan, youngest

At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lord *Guernsey*, eldest son of the Earl of Aylesford, to Miss Knightley, only child of the late John Wrightwick Knightley, esq. of Offchurch, Bury, Warwickshire.—At Southwark, Henry Sevenecroft *Blomfield*, esq. only son of the Rev. James Sevenecroft Blomfield, late Vicar of Aldborough, Suffolk, to Charlotte, second dau. of Capt. Spencer, Kilfanora, Ireland.—At Woodbridge, Suffolk, John *Herring*, esq. of North Barsham, to Laura, fifth dau. of the late John Manby, esq. of Woodbridge.

8. At Swansea, Robert *Brent*, esq. M.D. of Woodbury, co. Devon, to Annie, dau. of John Fox, esq. Sittingbourne, Kent.

9. At Clifton, Francis *Barham*, esq. youngest son of the late Thos. Foster Barham, esq. of Leskinnick, near Penzance, to Gertrude-Foster, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Grinfield.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Bosville *James*, esq. youngest son of the late Major Charles James, of the Royal Art. to Ellen, second dau. of Alderman Moon.—At St. Mark's, James Brodie *Gordon*, esq. of Myddelton-sq. to Ellen, widow of Stephen Hallpike, esq. of Singapore.—At Highgate, the Rev. T. E. *Abraham*, Perpetual Curate of Bickerstaffe, Lancash. to Ellen, eldest dau. of Rich. Bethell, esq. Q.C.—At Bromley, Kent, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Chase *Parr*, of the Bombay Army, to Harriet, second dau. of Charles Pott, esq. of Freeland.

10. At Sibson, Leicestersh. John *Hands*, esq. of Upton, to Miss Chapman, only dau. of Samuel Chapman, esq. of Upton, and niece to W. Hemming, esq. of Redditch, the Sheriff for Worcestershire.

11. At Dundee, James *Edward*, esq. to Fanny-Georgina, youngest dau. of the late George Watkin Kenrick, esq. of Woore Hall, Shropsh. and Mertyn, Flints.—At Kingston, Hants, Alexander *Lewis*, esq. R.N. to Mary-Ann, widow of Capt. J. P. Hodnett.—At Cockington, the Rev. Prebendary *Woolcombe*, Vicar of Kingsteignton, and late student of Christ Church, to Jaquette-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Comm. Belfield Louis, R.N. of Chelston Cottage.

12. At Weston, Bath, the Rev. Henry *Berkin*, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Forest of Dean, to Anne-Christiana, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Harper, esq., of Micheldean, Glouc.—At Charlton Kings, William Beaumaris *Knipe*, esq. late Capt. 5th Dragoon Guards, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late F. Cregoe Colmore, esq. of Moor-end, Gloucestersh.—At Margate, the Rev. R. F. *Spencer*, LL.D. to Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late William Eagles Johnson, esq. of Portway Hall, Staffordshire, and Westbourne Grove, near Dudley.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William Fred. Browne *Staples*, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, second son of M. W. Staples, esq. of Norwood, Surrey, to Janet-Helen Alexandrina, youngest dau. of the late Col. Mackenzie, of St. Helier's, Jersey.—At St. Pancras, Michael Edward *Conan*, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Susan-Frances, dau. of John Field, of Upper Gower-st.—At Liverydole, Heavitree, William Henry *Clarke*, esq. of Willfield, co. Dublin, to Constantia-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Thomson, R.N.—At Holcombe, the Rev. Frederick *Trevor*, to Amelia, dau. of the late Wm. Bluett, esq.

13. At Epsom, Charles, youngest son of the late Thomas *Walpole*, esq. of Stagbury, to Annette, dau. of Capt. Prevost, R.N. and niece of the Baron de Teissier, of Woodcote Park.—At Coney-Weston Hall, Suffolk, Major Thomas *Wilson*, of Titchfield, Hants, to Mary-Anne, widow of the Rev. Thomas Newman, late Rector of Alresford, Essex.—At St. George's,

Hanover-sq. Philip Thomas *Gardner*, esq. of Conington Hall, Cambridgeshire, to Mary-Wright, only dau. of William Hopkins, M.D. of Cardiff, Glamorgansh.—At Clifton, Clifford, eldest son of G. C. *Bower*, esq. of Peckham Rye, Surrey, to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Etheridge, esq.—At Whitby, the Rev. Robert *Rastall*, Rector of Stubton, Linc. to Annie, only child of George Augustus Peters, esq. of Larpool Hall, near Whitby.

14. At St. Pancras new church, John Francis Sikes *Gooday*, esq. of Sudbury, Suffolk, to Anna, youngest dau. of Francis Brewin, esq. of Denmark Hill, Surrey, and relict of the late John Charles Addison, esq. of Chilton Hall, Suffolk.—At Clapham, Chas. Richard *Baugh*, Lieut. 9th Bombay Nat. Inf. son of Capt. Folliott Baugh, R.N. of Mount Radford, Exeter, to Elizabeth-Emma, youngest dau. of John Guillum Scott, esq. of Clapham Rise, and Somersham, Hunts.—At Woking, Surrey, the Rev. J. W. *Reeve*, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Ipswich, to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of J. Hampden Gledstones, esq. of Sutton-place.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. C. V. *Phillips*, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Margaret-Cecil, younger dau. of W. H. Vardy, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Ralph Thomas *Fawcett*, esq. to Charlotte-Amelia, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Charles Lawrence and Lady Caroline Dundas.—At Henbury, Gloucestersh. Charles R. J. *Sawyer*, esq. second son of the late George Anthony Sawyer, esq. of Severn-house, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Henry Butterworth, esq. of Clapham Common, Surrey.—At Mumbles, near Swansea, Charles *Basil*, esq. solicitor, of Swansea, to Susannah, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Staniforth, esq. of Sheffield, and of Mrs. Staniforth, Rose Hill, Mumbles.—At Clapham, Michael *Hall*, esq. of Hanover Villa, Kensington Park, to Letitia, fifth dau. of Jeremiah Evans, esq. of Clapham Rise, Surrey.—At Pawlett, Somerset, William Henry, eldest son of the late Richard *Honnyott*, esq. of Clifton, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Josiah Easton, esq. of Pawlett.

15. At Downton, the Rev. Joseph *Clare*, of Wrexham, to Eliza, second dau. of the late Philemon Attwater, esq. of Bodenham, near Salisbury.—At Caversham, Robert Thompson *Crawshaw*, esq. of Cyfarthfa Castle, to Rose-Mary, dau. of William Wilson Yeates, esq. of the Grove, co. Oxford.

19. At Charlton, Dover, Walter *Young*, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Michael Elwin, esq. of Charlton, Dover.—At St. Marylebone, David Gansell *Jebb*, esq. late Capt. 3d Light Dragoons, to Elizabeth-Anne, second dau. of John Thompson, esq. of Brunswick-ter. Brighton.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the ceremony having been previously performed at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Spanish-pl. James Edward *Jerningham*, nephew of Lord Stafford, to Sophia, second dau. of the late Sir W. Murray, Bart. of Clermont, North Britain.—At Colwall, Hereford, Thomas Percival *Heywood*, esq. eldest son of Sir Benjamin Heywood, Bart. of Claremont, Lancash. to Margaret, eldest dau. of Thomas Heywood, esq. of Hope End, Herefordshire.—At Streatham, having been previously married in Scotland, John, second son of Charles *Webb*, esq. of Baham, to Mary-Anne, third dau. of James G. L. Trimbey, esq. of Upper Tooting.—At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Edwin *Humby*, esq. of Windsor-terr, Maida Hill, to Elizabeth-Jane, eldest dau. of Wm. Clark, esq. of Cunningham-pl. St. John's Wood.—At Orinow ch. George B. *Allen*, esq. of Cilrhew, Pembrokesh. to Dora, third dau. of the late Roger Eaton, esq. of Park-glas.

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new cardinal owed his promotion to "*the innocence of his life, and the gravity of his manners, the extent of his knowledge, and his experience in ecclesiastical matters.*" He was soon after nominated Prefect of the Propaganda, and continued to discharge the duties of that arduous office with unabating zeal and activity, until he was elected Sovereign Pontiff.

In the conclave of 1828, Mauro Capellari was one of the Cardinals most favoured, and the most violently opposed by what was termed the Austrian party. In the conclave of 1831 the Cardinal Pacca, proposed by that party of which the Cardinal Albani was the head, had obtained during a previous ballot 19 votes; but at the last one six or seven votes escaped being influenced by Cardinal Albani, and Cardinal Capellari obtained the majority. The Sacred College is composed of 57 members. He was elected Pope on the 2nd of February, 1831, and sat on the pontifical throne under the name of Gregory XVI.

"Pope Gregory filled the Pontifical chair for more than fifteen years, during a period of no ordinary interest and difficulty in the affairs of the Church, and in the relations of the Vatican with the temporal powers of Christendom. When the vote of the Sacred College summoned Cardinal Capellari to the highest office of the Romish Church, the French Revolution of 1830 had just inflicted a tremendous blow on the ecclesiastical party in France, and the elder branch of the Bourbons had sunk into exile and impotency, mainly from its blind devotion to the ultra-monarchic policy and the religious bigotry of its leading members and advisers. Throughout Europe it seemed probable that the great contest of freedom and of absolutism in matters of opinion and of faith, as well as of government, was about to be renewed; and the convulsions which had paralysed the influence of Rome in other states threatened to destroy her security at home. The first foreign act of the new government of France was to plant the tricolor flag at Ancona. Italy quivered in her chains; disturbances broke out in almost every part of the Peninsula, but especially in the Papal States. It seemed as impossible to support the crumbling fabric of the temporal power of the Vatican as to effect a sufficient reform of abuses, which time, superstition, and a thousand vices had rendered inveterate. The Austrian troops crossed the Po to support the Papal Government; and though the whole

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tian religion ought to be, and is essentially, one in its principles of faith and morals."

When Pius VII. was carried off from Rome, Father Capellari returned to the Venetian territory, and joined several of his religious brethren in their monastery at Murano, near Venice. For some years he taught in the college established there by Cardinal (at that time simply Father) Zurla. In 1811, the library of the Camaldoli (already much diminished by revolutionary plunder) was taken from them and sold by auction. In 1814, Father Capellari, with the other members of the college, removed to Padua. He was recalled to Rome soon after the restoration of Pius VII. and appointed successively Procurator and Vicar-General of the Camaldoli, and Abbot of St. Gregory's on Monte Celio. He was soon after nominated councillor of several of the sacred congregations; amongst others, of the supreme tribunal and the Propaganda. Leo XII. elevated Father Capellari to the purple, March 21, 1825, and in his allocution to the consistory, intimated that the

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reign of Gregory XVI. has been spent upon a volcano on the eve of an eruption, the ancient system of Papal misgovernment has survived another Pope; and he leaves his temporal powers to his successor, more enfeebled, more embarrassed, more disgraced by the oppression of Rome and of the Legations, but nevertheless not wholly lifeless or overthrown. The promises he made for the reform of the administration upon his accession remain unfulfilled. The natural tendencies of the moderate party to which he had belonged, and of his own amiable disposition, were overruled by the Cardinals who exercised power in his name; and his reign cannot escape the charge of cruelty in the repression of political offences, and of a most bigoted resistance to the practical improvements of the age.

• “The reign of Gregory XVI. will, however, be chiefly remembered for the remarkable activity which has pervaded the Roman Catholic Church in every land whilst he occupied the chair of St. Peter, and by the great conflicts it was his lot to sustain with most of the great Powers of the world. Simple in his habits, narrow in his ideas, timid in his manners, incapable of civil government, the Pope nevertheless displayed in the affairs of the Church a vigour and a decision equal to the great emergencies which arose about him. He was deeply versed in all the lore of the Roman hierarchy; he was conscientiously devoted to the maintenance of the rights of his Church and the performance of the duty he owed her; and in this spirit of modest dignity he guided the destinies of that mighty institution, and governed the most complex system of spiritual polity which has ever existed among men.

“We have already alluded to the French revolution, which had so recently preceded his election; but that blow was destined to be followed by various events of the deepest interest to the Roman Church—by controversies touching the ecclesiastical polity of that kingdom, and striking at the root of ecclesiastical influence in the education of the country, and by a fierce contest between the national spirit of the French revolution and the reviving influences of Christianity. The Pope ultimately sacrificed the Jesuits in France; but the eminent man who obtained that concession as the representative of King Louis Philippe at the Court of Rome, has since employed it to strengthen all the ties which once united the Cabinet of France to the Vatican. Whatever events may now be in store for Italy, the ascendancy acquired at Rome by M. Rossi is
 lionsomeness of the services he

may render by his adopted to his mother country.

“The revolutions of Spain and Portugal, the changes of dynasty and the civil wars which have devastated the Peninsula, shook the Roman Catholic Church in those states to its foundations, plundered it of its wealth, and, we trust we may add, purged it of some abuses and expiated some of its crimes. The closing years of the reign of Gregory XVI. witnessed a renewal of the relations which had subsisted for so many ages between the Sovereigns of the Peninsula and the Sovereign Pontiff; and the government of the Church has once more been re-established in the dominions of the Most Catholic and the Most Faithful Queens. In Belgium, the Catholic cause, adapting itself with singular pliancy to the political accidents of the age and to the social condition of the people, formed an alliance with the principles of national independence and civil freedom. A new State was added to the family of Europe, which owed its rise to the influence of an active and ardent priesthood. In Ireland a similar spirit has animated a large portion of the Romish clergy. But, upon the whole, the policy of Gregory XVI. has not been to foment by spiritual influence the intrigues of political agitators. During his reign the Court of Rome has laboured to repress rather than to incite them; and the Pope has more than once reminded the more zealous members of the priesthood under him, that they are before all things the ministers of a religion of peace.

“When, however, the principles or discipline of the Church of Rome have been invaded by the authority of temporal governments, or by the persecutions which have disgraced the reigns of some contemporary sovereigns, Gregory XVI. upheld with unflinching resolution the cause of which he was the natural defender. The great quarrel between the Vatican and the Court of Berlin, under the late King of Prussia, arising out of the suspension and captivity of the Archbishop of Cologne, was one of those occasions which would have shaken all Europe to its centre two or three centuries ago, and which even now astonished the world by a display of the firmness and authority with which the influence of Rome may resist even an absolute sovereign. That contest terminated with no diminution of the claims of the Church, and with a great increase of zeal on the part of the Roman Catholic population of Germany. But ere long a fresh cause of anxiety broke out in that country, in the shape of a new schism, more active and more formidable to Rome

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"But we must pause in this rapid recapitulation of the Pontiff's reign. The world can hardly present us with a stranger picture than that of an Italian Camaldule drawn by accident or foreign intrigue from the retirement of his convent to play his part on the great stage of life, and to devote the last years of a protracted existence to the arduous duties of a policy which embraces the globe itself. Some other obscure monk will probably ascend the vacant throne. It is said that Austria and France have already agreed upon the object of their choice, and the deliberations of the Conclave will not be prolonged. Whoever he be, the task before him is one of extreme magnitude. His position is the most extravagant of contradictions. One hundred and thirty millions of Christians acknowledge him as their head; and the man who assumes this overwhelming dignity will probably be unable to maintain his authority for six months in an Italian principality without the assistance of an Austrian army"—*Times*.

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died in 1826, by Anne, youngest daughter and coheir of Thomas Dennett, esq. of Lock Ashurst, Sussex.

The present Lord was born in 1820, and was lately an officer in the Scots fusilier guards.

LORD WODEHOUSE.

May 29. At Kimberley Park, Norfolk, in his 76th year, the Right Hon. John second Baron Wodehouse (1797), and the eighth Baronet (1611), Lord-Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice-Admiral of that county, Colonel of the East Norfolk Militia, and Lord Steward of Norwich Cathedral.

He was born Jan. 11. 1771, the eldest son of John first Lord Wodehouse, by Sophia, only daughter and heir of Charles Berkeley, of Bruton Abbey, co. Somerset; esq. brother to John fifth and last Lord Berkeley of Stratton.

He was first a candidate for the representation of the county of Norfolk in 1802, in opposition to Mr. Coke and Sir Jacob Astley (two Whigs), the latter of whom had been elected on the elevation of Lord Wodehouse (his father) to the peerage in 1797. On this occasion he was unsuccessful, the result of the poll being, for

Thos. Wm. Coke, esq.	4317
Sir Jacob Astley	3612
Hon. John Wodehouse	3517

Nor was he more fortunate in 1806, in opposition to the celebrated Mr. Windham. This election terminated as follows :

Thos. Wm. Coke, esq.	4118
Rt. Hon. W. Windham	3772
Hon. John Wodehouse	3365

In 1821 (during the lifetime of his father), he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk.

He succeeded to the peerage on his father's decease, May 29, 1834. He presided over the magistracy of the county with general satisfaction; and, though a strong partisan of the Conservatives, was highly respected by all parties. His lordship's last public act was to give his proxy to the Ministers on the Corn Bill. From his indifferent health for the last two years, he had in a great degree abstained from taking an active part in public affairs.

His lordship married, November 18, 1796, Charlotte-Laura, only daughter and heir of John Norris, esq. of Witton Park, co. Norfolk (by Charlotte, fourth daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. Edward Townshend, Dean of Windsor), and by that lady, who died on the 24th of June last year, he had issue six sons and five daughters: 1. Norris-John, who died in 1819, aged twenty-one; 2. Henry Wodehouse, esq. who died April 29, 1834, hav-

ing married Anne, only daughter of Theophilus Thornhagh Gurdon, esq. of Letton, co. Norfolk, and leaving issue John-Gurdon now Lord Wodehouse, and Henry, a posthumous son; 3. The Hon. Sophia-Laura, married in 1825 to Raikes Currie, esq. M.P. for Northampton; 4. the Hon. Edward Thornton Wodehouse, Captain R.N. who took the additional name of Thornton on marrying, in 1838, Diana, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Thornton, of Falconer's Hall, Norfolk, and has issue; 5. the Hon. Charlotte-Laura; 6. the Hon. Henrietta-Laura, married in 1834 to John David Chambers, esq. barrister-at-law; 7. the Hon. Berkeley Wodehouse, Colonel of the East Norfolk Militia, who married, in 1837, Fanny, only daughter of Alexander Holmes, esq., of Curragh, Kildare, and has issue; 8. the Hon. Caroline-Elizabeth-Laura, married in 1836 to John Whaites, esq.; 9. the Hon. Bertram Wodehouse, Cornet in the 4th Dragoon Guards; 10. the Hon. and Rev. Alfred Wodehouse, Rector of Litcham, Norfolk, who married in 1840, Emma-Hamilton, daughter of Reginald George Macdonald, esq. of Clanronald, and neice to the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, and has issue; and, 11. the Hon. Emma-Laura, who died in 1820. The present lord will attain his majority in January next.

On the 13th June the remains of the late lord were consigned to the mausoleum at Kimberley. The funeral was private, and chiefly confined to the members of the family.

ADM. THE HON. H. CURZON.

May 2. At his residence, in Derby, aged 81, the Hon. Henry Curzon, Admiral of the Red, and uncle to Lord Scarsdale.

He was the fifth and youngest son of Nathaniel first Baron Scarsdale, by Lady Caroline Colyear, eldest daughter of Charles second Earl of Portmore, K.T. and Juliana Duchess dowager of Leeds; and was born on the 24th May, 1765. He was a midshipman on board the *Superb* in the three general actions with Suffrein, in 1782, and Lieutenant of the *Monarch* in a fourth, in June, 1783. He was posted in 1789, and was Captain of the *Pallas* in Cornwallis's retreat. In 1800 he commanded the *Indefatigable* in the expedition to Ferrol, where he captured the French frigate *Venus*; was subsequently Captain of the *Elizabeth*, blockading the Tagus in 1808, and superintending the embarkation of Gen. Moore's army at Corunna. He became a Vice-Admiral in 1814, and Admiral in 1830. He was sixth in seniority on the list of Admirals.

He had never married.

corps he was honoured with the command. At the battle of Roleia he rendered especial service, and was severely wounded in that engagement, for which he was rewarded with the decoration of a medal. Sir Howard served in the Peninsula from 1812 to the conclusion of the war, and was commanding engineer at the passage of the Adour and the blockade of and *sortie* from Bayonne. For his services in Egypt he had received a medal, and a medal and two clasps for Roleia, Nivelle, and Nive. He was created a Baronet by patent dated May 25, 1816, and was nominated a Commander of the Bath. His commissions were dated as follow:—Second Lieutenant, April 24, 1793; First Lieutenant, Feb. 5, 1796; Captain, July 1, 1800; brevet Major, Jan. 1, 1812; regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, July 21, 1813; regimental Colonel, Dec. 2, 1824; and Major-General, Jan. 10, 1837.

Sir Howard Elphinstone married on the 14th Feb. 1803, his cousin-german Frances, eldest daughter of John Warburton, esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster, by Miss Aldridge, sister to John Aldridge, esq. Storekeeper of the Ordnance, and M.P. for Queenborough. By this lady he had issue one son, now Sir Howard Elphinstone, and three daughters, Frances, Harriet, and Louisa; the last was married in 1832, to Robert Anstruther of Thirdpark, co. Fife, a Major in the 73d Foot.

The present Baronet was born in 1804, and married in 1829 Elizabeth-Julia, youngest daughter of Edward Jeremiah Curteis, of Windmill Hill, co. Sussex, esq. by whom he has a son born in 1830. Sir Howard Elphinstone sits in the present Parliament as M.P. for Lewes.

SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR, BART.

March 29. At Gibraltar, aged 29, Sir William Macgregor, Bart. (1826), Capt. 92d Highlanders.

He was the son and heir of Sir Patrick Macgregor, (the old and faithful medical attendant of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who expired in his arms,) by Bridget, daughter and heiress of James Glenn, esq. of Quebec. His father died in July 1828, only four months after his elevation to a baronetcy.

Sir William was admitted into the 18th Foot, March 20, 1841, as Lieutenant. March 27, 1842, he joined the 18th Foot, since 1842.

He received a severe wound in the *coup de sole* at the battle of Ching-mut, during the late Chinese rebellion, before his wound was restored, on leaving his regiment, the 18th, was to be again actively employed.

The remains of the late Baronet were removed for interment to Flamstead in Hertfordshire.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR H. ELPHINSTONE.

April 28. At Ore Place, near Hastings, aged 73, Major-General Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart. and C.B., Colonel Commandant of the corps of Royal Engineers.

He was the youngest of the eight sons of John Elphinstone, esq. Capt. R.N. subsequently Vice-Admiral and Lieutenant-General in the Russian service, by Amelia, only daughter of John Warburton, esq. Somerset herald of arms. He was born on the 4th March, 1773, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in April 1793. He was present at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795; and in 1801 served in Egypt in the army under the command of General Sir David Baird, in command of the Engineers. In 1806 he was entrusted with a mission to Portugal. He subsequently proceeded, under General Whitelock, with the expedition to Mexico under the capacity of commanding engineer. In 1808, he embarked for Portugal with the Royal Engineers, of which

He is succeeded in the title of Baronet by his next brother Charles, born in 1819.

GENERAL SIR MOORE DISNEY, K.C.B.

April 19. In Upper Brook-street, aged 80, General Sir Moore Disney, K.C.B.

He was the eldest son of Mr. Moore Disney, of Churchtown, Waterford. He entered the army as Ensign in the 1st Foot Guards in 1783, and served with that regiment to the close of the American war. In 1793 he was ordered with his regiment to join the army in Flanders, and, after being engaged in most of the actions at that seat of war, he returned with the forces to England in May, 1795.

In Dec. 1805 he was appointed Brigadier-General on the home staff. In July 1806, he commanded a battalion of the guards in Sicily, and in August 1807 he was appointed Brigadier-General in that country. In Nov. 1808 he proceeded to join the army in Spain, under Sir John Moore, and was present at the disastrous battle of Corunna, where he commanded a brigade of reserve. For his distinguished services during that unsuccessful campaign he obtained a medal. In the succeeding year, he accompanied the Walcheren expedition in the command of the first brigade of Guards. In 1810 he was ordered to Cadiz as second in command, and, in the next year, obtained the full command there. He was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 15th regiment of Foot in July, 1814, and was created a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1815. His commissions were dated as follows:—Ensign, 17th April, 1783; Lieutenant and Captain, 3rd June, 1791; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, 12th June, 1795; Colonel, 29th April, 1802; Major-General, 25th October, 1809; Lieutenant-General, 4th June, 1814; and General, 10th Jan. 1837.

Sir Moore Disney married Mary, widow of Ralph Sneyd, of Belmont, esq. and one of the daughters of the late George Cooke Yarborough, esq. of Streetthorpe, Yorkshire. She died on the 26th Jan. 1831.

GENERAL SIR HENRY BAYLY, G.C.H.

April 20. In Dover-street, Piccadilly, after a long and severe illness, General Sir Henry Bayly, Knt. and G.C.H. Colonel of the 8th Foot.

He was the second son of Colonel Nicholas Bayly, formerly M.P. for Anglesea, by Frances, sister-in-law of Hugh Dive, esq.

He entered the army as an Ensign on the 12th April, 1783, and was on half-pay of the 85th Foot from that year to

1790. He then exchanged into the Coldstream guards, and in April 1793 embarked for Flanders. He joined the first battalion at Tournay, and was severely wounded in his right hand at the battle of Lincelles; served at the battle of Famars, and at the siege of Valenciennes, whereupon he was immediately promoted to a lieutenancy, with the rank of Captain. He served during the rebellion in Ireland, in 1798, and subsequently proceeded to the Helder, and was orderly officer to Sir Ralph Abercromby on the day of landing, and present at the action on the 10th of September following. While in Holland he succeeded to a company, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, Sept. 5, 1799. In 1808 he went to Lisbon as private secretary to Mr. Villiers, who was appointed minister at the Court of Portugal; and in April, 1809, returned to England with despatches from Sir Arthur Wellesley and Mr. Villiers. In October, 1809, he was promoted to Colonel, and was appointed aide-de-camp to the Prince Regent; and on attaining the rank of Major-General in 1812, was appointed Equerry to his Royal Highness. In June, 1813, he was placed on the staff of the home district, as Major-General. In 1814 he was removed to the staff of the army under the Duke of Wellington, and subsequently joined that army in command of the brigade of Provisional Militia that had volunteered to serve abroad, one battalion of which was commanded by the Marquess of Buckingham, another by Sir W. W. Wynn, and a third by Colonel Bayly, brother of the late Sir Henry.

In March, 1816, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, and he commanded the troops in Guernsey and Alderney till June, 1821. He received the rank of General in Nov. 1841, and was appointed Colonel of the 8th Foot (or King's Regiment) in the month of September of the same year.

He was created a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, 1834, and was knighted by King William the Fourth, July 18, 1838.

GENERAL STRATFORD SAUNDERS.

April 2. At his seat, Golden Fort, co. Wicklow, aged 84, General Stratford Saunders.

He was the son of Morley Saunders, of Saunders Grove, esq. by Lady Martha Stratford, third daughter of John first Earl of Aldborough. He entered the army in Feb. 1778, having obtained an Ensigncy in the 64th regiment. In December of the year following he purchased his Lieutenancy in the 90th regiment, and proceeded with it to the West Indies,

in Calabria. He was then appointed to the command of Scylla, on the straits between Calabria and Messina. The 25th of April, 1808, he received the brevet of Colonel. From Scylla he accompanied the 61st to Gibraltar; and in June, 1809, proceeded to Portugal, and in a separate command joined, by forced marches, Lord Wellington's army, five days previously to the battle of Talavera, where he had the honour of commanding the 61st regiment, which, by his Lordship's orders, was particularly mentioned for its gallantry on that occasion. Being soon after this memorable action attacked by a rheumatic complaint, he obtained leave to return to Lisbon, after which he had the honour of being appointed to Lord Wellington's staff, and from thence proceeded to England, when the rank of Major-General was given to him the 4th of June, 1811. He was promoted to that of Lieut.-General July 19, 1821; and to that of General, June 28, 1838.

MAJOR-GEN. J. R. LUMLEY.

March 2. At Ferozepore, India, Major-General Sir James R. Lumley, Colonel of the 9th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, and Adjutant-general of the army.

Sir J. R. Lumley was the senior officer in the Bengal army in actual employ, and had been so for many years. He commanded his regiment at the first siege of Bhurtpore upwards of forty years ago, and had just completed his fifty years in India at the time of his death. Justly may he be called the last of the old school. During the period of his service his absence from his duty was under two years.

Major-General Lumley was at the capture of the Isle of France; in the first, second, and third campaigns in Nepal, in the years 1814, 1815, and 1816; and in 1817 and 1818 he served in the grand army with Lord Hastings. He was also at Maharajpore and Gwalior.

He was appointed Colonel of the 62d Bengal Native Infantry May 11, 1832; and attained the rank of Major-General, Jan. 10, 1837.

LIEUT.-COL. CROSSE.

Latby. At Ovals St. Crosse, Kington, Herefordshire. Lieut.-Colonel Joshua Crosse, late of the 36th Foot.

This officer served in the Long Shannan, when the French took to Ireland, under Gen. Humbert, and was engaged in repeated skirmishes with the rebels in that country, in 1798. He volunteered into the 36th regiment in 1799; accompanied

it was found their object was to dispossess the French of the strong situations they held on the coast of Coromandel, and on the banks of the Nile in Upper Egypt for this purpose they joined the army from India, under General Baird, at the rendezvous at Cossire, and from thence proceeded through the desert, and down the Nile to Alexandria, where they joined the army under Lord Hutchinson, the successful termination of whose operations it is unnecessary here to mention.

The regiment, after a period of nearly two years' service in Egypt, proceeded to Malta in 1803; where the command of the regiment devolved on Lieut.-Colonel Saunders, who received his Lieutenant-Colonelcy the 7th of March, 1805, in which he continued through the campaign with Sir James Craig in Italy and Sicily. In the latter island he was left as senior officer while General Sir John Stuart was

it to Belleisle, to assist the Chouans under Georges Cadoudal, 1800; and was in garrison in Minorca, when he offered to resign his commission and serve as a cadet in the Egyptian army, under Sir John Moore. He was appointed to a Lieutenancy in 1803; accompanied the regiment to Hanoover, under Lord Cathcart, in 1805, the Duke of Wellington commanding the brigade (8th, 36th, 3d.); went to South America, in 1806, under Major-Gen. R. Crawfurd, was attached to the 38th regiment as Captain (having been promoted, 1st Dec. 1806, in the 5th garr. batt.) but remained with the 36th in the advance, until the campaign finished; commanded the skirmishing party which repulsed a body of cavalry, killing their commanding officer and several of his troopers; was wounded by a rifle shot, in the action of the 4th July, whilst covering the regiment; hit again in entering the town with the storming party, at Buenos Ayres, on the 5th July; was present at the capture of the two guns, under Gen. Burne, from the smallest of which he drove the last man, who held the drag-rope, the tumbril being abandoned at the same time; and took the commanding officer of artillery in single combat, after disarming him, at the outer castle-gate. He was replaced in the 36th regiment in 1807; volunteered to serve in Spain at the revolution, and, whilst at the Royal Military College, was selected and sent out to command the Guerillas. He offered his services to Gen. Campbell, Lieut.-Governor at Gibraltar, the night before the expedition sailed to Fuengirola; was in the advance at the attack of the castle, and wounded in the action next day, whilst commanding the picket. Having joined the regiment of foreigners, he headed an hundred of them, when they advanced from the line. In 1811 he volunteered his services at Tariffa, in company with a junior officer; collected the Guerillas of Aretin and neighbouring villages, and led them next night (composing the advance) to the attack and capture of Vejer-de-la-Frontera; and was present at the battle of Barrosa, where he saved the life of the General of division, Count Ruffin, second in command to the Duke of Belluno, when four fellows were about to stab him, whom he put to flight. He joined the regiment in Spain, in June 1811; was appointed, after the Salamanca campaign, Military Commandant of Santarem, and subsequently of Figueira, by the Duke of Wellington. A military order was decreed him by the Cortes, in 1811; and in 1818, his Catholic Majesty conferred upon him the Crowned Cross of St. Ferdinand, at the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lyndoch,

and Sir Michael Alava. The King of France, in 1815, decorated him with the Order of the Lily.

VICE-ADMIRAL GARRETT.

April 15. At his residence near Gosport, after many years' severe illness, aged 72, Henry Garrett, esq. Vice-Admiral of the White.

He was the son of Daniel Garrett, esq. of Portsmouth, and first went to sea in 1787, in the Hebe frigate, under that distinguished officer the late Admiral Sir E. Thornborough. He was made a Lieutenant in 1793, and appointed to the Princess Royal, 98, the flag-ship of Rear-Adm. Goodall. During the occupation of Toulon, he served on shore with a party of seamen belonging to that ship. He commanded the Trial cutter as a Lieutenant, and during the two or three years he had her was very successful in capturing a French privateer of greater force, and assisting in the destruction of a French frigate and cutter off Havre. In 1798 he was made Commander in the Alecto fire-ship. In 1799 he had the Calypso. He got his post commission Sept. 16, 1799. In the year 1802 Captain Garrett commanded the Texel, 64, but was paid off at the peace of Amiens. In 1803 he commanded the Southampton district of Sea Fencibles; and for about three years he was in command of the Kent, Ville de Paris, and Royal Sovereign ships of the line. In 1808 he was appointed to the Victualling department at Deptford, and held it for twelve years. He was then transferred to the same department at Gosport, and also made Governor of Haslar Hospital, the two offices being combined; and he retained them until 1840, when he was promoted to be a retired flag officer.

He became a widower in 1812. His eldest son, acting Lieutenant of the Curlew, died at Bombay in 1819. His sister was the wife of the late Admiral Purvis.

REAR-ADM. R. T. HANCOCK.

March 5. At his residence in Weymouth, in his 82d year, Rear-Admiral Richard Turner Hancock.

He entered the navy in 1778, and was Midshipman of the Formidable in Rodney's action in 1782. He was made a Lieutenant in 1789. He served for eleven years as Senior Lieutenant, and held that rank in the Hussar, Capt. (afterwards Sir John) Beresford, in the action off the Chesapeake, when two English sail beat off a squadron of six of the enemy's ships. In 1800 he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and posted Sept. 25, 1806. He subsequently served as flag-Captain to

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Straits of Banca engaged a fleet of proas, sinking five and capturing one, and was severely injured by the explosion of the magazine; Lieutenant of the *Courageux* at the capture of Linois' squadron, and of the *Pomone* at the capture of St. Sebastian in 1813, and commanded the Grecian cutter in the West Indies, and destroyed a pirate schooner mounting eight guns, and three gun-boats, in 1823. Having served and distinguished himself as a Lieutenant for a quarter of a century, he was made Commander in 1825, and in 1837 had a Greenwich out-pension of 65*l.* per annum conferred upon him.

SIR THOMAS SORELL.

March 24. At Venice, in his 70th year. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Thomas Sorell, K. H. British Consul-general for the Lombardo-Venetian states.

This distinguished officer and warrior man entered the army in 1795, by purchase, as an Ensign in the second Battalion of the 84th regiment, and having been promoted to a Lieutenantcy in the same corps, he embarked with the first battalion, and joined the second at the Cape of Good Hope, where the two battalions were consolidated. In 1798 a

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riorated by the rapid and constant changes of temperature to which that seaport is subject; nor could the mineral waters, to which he had recourse, subdue the disease—congestion of blood to the heart and lungs. The complaint had become too confirmed for him to derive any benefit even from the climate of Venice, whither he obtained permission to transfer his residence, and where he arrived in Oct. 1845. At Christmas the malady returned with increased force, and resisted every effort of medical aid. His interment took place on the 27th, with such military honours, rendered by the Archduke Frederick in person, and by the Imperial staff, as are usually paid to a General Officer in the Austrian service; his memory receiving also every distinctive mark of respect, both from the Archduke Viceroy, and from all the imperial military and civil authorities, as well as from the English then at Venice.

EDWARD THOMAS FOLEY, Esq.

March 30. At Stoke Edith Park, Herefordshire, aged 54, Edward Thomas Foley, esq. D.C.L.

He was cousin of Lord Foley, and brother-in-law to the Duke of Montrose. He was born Dec. 21, 1791, the elder son and heir of the Hon. Edward Foley, M.P. for co. of Worcester 1774-1803, (second son of the first Lord,) by his second wife and cousin Eliza-Maria Foley, daughter and heir of John Hodgetts, of Prestwood, co. Stafford, esq. He was a member of Brazenose college, Oxford, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1812, and afterwards that of D.C.L.

Mr. Foley served as sheriff for Herefordshire in 1815. He was elected M.P. for Ludgershall in 1826-1830 and 1831; and for his native county at the general elections of 1832, 1835, and 1837. He retired from Parliament in 1841; the enfeebled state of his health rendering him incapable of enduring the fatigues attendant upon that honourable position.

Mr. Foley was a consistent supporter of constitutional principles. He opposed the removal of Roman Catholic Disabilities in 1829, and the Reform Bill in 1831. In private life he was sincerely respected and beloved, as a husband, from his devoted affection; as a brother, from his unexampled paternal affection; as a landlord, from his great consideration; and as a poor man's friend, from his unvarying benevolence.

Mr. Foley married, Aug. 16, 1832, Lady Emily Graham, fourth daughter of James third Duke of Montrose; and to her ladyship, who survives him, without

issue, he has made an absolute bequest of his immense estates.

His funeral took place on the 7th April, when his mortal remains were interred in the family vault in Stoke Edith church-yard. It is calculated that 2000 persons were present. The procession moved from the mansion in the following order:—

Servants of the deceased.

Medical Attendants.

The Body, attended by the following Pall Bearers:

Rev. W. Dowding. Rev. J. H. Mapleton.
Rev. T. Phillips. Rev. T. Romney.
Rev. T. H. Bird. Rev. J. P. Sill.
Rev. F. Merewether. Rev. J. Hughes.
Rev. L. E. Brown. Rev. R. J. Wright.
Rev. T. P. Phelps. Rev. C. J. Bird.

Chief Mourners.

Sir H. Lambert, Bt. Viscount Gage.
Earl Powis. Lord W. Graham.
Hen. Lambert, esq. Hon. Hen. Gage.
Viscount Clive. Chas. Lambert, esq.
R. F. Onslow, esq. Lord Foley.

Agents of the late Mr. Foley; C. A. Mason, esq., Mr. Roberts, — Barneby, esq.

Forty Tenants, two and two.

Tradesmen, &c. &c.

The service was read by the Ven. Archdeacon Onslow, a relative of Mr. Foley.

WILLIAM HENRY ASHHURST, Esq.

June 3. At Waterstock, Oxfordshire, in his 68th year, William Henry Ashhurst, esq. a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for that county, and formerly one of its representatives in Parliament.

Mr Ashhurst was the eldest son of Sir William Henry Ashhurst, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, by Grace, daughter of Robert Whalley, M.D. of Oxford.

He succeeded his father at Waterstock in 1807, and served the office of Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1810.

During fifteen years he represented the county in Parliament, and withdrew from the representation in the year 1830; though if he had chosen to continue in that public position, no one could have doubted of his triumphant return, in the election of that year. He was for many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and his calm and admirable discharge of that onerous office, with the manly and benevolent character of his countenance, will long be remembered. Forgotten the latter will not be, even after the generation who personally remember him have passed away, so long as the excellent portrait,

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and Trinity college, Oxford. He obtained the distinction of being placed in the 2nd class, both in Classics and in Mathematics, after his examination for his degree of B. A. Hilary Term, 1822.

He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, June 19, 1822.

In 1840 he published a translation of the Statutes of Magdalen college, Oxford, as the first in a series of all the Collegiate Codes. This was followed, in 1841, by the publication of the Statutes of All Souls, with a long explanatory preface. In 1843 appeared a translation of the Foundation Statutes of Bishop Fry, for Corpus Christi college, Oxford, A.D. 1517, to which was prefixed a Memoir of the Bishop. This last publication was undertaken at the entire charge of James Hew- wood, esq. of Acresfield, near Manchester, and of Trinity college, Cambridge, and Mr. Ward was actively engaged in super- intending the publication of other colle- giate statutes in continuation of the same series, until within a very short time of his decease.

Mr. Ward's death occurred under very melancholy circumstances at the house of his brother, Dr. Ogier Ward, at Ken-
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exceedingly wealthy, having amassed a fortune amounting to something like 170,000*l.*

COUNT CASSINI.

Oct. 18, 1845. Aged 97, Jacques Dominic Cassini, Count Cassini, the distinguished astronomer.

From 1671 to 1793, that is, from the foundation of the Paris Observatory till the period of the Revolution, it was occupied by the four Cassinis in succession. The last of these, the Count Cassini, whose death we now record, was for some years director of the Observatory, member of the Academy of Sciences, and subsequently of the Institute. In 1789 he made a present to the National Assembly of the great map of France, in order to facilitate the operation of dividing it into departments, in doing which he assisted. He was, however, driven out of office by the National Convention, at the time when he was pressing upon them the re-construction of the Observatory and the introduction of modern instruments. In 1804 the imperial government gave him the cross of the legion of honour; and when the Institute was converted into the Royal Academy, he was named a member, in 1816.

His works were,—“*A Voyage made by the order of the King, in 1768 and 1769, to prove the Marine Watches invented by M. Leroy;*” “*A Voyage made to California by the late Chappe d’Auteroche;*” “*On the Influence of the Vernal Equinox and the Summer Solstice on the Declination and Variation of the Magnetic Needle;*” “*Detail of the Operations in France, in 1787, for uniting the Observations of Paris and Greenwich;*” “*Memoirs towards composing a History of France and of the Observatory of Paris, followed by a Life of Cassini, the first of the name, written by himself.*” (The works of the predecessors of his family will be found enumerated in Watt’s *Bibliotheca Britannica.*)

It has been remarked in the recent annual report of the Astronomical Society of London, that “*Though the Count had retired from the pursuit of astronomy long before the formation of the Astronomical Society, and was not, therefore, one of our associates, it is, nevertheless, impossible to pass over in silence the extinction of this ancient hereditary race of astronomers. Though such an hereditary dynasty was not found very favourable to the interests of astronomy, as tending to perpetuate the ideas and methods of its founder in lieu of introducing acknowledged improvements from time to time, family groups of distinguished philosophers must always be*

objects of peculiar interest to the historical inquirer. Community of name and blood magnifies even the aggregate amounts of the successes of the Cassinis, the Bernouillis, the Lemonniers, the Maraldis, the Lalandes, and the Herschels.”

REV. GEORGE NEWBY.

May 8. At Whickham, Durham, aged 67, the Rev. George Newby, Rector of that parish.

This worthy and excellent parish priest was a son of Mr. Newby, formerly master of Barningham school, in the county of York, and received his education, it is believed, at the College of St. Bees in Cumberland. He became master of the Grammar-school of Whiston-le-Wear, co. Durham, which he long conducted with great reputation and success; and held a small church preferment in connection therewith. About 1831, on the removal of the Rev. J. Cundill, Vicar of Stockton-upon-Tees, in the same county and diocese, to the living of Coniscliffe, Mr. Newby succeeded him as Vicar of Stockton; and soon after took up his abode at Stockton Vicarage; to which, at his private expense, he added various fresh buildings, and considerably improved and repaired the old parsonage house. This preferment he held about fourteen years: and perhaps no previous Vicar of that town gained greater or more deserved respect than Mr. Newby. Though the value of his benefice was small, and his parochial duties onerous, his charity and beneficence to the poor were so extensive as to be quite proverbial; and it has been observed by those well acquainted with his habits, that his private purse was never closed to any object of merit, affliction, or poverty within the precincts of his parish. During his residence at Stockton, Trinity Church in that town was erected; Mr. Newby having been one of its most strenuous projectors.

Having gained the respect and affection of all classes at Stockton-upon-Tees—even of those whom many clergymen would have found a difficulty in conciliating—Mr. Newby had conferred upon him in 1844, by Bishop Maltby, the Rectory of Whickham, also in the county and diocese of Durham (a living of about double the value of Stockton vicarage); and on his collation thither, his parishioners of Stockton-upon-Tees presented him with plate, in testimony of their high sense of his able and meritorious discharge of his duties.

Mr. Newby was (in à Wood’s sense) “*a true son of the Church.*” Warm hearted, friendly, charitable to the poor, manly, firm, honest, upright and consci-



the diocese of Carlisle and a Prebendary of York. He was originally from Derbyshire, and was tutor to the present Duke of Beaufort, Sir James Graham, Bart. and all the sons of the late Sir James Graham, of Netherby. He succeeded Archdeacon Paley in the vicarage of Dalton, in 1793, on the collation of Bishop Vernon, now Archbishop of York. Four years after, Mr. Fletcher married the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Gisdale, who survives him; and on the death of his father-in-law, in 1814, he succeeded to the vacant chancellorship of the diocese. He has left but one surviving daughter, the wife of Robert Hodgson, esq. of Falkeld-hall, recently high sheriff of the county. Mr. Fletcher was suddenly seized with his fatal illness when performing divine service on Sunday, March 29.

April 2. Aged 52, the Rev. *Francis Demainbray*, Rector of Parneston, Warwickshire. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, and was instituted to his living in 1839.

Aged 47, the Rev. *Jonathan Trevelick*, Vicar of Melbourne, Cambridge-shire. He was of Christ church, Oxford, and was presented to his living in 1833 by the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

April 3. At Stourton, Wilts, aged 38, the Rev. *Richard Peter Hoare*, M.A. Rector of that parish. He was the third son of Peter Richard Hoare, esq. of Kelsey Park, Kent, by Arabella-Penelope-Eliza, second dau. and co-heir of James Greene, of Turton, co. Lanc. esq. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1830; and was presented to the rectory of Stourton, by his uncle, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. in 1832. Mr. Hoare was unmarried.

April 4. At Atherstone, Warwickshire, aged 74, the Rev. *John Mitchell*, Rector of the united parishes of St. Nicholas Cole-abbey and St. Nicholas Olaves, in the City of London. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, M.A. 1797, and was presented to his living in 1817.

At Tollington Park, Islington, aged 80, the Rev. *Joseph Claude Meffre*, Chaplain to the French Hospital, Bath Street, London.

April 5. At his father's residence, Scarborough, aged 27, the Rev. *Richard Moorson*, B.A. Vicar of Seaham, Durham. He was of University college, Oxford.

April 9. In London, aged 78, the Rev. *Henry 55th Count Reuss*, of the house of Kostritz, in Voigtländ. The Count was the minister of the Moravian chapel at Bath, from the autumn of 1821, to the same time in 1826.

In Greville-street, Brunswick-square, aged 74, the Rev. *J. B. Wright*, late Curate of Tudlowham, near Ipswich.

April 11. At Kewmynghall, Norfolk, aged 76, the Rev. *William Adlett*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1792, and was presented to his living in 1820, by Dr. Sparks, then Bishop of Exeter, the patron.

April 16. At the residence of his uncle the Rev. J. Shackley, York, aged 25, the Rev. *James Richardson*, B.A. nephew to the Rev. F. R. Worsley, and great-nephew to the Rev. James Richardson, Sub-Chantor of York cathedral.

At Cheltenham, aged 72, the Rev. *William Marian Whitley*, Incumbent of Wotton Holy Cross, Essex, to which he was presented in 1795 by the Masters.

April 17. At Exmouth, Devonshire, aged 42, the Rev. *Henry Duguid Wood*, M.A. Vicar of Exmouth, Devon. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, M.A. 1828, and was presented to his living by the patron in 1827.

April 22. At Dublin, the Rev. *Thomas Grogan*, Curate of St. Catherine's, Dublin.

The Rev. *John Payne*, M.A. late of St. John's college, Oxford. Minister of Barnhill church, Kingston, Upper Canada.

April 25. At Kirkhaugh, Northumberland, aged 43, the Rev. *Edward Bigland*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1835 by Mrs. Richardson.

At Malta, aged 26, the Rev. *Armitage Forbes*.

At Maclorligh rectory, the Rev. *Richard Jephson Rothe*, Rector of Kilmichael, co. Cork.

April 26. At Cornworthy vicarage, Devonshire, aged 97, the Rev. *Chas. Barter*, for seventeen years Vicar of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1775, it being in his own patronage. He was father of the Rev. R. S. Barter, Warden of Winchester college.

April 27. In Regent Street, Westminster, the Rev. *Richard Q. Shannon*, Rector of Clonmethan, co. Dublin, and a Prebendary of St. Patrick's.

April 29. At his residence, near Ballibay, Ireland, the Rev. *Hercules Langrishe*.

At Wexford, aged 54, the Rev. *James White*, Rector of Ballybrennan, in the diocese of Ferns, and formerly Chaplain to Bethel Chapel, Kingstown.

Suddenly, of paralysis, in the chapel of Berse Drelincourt, near Wrexham, the Rev. *Thomas Jones*, Perpetual Curate of the same, and of Minera, to which united chapelries he was collated in 1819 by Dr. Luxmoore, then Bishop of St. Asaph.

May 1. Aged 32, the Rev. *James Exley Adams*, B.A. of Exeter college, Oxford, eldest and only surviving son of the Rev. John Exley Adams, of Melbury Abbas, Dorsetshire.

At Brockhurst, near Gosport, aged 25, the Rev. *Frederick William Ryle*, M.A. Incumbent of Elson, and Fellow of Brazenose college, Oxford.

May 2. At Ridlington, Rutlandshire, aged 74, the Rev. *Charles Swann*, Rector of that parish, and of Edmondthorpe, co. Leicester. He was presented to the former living in 1804 by Sir G. N. Noel, Bart. and to the latter in 1811, by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

May 6. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 53, the Rev. *Philemon Pownall Bastard*, late Rector of Hanworth, Middlesex, Chaplain to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, and to the Rt. Hon. Lord Tenterden. He was the last surviving son of the late Edmund Bastard, esq. of Sharpsham, Devonshire.

At Discove, near Bruton, aged 69, the Rev. *John Goldesbrough*, B.D. Rector of Slymbridge, Glouc. and Perpetual Curate of Redlynch, Somerset. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, M.A. 1799; was presented to Slymbridge in 1813 by Magdalen college, Oxford, and to Redlynch in the same year, by Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart.

May 7. At Kingsdown, Bristol, the Rev. *Thomas William West*, youngest son of the late Rev. Lewis R. West.

May 8. At Aston Cantlow, Warw. aged 78, the Rev. *Richard Simcoe Carles*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1809, the advowson being in his own patronage.

Aged 71, the Rev. *Christopher Mason*, Vicar of Bramfield, and Perpetual Curate of Brusyard, Suffolk. He was presented to the latter church in 1818 by the Earl of Stradbroke, and to the former in 1830 by the Lord Chancellor.

May 10. At Blaisdon, Gloucestershire, the Rev. *William Black*, Rector of that parish, and of Lillington, Dorsetshire. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, M.A., 1794, was instituted to Blaisdon in 1798, and to Lillington a few years ago.

May 11. At Billingborough, Lincolnshire, aged 77, the Rev. *Thomas Latham*, Vicar of Billingborough and Sempringham. He was presented to the former church in 1803, by Earl Fortescue, and to the latter in 1826, by the same patron.

May 15. At Sandon, Essex, aged 86, the Rev. *George Hewitt*, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Witten, Norfolk. He was presented to the latter living in 1791, by Dr. Horne then Bishop of Norwich, and of the former, in 1834, by the President and Fellows of Queen's college, Cambridge.

May 16. At Wimbish, Essex, aged 40, the Rev. *John Greensall*, M.A. Vicar of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, and was presented to Wimbish in 1839, by H. M. Raymond, esq. He married in the same year Mary-Anne, second daughter of the Rev. Charles George, Rector of Wicken, Essex.

May 17. At St. Tudy, the Rev. *Charles Hodyson*, Rector of that parish, and a magistrate for the county of Cornwall. He was formerly a student of Christ Church, Oxford, and was presented to his living by that society in 1817.

May 18. At Buxton, aged 63, the Rev. *William Mallet Hoblyn*, Rector of Clipsbam, Rutlandshire. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1811, and was presented to his living in 1845.

At Dalton, near Ulverstone, Lancashire, aged 38, the Rev. *William Spence*, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1832.

May 19. At Cockington, Devonshire, aged 70, the Rev. *Roger Mallock*.

At St. Anne's, Enniscorthy, the Rev. *Charles Pendleton*, Rector of Fethard, co. Wexford.

May 20. At Mona Cliff, Isle of Man, aged 69, the Rev. *Rowland Egerton Warburton*, of Norley Bank, Frodsham, Cheshire, Rector of Davenham, in that

The Rev. *John Hutton*, M.A. Vicar of Thorpe Arnold with Brentingby, and Rector of Wyfordby, Leicestershire. He was presented to the latter living in 1816 by Sir E. C. Hartopp, Bart. and to the former in 1841 by the Duke of Rutland, when he resigned the rectory of Kington, also in his Grace's patronage, which he had held for a short time only.

May 27. At Norwich, aged 91, the Rev. *Charles Sutton*, D.D. Rector of Alburgh, and Vicar of Thornham-cum-Holme, Norfolk. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1779, M.A. 1782, B.D. 1794, D.D. 1806. He was instituted to Alburgh in 1793, and collated to Thornham, in 1795, by Dr. Manners Sutton, then Bishop of Norwich. He was formerly Perpetual Curate of St. George's Tombland, in Norwich, and Treasurer of the Clergymen's Widow's Fund.

May 28. Aged 42, the Rev. *Robert Shirley Bunbury*, M.A. of Swansea. He was the son of the Rev. H. Bunbury by Henrietta Eleonora, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Walter Shirley, aunt to the Archdeacon of Derby. He was incumbent of St. Thomas's church, St. Helen's, Lancashire, at the time of his marriage in May, 1845, to Milicent-Adela, third dau. of the late S. Tertius Galton, esq. of Leamington.

The Rev. *Charles Hickson*, B.A. Curate of Romsey, Hampshire. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, and married in 1839, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Webb, iron merchant, of Bristol.

May 30. Aged 82, the Rev. *Thomas Scott*, B.D., Vicar of Isleham, Cambridgeshire, and Chaplain of Bromley college, Kent. He was collated to Isleham, a peculiar of the see of Rochester, in 1831, by the present Bishop.

May 31. At Brighton, aged 65, the Rev. *Richard Symonds Joynes*, D.D. Rector of Gravesend. He was of St. Catherine's hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1801, M.A. 1807, and was presented to the rectory of Gravesend in 1811 by the Lord Chancellor.

June 1. At Sharnburgton, Gloucestershire, aged 71, the Rev. *Robert Edward Hughes*, Rector of that parish, and of Abington. To the former he was presented in 1801 by the late Earl of Jersey, and to the latter in 1856, by the present Earl.

At Callington, Devonshire, aged 185, the Rev. *John Seignaut*, Perpetual Curate of Egloskerry, and Curate of Callington. He was instituted to Egloskerry in 1826.

June 2. At Exeter, the Rev. *Gustavus Barton*, M.A. Incumbent of St. James's, Congleton, Cheshire.

William Newcome, Lord Archbishop of Armagh; and was a member of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1802. He was presented to the vicarage of Sutton, in 1838, by the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

The Rev. *E. A. Owen*, M.A. Rector of Llanystymdwy, Carnarvonshire, and Chaplain to the Earl of Uxbridge. He was collated to his living by the Bishop of Bangor; and appointed Chaplain to the Earl of Uxbridge in 1841.

May 24. At the parsonage, Charlton aged 94, the Rev. *Oliver Carey*, late Archdeacon of Elphin, in Ireland.

Aged 69, the Rev. *Martin Hogge*, Rector of Southacre and of West Winch, Norfolk. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1802, was presented to Southacre in that year by A. Fountaine, esq. and to West Winch in 1823 by the Lord Chancellor.

May 25. At his residence in Islington, aged 68, the Rev. *Bryant Burgess*, M.A. Rector of the united parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch, and St. Leonard, Eastcheap. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, M.A. 1821; and was instituted to his living in 1840.

June 5. The Rev. *Thomas Bissland*, M.A. Rector of Hartley Mauduit, and Curate of West Woldham, Huntingdonshire. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, and was formerly curate of St. Martin's church, Oxford, on quitting which, in March 1827, the parishioners and other friends in Oxford presented him with a piece of plate of the value of 50*l.*, "admiring his general benevolence and usefulness, and in token of respect and gratitude for his truly valuable ministerial services, particularly for his pious zeal and christian instruction in his evening lectures" (as inscribed thereon). He was subsequently minister of St. Paul's, Winchmore Hill, Middlesex, and on quitting that cure in 1834 he received from the congregation a piece of plate, a valuable collection of books, and from the poorer members a Bible. He was in 1838 presented to the rectory of Hartley Mauduit by the Rev. E. Houstoun; and married, June 24, 1834, Rebecca Louisa, second daughter of John White, esq. of Selborne, Hants.

Oct. 1845, in his 50th year, the Rev. *Robert Lynam*, M.A. Curate of St. Giles's Without Cripplegate, leaving a widow and nine children, with scarcely any provision. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821. By educational and literary occupation, combined with his clerical duties, he had supported his family with scrupulous integrity. He was known to the public as the author of a continuation of "Goldsmith's History of England," and as editor of the works of several standard authors, especially Addison, Paley, Johnson, Robertson, Rollin, and Skelton, with biographical and critical introductions. He was for seven years morning preacher at the Magdalen Hospital, and during the last twelve years of his life had been Curate of St. Giles's Without Cripplegate, where he died. Many of the inhabitants of that parish testified their esteem for his character by a liberal donation to him in his lingering illness; voluntarily attended, in large numbers, at his funeral, the expenses of which they defrayed; and have since commenced a subscription for the relief of his widow and numerous orphans; which benevolent object has been aided by the kindness of the Bishop of London, Archdeacons Hale and Hollingworth, Dr. Gilly, Professor Scholefield, and the Corporation of the Literary Fund for the Relief of Authors and their Families, and we hope their example will be numerously followed.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 18. In Upper Seymour-st. Euston-sq. aged 75, Coningsby Francis Cort, esq. late of West Ham.

May 6. Aged 70, Mr. De Ville, plaster figure-maker, lamp-manufacturer, and phrenologist, in the Strand.

May 8. In Hertford-st. Mayfair, aged 59, Mary, widow of Thomas Daniell, esq. of Little Berkhamstead.

May 12. In St. James's place, Gansevoort Melville, esq. Secretary of the Legation of the United States of America at this court.

May 15. Aged 80, James Browning, esq. of Connaught-terrace.

May 16. At Blackheath, aged 27, John Glaisher, esq. late of the Cambridge Observatory.

At Barnsbury Park, Islington, aged 75, Charles Chubb, esq. of St. Paul's Ch.-yd.

In Prince's-st. Cavendish-sq. Mrs. Tomkyns.

May 17. In Pall Mall, aged 63, the Hon. Elizabeth-Ann, wife of William Buchanan, esq. of Ardoch, co. Dumbar-ton, and eldest dau. of Alexander seventh Lord Elibank. She was married in 1803.

May 18. Fanny, wife of Frederick Mordaunt, esq. of Addison-road North, Notting Hill.

May 19. Aged 76, Frances, widow of Abraham Crofton, esq.

May 20. At Hamilton-terr. St. John's Wood, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Thomas Bolding, esq. of Great Linford, Bucks.

Aged 62, Rebecca, wife of Peter Yzarn, esq. of Herne-hill.

At Walworth, aged 68, Richard Medley, esq. late of the Home Office.

May 21. In Myddelton-sq. Pentonville, aged 45, Thomas William Rose, esq.

At Oakley-street, Euston-sq. Frances Charlotte, wife of D. Fraser, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. J. Noyes, of Bishopstone, Wilts.

At Croom's Hill, Greenwich, aged 88, George Browne, esq. formerly of Chamberlain's Wharf.

At Clapton, Emily-Augusta, wife of John Loxley, esq. and only dau. of the Rev. Robert Heath, M.A.

May 22. In consequence of a fall from his horse in St. James's Park, Francis Hildyard, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and seventh son of the late Rev. William Hildyard, Rector of Winestead.

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lively interest in the success of the Royal Humane Society, of which for many years he was one of the Committee of Managers.

May 28. At North Brixton, aged 27, John Frederick Bird, esq. third son of the late Thomas Bird, esq. of Muswell Hill.

In Brook-st. Arthur William Thomas, esq. of Tullabrin, Kilkenny, eldest son of the late Rev. Francis Thomas.

At Clapham Park, aged 43, John Milner, esq. of the Stock Exchange. His death was occasioned by being severely burnt in his bed, having fallen asleep when reading.

At Newington-pl. aged 76, Emanuel Silva, esq. one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Surrey.

May 30. At Camberwell, Mrs. Russell, eldest dau. of the late Clement Taylor, esq. of Linton Lodge, near Maidstone.

At Connaught-terr. Edgeware-road, aged 90, Elizabeth, relict of John Hanbary, esq. of Tottenham.

At Dorset-pl. Clapham Road, Martin Forster, esq.

May 31. At Knightsbridge, Mrs. Luz, mother of Mrs. Crockford, of Seymour-place, Park-lane.

June 1. Aged 27, at the house of his father, in the Bedford New-road, Clap-

Walton, esq. of Hercules-buildings, Lambeth, and of Woodside, near Croydon.

At Hamilton-terr. St. John's Wood, aged 85, Mary, relict of James Drew, esq. of Bristol.

The Hon. Miss Ellis, dau. of Lady Dover and sister of Viscount Clifden.

BEDS.—*May 5.* At Bedford, aged 84, C. Dumelow, esq.

May 21. At Luton, aged 91, Frances, widow of John Chase, esq.

May 23. Aged 70, Mary, wife of Stephen Thornton, esq. of Moggerhanger House.

June 5. At Tempsford Hall, the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Elliott, esq. aged 48, Harriet-Amelia, relict of James Wade, esq. of Shipmeadow, Suffolk.

BERKS.—*May 14.* At Sunning Hill, aged 94, Mrs. Churchill.

June 6. At Reading, Sarah, dau. of Henry Owen Hall, esq. formerly of Gracechurch-st.

June 11. At North Town, Maidenhead, aged 83, William Cannon, esq.

BUCKS.—*April 18.* Aged 50, Thomas Drake, M.D. eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Drake, of Pulham.

May 15. At Little Missenden, Henrietta, widow of Sir Francis William Sykes, Bart. She was the eldest dau. of Henry Villebois, esq. of Gloucester-place, and Marham House, Norfolk; was married in 1821, and left a widow in 1843, having had issue the present Baronet and other children.

CAMBRIDGESH.—*May 10.* Aged 54, Katharine-Frances, widow of Swann Hurrell, esq. of Foxton, and youngest dau. of the late C. Finch, esq.

May 18. Aged 76, Mary, relict of J. S. Howlett, esq. of Cambridge.

May 19. At Cambridge, aged 68, Daniel Newnham, esq.

CHESHIRE.—*April 23.* At Leasowes Castle, Henrietta-Maria-Christina, youngest dau. of the Hon. Sir Edward Cust.

May 16. Aged 31, Jonathan Robinson, esq. of Spring Bank, Stockport.

CORNWALL.—*May 5.* At Penzance, Sarah-Anne, wife of Capt. T. Vernon Anson, R.N. She was the second dau. of the late Richard Porter, esq. was married in 1843, and had issue a son, born in 1844.

DERBY.—*May 11.* At Derby, aged 68, John Herbert Blackburn, esq. formerly of Malton, Yorkshire.

DEVON.—*May 9.* At Heavitree, near Exeter, aged 23, Eliza, wife of the Rev. Robert Creyke.

May 10. Suddenly, at Kingsnympton, 33, Joseph Francis Kilner, esq.

May 13. At Haslar, aged 46, Commander Thomas Metcalfe Currie, R.N. (1835).

In Exeter, aged 65, Mary, wife of Wm. Page Kingdon, esq.

May 15. At Bishopsteignton, in this co., aged 80, Alexander Gordon, esq.

At Torquay, aged 58, Mary, wife of the Ven. George T. Hodgson, Archdeacon of Stafford, and Canon of Lichfield.

May 16. At her son's residence, Bridgetown, Totnes, aged 90, Joanna, relict of Richard Cornish, esq.

May 18. Aged 35, Lieut. John Phillips, of the Royal Marines, 4th son of Rear-Adm. Phillips, of Plymouth.

May 19. Aged 66, Rebecca, wife of Thomas Heathcock, esq. of the Hermitage, Sidmouth.

May 20. At Woodbury, aged 53, Jacobus Butter, esq. formerly a surgeon at Lymptone, and the only brother of Dr. Butter, of Plymouth.

May 23. At Barnstaple, aged 63, Thomas Roberts, esq. late merchant of Rio Janeiro.

May 24. At Haslar, Capt. William Jones, of her Majesty's ship Penelope, late Commodore on the coast of Africa.

May 29. At Topsham, Capt. Thomas Owen, late Dockmaster of the St. Katharine's Dock.

May 30. At the residence of his mother, at Southmolton, George Southcombe, esq. son of the late Rev. John Southcombe, Rector of Rose Ash.

June 2. At Teignmouth, aged 52, Henry Gurley, esq.

June 3. At Langleigh, near Ilfracombe, aged 17, Louisa-Sommers, youngest dau. of Capt. Down, Royal Navy.

DORSET.—*May 2.* At Wotton Fitzpaine, Betty, relict of Thomas Rose Drewe, esq. of the Grange, and aunt of the present Edward Simcoe Drewe, esq. late High Sheriff of this county. She was the dau. of Benj. Incledon, esq. of Pilton, Devonshire. Her husband died without issue in 1815.

May 22. Aged 22, William-Friend, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Durant, of Poole.

June 4. At Bestwall-house, adjoining Wareham, Mrs. Hammond, widow of Harry Hammond, esq. for many years one of the aldermen of that borough.

DURHAM.—*May 22.* At Hurworth, near Darlington, aged 82, Miss Margaret Gilpin.

ESSEX.—*May 30.* At the rectory, Ashen, Margaret, youngest sister of the Rev. Edmund Squire.

May 31. At Leyton, aged 13, Mary-Emily, eldest dau. of W. T. Copeland, esq. M.P. and alderman of London.

June 12. Aged 64, Anne, the wife of Charles Thompson, esq. of Hornchurch.

June 14. At the residence of his brother-in-law, at Chingford, aged 50, Alex-

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aged 19, Emily, third dau. of W. C. Lewis,	Sau
esq. late of Kensington.	<i>A</i>
May 26. At Clifton, Catherine, wife	Ma
of Edmund Thomas Waters, esq.	mar
At Cheltenham, aged 36, J. S. Kewley,	of
esq. of Liverpool.	<i>A</i>
June 2. At Cirencester, aged 42,	Ag
Emily, widow of the Rev. Thos. Gordon	for
Westfaling Freston, late Rector of Dag-	<i>A</i>
lingworth and Great Witcombe.	Stai
June 4. At Clifton, aged 65, Philip	<i>A</i>
Protheroe, esq.	rue
June 5. At Bristol, aged 50, George	of
Smith, esq. of Berkeley, upwards of 30	<i>A</i>
years steward of the Earl Fitzhardinge.	<i>A</i>
June 6. At the residence of her son,	Dul
Capt. Skinner, Royal Art. at Springfield,	<i>A</i>
aged 76, Mrs. Longmore, widow of the	neau
Rev. Alex. Longmore, LL.B. Vicar of	<i>J</i>
Great Baddow and Rainham, in Essex	55,
At Cheltenham, Julia-Mary, 8 xth dau.	Lo
of the late Rev. Francis Baker, Rector of	Bas
Wylce, Wilts.	<i>J</i>
HANTS.—May 7. At Southampton,	Gal
Anna-Jane, youngest dau. of the late	<i>J</i>
Charles Ward, esq. of Merrion-sq. Dublin,	Day
and Hollymount, Queen's Co.	<i>A</i>
May 16. At East Woodhay, aged 69,	Mat
Thomas Child, esq.	that

June 13. Aged 21, Frances Cramer Roberts, only dau. of the late Thomas Cramer Roberts, esq. of Branfold.

LANCASTER.—*May 15.* At Little Lever parsonage, near Bolton-le-Moors, aged 59, John Slade, esq.

May 20. At Ashfield, near Burnley, at the residence of her son-in-law, George Stansfield, esq. aged 76, Mrs. Birkbeck, widow of William Birkbeck, esq. of Settle.

At Liverpool, aged 20, Caroline, fifth dau. of J. C. Bristow, esq. of Ensemere Hill, Westmoreland.

May 25. In Everton road, Liverpool, aged 63, Samuel Boydell, esq. late of Marchwiell Hall, Denbighshire.

May 27. Aged 33, James Howard, second son of the late John Walton, esq. of Worsley, near Manchester.

At Southill, Liverpool, aged 80, William Smith, esq.

June 1. At Manchester, Thomas Darbishire, esq. barrister-at-law.

June 4. Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Benj. Jowett, esq. Liverpool.

LEICESTER.—*April 23.* At Hinckley, aged 73, James Harrold, needle-maker. He was an eccentric character. His talents as a musician and a poet (and we might add, as a comedian too,) rendered his name familiar to every one for many miles round Hinckley. For thirty or forty years he was the leader of the choir at the church; and he frequently cut no inconsiderable figure at musical festivals.

May 30. At Great Glenn, aged 32, Helen, wife of the Rev. John Haymes, and dau. of James Home Rigg, esq. of Tarvit and Downfield, Fifeshire.

LINCOLN.—*May 31.* At Spalding, aged 83, Ann, relict of Fairfax Johnson, esq. and younger dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Johnson, of Ayscough Free Hall, Spalding.

MIDDLESEX.—*May 8.* At Sunbury, aged 64, Mary, wife of John Mitchison, esq.

May 16. At Highgate, Sarah, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Belcher, esq. of Manchester.

May 17. At Feltham-hill, aged 65, James Oldbury, esq.

May 20. At Cross Deep, Twickenham, aged 35, George Barnard, esq. grandson of the late Sir Frederick Barnard, of Stable-yard, St. James's.

May 26. At Uxbridge, aged 65, Ralph Stevens, esq.

May 27. At Enfield, aged 88, Mrs. Weale.

May 29. Aged 54, Laurence Rowe, esq. of Brentford.

June 4. At Twickenham, aged 36, the Hon. Frances Tufnell, wife of Henry Tufnell, esq. M.P. and second dau. of Gen.

Lord Strafford, G.C.B. She was married in 1844.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—*May 21.* At Crinda, near Newport, W. Cousens, esq. M.D.

NORFOLK.—*May 17.* At the Grange, Langley, aged 94, Eleanor, relict of James Hardy, esq. of Hethersett.

May 22. Aged 89, Sarah, relict of Samuel Mayston, esq. of Norwich.

May 26. In the Close, Norwich, Caroline, wife of George Wharton, M.D. and youngest dau. of the late Geo. Lee, esq. of Dickleburgh.

June 1. At the Heath, East Dereham, Mary-Barry, second dau. of Barry Girling, esq.

June 6. At Martham House, aged 78, William Rising, esq.

NORTHAMPTON.—*May 2.* At Brockhall, Susannah, wife of Thomas Reeve Thornton, esq.

May 25. At Daventry, aged 87, Elizabeth, relict of Edmond Burton, esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*April 17.* Aged 71, Mrs. Forster, of Newcastle. She was the niece of the late Lords Eldon and Stowell, being the daughter of their brother Mr. Scott, who was a highly-respectable coal-fitter in Newcastle. She was a great favourite and constant correspondent of her illustrious uncles, and was distinguished by her virtues and usefulness, and above all, the unostentatiousness of her life. Her body was interred in St. Nicholas's churchyard.

May 20. At Broome Park, aged 75, Eleanor, wife of William Burrell, esq. She was the eldest daughter of Matthew Forster, esq. of Bolton House; and was married in 1804.

June 5. At Eslington House, aged 16, Horatia-Frances, third dau. of the Hon. Henry T. Liddell, M.P.

NORRIS.—*May 26.* At Sherwood Hall, John Need, esq. senior magistrate of the co. of Nottingham, and late Lieut.-Col. of the Notts Militia.

OXFORD.—*May 11.* At Kettel Hall, Oxford, aged 59, Charles Wingfield, esq. surgeon. As a professional man his loss will be severely felt, especially by the poor, on whom he bestowed much careful and gratuitous attention; while in society his memory will long be cherished, as the cheerful and amiable companion—the considerate adviser—the kind and liberal friend. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. John Wingfield, of Bishop's Castle, and subsequently of Shrewsbury. He commenced his professional life as a pupil at the Gloucester Infirmary, and afterwards studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, under the late Mr. Abernethy. He began to practise in Oxford in 1815, as partner of the late Mr. Tuckwell; and was

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place, and of Wine-street, Bristol.

At Roundhill Grange, Wincanton, aged 71, George Wyndham, esq. the fourth son of William Wyndham, esq. of Dinton, Wilts, who died in 1786, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Heathcote, of Dursley Lodge, co. Southampton, Bart. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Dominicus, esq. and has left two surviving sons, George-Dominicus and Henry; and a daughter, married to the Rev. Frederick Gray, of Castle Cary, co. Somerset. His youngest son, Charles, was slain in Afghanistan in 1841, at the pass of Gundamuck.

May 23. Aged 57, Adonijah Harris, esq. of Dunsford-place, Bath.

June 2. Aged 79, Margaret Anne, wife of Daniel Cabanet, esq. of Somerset-pl. Bath.

SUFFOLK.—April 19. At Witchesham, near Ipswich, aged 23, Augustus Meadows, esq. solicitor, third son of the late D. R. Meadows, esq. of Burghersh House.

April 29. Sarah-Tryphena, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. Glanville, Ipswich.

April 30. At Ixworth, aged 82, Ann, relict of B. L. Clayton, esq. formerly a surgeon at Norton.

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received the Turkish gold medal for his services as commander of the Termagant sloop, during the Egyptian campaign in 1801. He was made Post Captain in 1802, and Rear-Admiral in 1837.

May 10. At the rectory, Slaugham, Janette-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William Sergison, and dau. of the late Jeremiah Ives, esq.

May 13. At his brother's house, Free-chase, aged 33, Dennison Gregson Dixon, esq. late of Athens.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 54, Anne, widow of Abel Moysey, esq., of Bromley, Kent.

May 22. Charlotte-Amelia, wife of John Baring, esq. of Oakwood, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Porcher, of Maiden Erlegh, Berks, and niece to the High Sheriff of Dorset.

May 23. At Hastings, Katharine Jervis Jervis, youngest dau. of the late Swynfen Jervis, esq.

May 27. At Brighton, Caroline-Charlotte, wife of the Hon. John Kennedy, of Bryanston-sq.

May 28. Aged 81, William Field, esq. of Devonshire-pl. Brighton.

At Brighton, aged 31, John Campbell, Capt. Royal Scots Grays, eld. son of Colin Campbell, esq. of Colgrain, Dumbartonsh.

At Bognor, aged 64, Miss Williams, daughter of the late Alexander Williams, esq. of Chichester.

May 31. At Oaklands, Midhurst, aged 6, Charles James, only child of the Rev. Charles Alcocke, M.A.

June 4. At Brighton, aged 63, Frederick Waller, esq., stationer, of Fleet-street. He was one of the stock-keepers of the Stationers' Company, and was much respected by a circle of friends.

WARWICK.—*May 11.* At the rectory, Witherley, Mabel, relict of the Rev. James Roberts.

May 26. At Leamington, aged 21, Wm. Rutson, esq. late of the 70th reg.

At Willoughby, near Dunchurch, aged 67, Mr. John Malin, for many years a Trustee of Willoughby Charity.

May 31. In the house of her son, at Kinton, aged 63, Jane-Elizabeth, widow of John Armitage Brown, esq. formerly of the Regent's Park, London.

June 1. At the Crescent, Birmingham, aged 67, Joseph Walker, esq.

WESTMORELAND.—*Lately.* At High Gelbert, near Kirkby Stephen, aged 93, Mr. Robert Wharton, generally known by the name of "Old Robin of Gelbert." He was born at High Gelbert, and never slept in any other house but the one he was born in.

WILTS.—*May 15.* At Crudwell, aged 44, John Seager Buckland, esq.

June 6. At Marlborough, aged 14, Stanton-Eld, eldest son of the late Stanton Eld Chambers, esq. of the Ordnance Office, Tower.

WORCESTER.—*May 7.* Suddenly, Miss Rufford, only dau. of Philip Rufford, esq. of Heath House, Bellbroughton.

May 10. At Newland, near Malvern, aged 86, Thomas Cresswell, esq. formerly of Stratford-upon-Avon.

May 31. In the College Precincts, Worcester, aged 5 months, Henry, second son of the Hon. and Rev. John Fortescue.

June 7. Aged 22, Augusta, second dau. of George J. A. Walker, esq. of Norton.

June 12. At Barbourn, aged 75, John Pearkes Lavender, esq. banker, of Worcester.

YORK.—*May 17.* At North Otterington, aged 43, Marian, wife of the Rev. F. A. Sturkey, and third dau. of the late Robert Collins, esq. of Ipswich.

May 18. At Thirkleby Park, Caroline-Agnes, eldest surviving dau. of Sir Robert Frankland Russell, bart.

May 25. Suddenly, at Ackworth Lodge, aged 24, Anna Maria, fifth dau. of the late Richard Wilson, esq.

Aged 76, Joseph Dresser, esq. of Topcliffe, near Thirsk.

June 5. At Doncaster, aged 22, Frances, wife of F. W. Fisher, esq. and only dau. of John Jackson, esq. of Louth, Lincolnshire.

June 8. At Wofreton House, aged 78, Sarah, relict of William Hall, esq.

June 11. Aged 33, Emma, wife of F. F. Whitehead, esq. of Beech Hill, Saddleworth.

WALES.—*May 12.* At Swansea, aged 21, Margaretta-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of J. Jackson Price, esq.

May 14. At St. David's College, Lampeter, Clement-Gore, infant son of the Rev. Edward Harold Browne, M.A. Vice Principal of the College.

May 20. At Glasbury House, Radnorshire, at an advanced age, Mrs. Williams, relict of Thomas Williams, esq. of Velinewidd, Breconshire, and dau. of the late Thomas Hughes, esq. of Glasbury House, and Glyn Hall, Denbigh.

SCOTLAND.—*April 16.* At Fort-William, Inverness-shire, aged 79, Miss Cameron Culchenna, sister of the late Sir John Cameron, K.C.B.

April 30. At Balmaclellan, co. Dumfries, aged 91, Mr. Robert Paterson, son of "Old Mortality," the hero of Sir Walter Scott's "Tales of my Landlord," a worthy, quiet character of the olden school, who remembered much of the early history of Galloway, and the agricultural changes which have so conspicuously improved the appearance of the country

(Including the District of Wand
From the Returns issued by th
DEATHS REGISTERED from MAY 23, 1

Males	2125	{	4156		Unde
Females	2031				15 to 60 an Age

Births for the above period.....

AVERAGE PRICE OF				
Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	R	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	s.
55 3	28 7	23 8	33	

PRICE OF HOPS:

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 4*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*—K

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 12*s.* to 1

SMITHFIELD, June 26. To sink

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>		1
Mutton.....	2 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>		
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>		
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>		

COAL MARKET

Walls Ends, from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 42

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26 to June 25, 1846, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

nheit's Therm.



The Thermometer has been 90° in the neighbourhood of London.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.



ARNOLD and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
6, Bank Chambers, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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Lieut.-Col. Ryan, K.H.; Thomas Bunbury	
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Q.C.; M. de Ochoa; B. R. Haydon, Esq.	
M. H. Barker; Rev. Charles Mayo, M.A.	
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DEATHS, arranged in Counties
Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in	
Meteorological Diary—Stocks.....
Embellished with a Representation of some	
CHURCH, NORWICH	

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We are happy to acknowledge the following subscriptions to the Repairs of St. John's Gate, received since our last Number:—

	£	s.	d.
Rev. J. M. Traherne . . .	1	0	0
John Bruce, esq. F.S.A. . .	0	10	0
Mr. Battley, Reigate . . .	0	5	0
Mr. Martin, Reigate . . .	0	5	0

W. S. W. has been endeavouring to ascertain when and where *Andrea Ferara* the celebrated sword-maker flourished. From some notice of his blades by Meyrick, it seems that it was temp. Hen. VIII. He asks whether any reader can inform him when and where he lived or died, and whether there is any life of him published.

Laneham, in his description of the Festivities at Kenilworth Castle, in 1575, exhibited before Queen Elizabeth by the Earl of Leicester, describes one of the principal performers, a Captain Cox, of Coventry, as possessed of a curious library consisting of 62 romances and ballads. Of these 43 are ascertained to be still in existence, but the remaining 19 have hitherto eluded all search. W. R. inquires whether any of our Correspondents can state where they are to be found, either in print or MS. viz.—Frederick of Geneva—Lucrece and Euryalus—The Castle of Ladies—Garguantua—The Sackfull of News—Daniel's Dreams—The Book of Fortune—The Budget of Demands—The Book of Riddles—The Seven Sorrows of Women—The Chapman of a Pennyworth of Wit—Youth and Charity—Nugizee—Impatient Poverty—So woe is me begone, trolly lo—Over a Whinny Meg—Bonny Lass upon a Green—My bonny one gave me a beck—and Nostradamus of France.

Heary Bourne, the Newcastle Antiquary, who died 1733.—Any information respecting him or his family will be thankfully received by the Rev. E. H. Adamson, High Heworth, Gateshead.

H. P. would thank any of the Correspondents in the Gentleman's Magazine who could inform him whether the crest of the Mansell family (a cap of maintenance inflamed on the top proper) alludes to any particular event in their history.

It was our intention to have given in our present number some account of the sale of Mr. Upcott's collection of MSS. Though deferred, it shall not be neglected; as many of the documents which were dis-

persed on this occasion were of considerable importance, not from their mere curiosity as autographs, but from their historical value. We have reason to believe that many of them have found their way into the national stores at the British Museum; but of this we hope to give an accurate report in our next.

ONE WHO CALLS HIMSELF AN ANTIQUARY is certainly right in the orthography of that designation. Need he doubt it, when the institution incorporated by royal charter for the study of antiquities is called "The Society of Antiquaries?" But if he goes to the President of the "Archæological Association," he may still probably find himself called an *antiquarian*. Sir Walter Scott, though he made many mistakes in the course of his semi-antiquarian writings, still avoided this impropriety in the title of one of his best Novels.

We have to thank two Correspondents for a reference to the first edition of Hart's Ecclesiastical Records (see Mag. for July, p. 68). It was published, it seems, at Cambridge, in 1836, by subscription; which, probably, accounts for our never having seen it. It is very strange that after a lapse of ten years between the first and the second edition, and those ten years of unexampled attention to ecclesiastical antiquities, the author should not have been able to correct a few more of his many errors.

ARCHBISHOP PARKER. We beg to direct attention to an advertisement of a meditated collection of the letters of this prelate, which appears in our advertising columns under the title of the Parker Society. Mr. Bruce, the editor of the projected work, will be very much obliged by the communication of any information respecting the archbishop.

ERRATA.

P. 91. The present Lord Downe is *not* M.P. for the county of Rutland. He retired from the representation of that county in the month of February in the present year.

P. 92. The Hon. and Very Rev. Edward Townshend was Dean of *Norwich* and not of Windsor.

P. 105, col. 2. The date of Mr. Burke's death was June 9.

P. 109, col. 1, *for* Cabanet *read* Cabanel.

THE GENTLEMAN'S

Life and Correspondence of John Fo-

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Of Mr. Foster, whose life is now brought
sufficient to say, that, as a writer, he must
rank of those who in the present age have
of conception and elegance of language
express the delight we have experienced
from repeated perusal of his "Essays";
more satisfactory to show how they have
must be acknowledged to be competent
though differing from each other widely
ments, and intellectual habits and disci-
their testimony to the high merits of the
tosh writes from India—"I have read
Essays of Mr. Foster, whom perhaps
profound and elegant writers than En-
Bishop Jebb wrote to his friend Mr. A. L.
much gratified, and set not a little at
Essays. That man is surely of a very
"I am so pleased with Foster's *Lessons*
friend to buy them for me." &c. Mr.
work, has expatiated at greater length

* Preface to the *Life of Sir Matthew Hale*,
Ed. 1806.—REV.

ments of the writer. He says, (for we must select a few words out of every page), " We are highly gratified when we meet with a writer who, to a vein of profound and original thought, together with just views of religion and morals, joins the talent of recommending his ideas, by the grace of imagination and the power of eloquence. A cast of thought, original and sublime, an unlimited command of imagery, a style varied, vigorous and bold, are some of the distinguishing features of these very singular Essays," &c.* After praise so great and discriminating, he who has been previously like ourselves acquainted with the work will not fail to recur to it with a desire like that of visiting the scenes already known, after hearing their beauties eulogized by persons of taste and judgment; and also by a hope of discovering fresh excellences which have escaped us in our previous perusals. Such an admiration, however, of a work cannot well exist without a desire to become acquainted with the history of the author; especially when the individual mind is so strongly stamped, as in this case, on every moral page, and has given its peculiar features to every verbal illustration. The biography itself, though well executed, has the fault, so prevalent at the present time, of being too extended; and, though there is no doubt but that many, not only personal friends, but those who belong to the same religious party, and who are justly proud of such a minister, will feel through all its length a source of undiminished interest, yet when a book like this is printed, it is given not to a party, but to the world; and if it runs into too great a length, it must be content to balance against the apathy or neglect of the many the admiration and attachment of the few.

John and Anne Foster, his parents, occupied, at the time of his birth, a small farm-house in the parish of Halifax, near Hebdenbridge. In addition to the labours of the farm they devoted part of their time to weaving. The father is described as a strong-minded man, addicted to reading and meditation, and so *prudential* that he did not marry till he was upwards of forty. In religion he was a Baptist. Both he and his wife lived to a very advanced age, though suffering much from bodily affliction. He died in the 88th year of his age, in 1814, and Mrs. Foster, surviving him about three years, died in December 1816. Their eldest son John was born September 1770. He is described as a thoughtful, silent, and old-fashioned child. He had no juvenile associates at home; his brother Thomas was four years younger than himself, and he had no sisters. He seems to have had much constitutional pensiveness and nervous irritability, of which some singular examples are given. By nature he was tender and humane, and he had a romantic admiration of natural scenery in its grandest and noblest forms. His behaviour to his parents was uniformly dutiful; he began early to assist them in weaving, and till his 14th year, worked at spinning wool to a thread by the hand-wheel; but his manipulations were not very correct, nor his workmanship satisfactory to his employer. All this time he was studying closely but irregularly. He would often shut himself up in a *barn* for a considerable time, and then come out and weave for two or three hours, working like a horse. English literature was, of course, all that he could indulge in, but the old man had the ambition of higher training for him, and when he was only four years old would lay his hand upon his head and say, "this

* See Life of Sir J. Mackintosh, vol. i. p. 371. Correspondence of Bishop Jebb, vol. i. p. 219. R. Hall's Reviews, p. 10.—REV.

head will one day learn Greek." Six days after he became a member of the Baptist Church, he gave such satisfactory proofs of his abilities in ministerial office by a special religious instruction he became an inmate of Brearly, where he pursued the studies of a few theological candidates. He spent in assisting his parents at their usual occupations. Of the time his application to study was small, for his health. Frequently whole nights were spent in meditation. His scholastic exercises were accomplished very slowly. One very judicious plan he adopted for improving himself in composition, was to read from different writers and trying to render the same into as many forms of expression as possible, but this plan, so judiciously conceived, was attended with the best effects, and, indeed, was especially to those whose early reading was confined to the Bible. "No one," a friend remarks, "was better calculated to form his character. It was from early life the habit he formed his purposes and then proceeded with unwavering. He was always examining the whole range of his observation; neither wind nor rain, nor any obstacle; he accomplished his purpose, and he went to college at Bristol. Dr. Caleb Evans, who Robert Hall had just removed to Cambridge, was introduced by Joseph Hughes, the founder and secretary of the Bible Society, and so congenial were the terms of a friendship here began which ended only with death. Foster possessed greater originality of thought, while the other was probably superior in execution, and had attained a greater maturity of mind. Robert Hall he did not see till afterwar, when he was sent to Dr. Fawcett, "*Hall* is expected in a month. I shall be quite eager to see him, and it is sensible here entertain of his powers, lest you have heard rather fall below than above the mark. Bristol the first place in which Mr. Foster resided, was Newcastle-on-Tyne, but he remained here, and his life here was that of a recluse, his application to study fitful and desultory, and his employment of his future life unfixed. He was inveterately indolent, and at the age of twenty he was to begin to live." He was now invited to a meeting in Swift's Alley, Dublin. "A meeting was held with but little interest, and they heard with indifference relinquished this ungrateful employment, and then returned to Dublin to make a school for the classical and mathematical school. He was in Dublin my connection with violent democratic societies under the denomination of 'Society of the period to the imminent danger, or at least to the dungeon.'" Of his theological opinions

carded the doctrine of *eternal* punishments (to this opinion he always adhered). I can avow no opinion on the peculiar points of Calvinism, for I have none, nor see the possibility of forming a satisfactory one. I am no Socinian, but I am, no doubt, between the orthodox and Arian doctrines, nor without some inclination to the latter. It is a subject for deliberation, perhaps long investigation, and I feel a sincerity which assures me that the issue, whatever it may be, must be *safe*." He returned once more to Yorkshire in February 1796, where he continued till his removal to Chichester, where he remained about two years and a half, applying himself with great earnestness to his ministerial duties; but his congregation he found wanting in religious feelings. Their numbers were reduced by death or removal, and soon after his departure the society became extinct. In 1799 he left Chichester, and resided for a time with Mr. Hughes at Battersea; and about this time he first met Miss Maria Snook.

In 1801 he visited for the last time his friends and relations in Yorkshire. He found his father in a feeble state, though he lived many years after, his mother much declined, and his brother married. Not only had he no affection for the place of his nativity, but he says he had an intense antipathy to it, and felt no pleasure, with the exception of a wild solitary vale or two, in retreading the ancient vestiges. "Few local circumstances befriended the romantic feelings of my early youth; they did not therefore attach themselves to the place, but were enclosed within myself, and carried away." He now for the first time mentions his personal acquaintance with Hall.—"I was two or three times in Hall's company, and heard him preach once. I am any one's rival in admiring him. In some unaccountable manner every thing about him, all he does or says, is instinct with *power*. Jupiter seems to emanate in his attitude, gesture, look, and tone of voice. Even a common sentence, when he utters one, seems to tell how much more he can do. His intellect is peculiarly potential, and his imagination robes, without obscuring, the colossal form of his mind. He made a grand sermon on the fear of death, though I was told it was not his very best," &c. Of himself, about this period, he thus speaks.—"I am endeavouring, wherever I am, to examine every object with the keenest investigation, conscious that this is the best of all methods for obtaining knowledge fresh and original. It was by this method that Dr. Johnson was empowered to display human character in his Rambler, and Thomson to describe nature in his Seasons. It is impossible to adapt many kinds of instruction with precision without that minute and uncommon knowledge which observation alone can supply." It is amusing to see him, in a letter to his parents, thus touching on the great questions of liberty and necessity, in the following casual manner,—"I have just been reading an author who mentions, with very great force of reasoning, *that no man could in any situation have acted differently from what he has done*.* Though I do not see how to refute his arguments, I feel as if I

* Let us quote on this subject the words of a poet of high genius, and a scholar of fine attainments, and let us refer to one of the most attractive poems in our language :

"Of this be sure,
Where *freedom* is not, there no virtue is.
If there be none, this world is all a cheat,
And the divine stability of Heaven,
That assured seat of good men after death,
Is but a transient cloud, displayed so fair

ought to differ from his opinion. He refers to Jonathan Edwards as a powerful advocate of the same doctrine. He says such an expression as 'I will exert myself' is absurd. It is an expression which, notwithstanding, I am inclined to repeat, as I view the wide field of duty before me," &c.

; but at one word
 ills our honest faith,
 his be so,
 born a beast
 I then to 'scape
 kes the afflicted breast
 at shall be.—
 ace our most wicked set
 religious awe
 necessity
 that the mind *is free*,
 udge of her own state,
 or to be moved
 ay perplex the head
 eart. Vain argument
 of philosophy,
 I Sense, and Nature's strength !''

ic Orator of Oxford:—At the end of this
 is a Latin poem called *Romulus*, 1803, in
 with very classical and correct versification
 : last line of all a *false quantity* escaped the
 e :—

jam satis longum
 hinc divus."

The first syllable of "*hinc*" is of course long.

We also take the present opportunity of mentioning that there is at p. 58 of this volume a copy of verses intended to have been spoken in the Theatre to the Duke of Portland, at his installation as Chancellor of the University of Oxford in the year 1793; but the verses were considered at that time to breathe too strongly of the spirit of liberty, and we believe some lines of Dr. Cyril Jackson were substituted in their room. We, however, in the present case, after giving them the humble meed of our praise as a noble composition, beg to remark that no one has observed that they are evidently shadowed from passages in Doctor King's *Oratio in Theatro Sheldoniano*. Let us please at once ourselves and our readers by selecting a passage from a poem that breathes the spirit of Tyrtæus —

— "for since that time
 The imperious victor oft, unsatisfied
 With bloody spoil and tyrannous conquest, dares
 To challenge fame and honour, and too oft
 The poet, bending low, to lawless power
 Hath paid unseemly reverence, yea and brought
 Streams clearest of the Aonian fount to wash
 Bloodstained Ambition," &c.

"Semper quidem anteferebndos *herouibus* istis, qui cum cæde hominū et eversione urbium maximè delectentur, et non modo hostibus, sed suis moliantur exitium, inde tamen nomen et gloriam querunt et sane expectant postulantque ut summæ observantiæ, etiam sumptuosè, ab omnibus colantur."

See also in *Lewesdon Hill*, p. 20 —

— "not such
 As rise in causeless war, troubling the world
 By their mad quarrel, and in fields of blood
 Hailed victors, thence renown'd, and called on earth
 Kings, heroes, demigods; but in high Heaven
 Thieves, ruffians, murderers," &c.

"Quam me pudet igitur turpis istius oratorum et pretarum assentationis quæ in

He seemed at this time as unsettled in his political opinions of patriotic duty, as he was unversed in metaphysical speculations; for he says, "My reflexions are sometimes very serious on the question of what *would be my duty in the event of a French army* appearing on our plains?" Did he mean on the question of joining them? He opens a view of his religious opinions about this time to his friend Mr. Hughes. "I hold, I believe, accurately the leading points of the Calvinistic faith; as the corruption of human nature, the necessity of a divine power to change it, irresistible grace, the influence of the spirit, the doctrine of the atonement, in its most

heroicis istis ætatibus, et in omnibus ætatibus tales viros, immanitate naturæ insignes semideos fecit, et prædicavit, quos ego quidem, et mecum sentiunt boni omnes, vix usquam animum induxi, ut homines putarem!"—P. 17.

Here we have—

— "too oft

The poet, bending low, to lawless power
Hath paid unseemly reverence, yea and brought
Streams clearest of the Aonian fount to wash
Bloodstained ambition," &c.

We possess some very learned annotations on Dr. King's Latin in our copy of his Orations; but whether they were by Mr. Bowyer the printer, or by Dr. Squire of Cambridge, we do not know. That the former wrote such notes, see *Encyclop. Brit.* art. "Bowyer." It was by *Dr. Clarke's* advice that they were not printed. On Dr. Squire, see *King's Anecdotes*, p. 154. These venerable Orations produced also criticisms from other quarters, by Dr. Burton, and by Phileleutherus Londinensis, and in the *Monthly Review* for 1749. We could add much more on this subject, but a friendly voice says, Εἴπερ, we shall therefore only observe that there was a *John King* also Public Orator of Oxford in the time of James the First, whose Latin Orations we possess, A.D. 1625, and we cannot refrain from remarking that the learned editor of T. Warton's *Poems* (Mr. Mant) has not observed a note appended to King's *Vindication* of himself (p. 16), in which he says,—"I can now honestly boast, that I have been libelled by the *worst* and *celebrated by the best poet in England*." See the *Triumph of Isis*.

The passage Dr. King alludes to is at v. 110, and a fine passage it is:—

"See on yon sage how all attentive stand
To catch his darting eye and waving hand.
Hark! he begins with all a Tully's art
To pour the dictates of a Cato's heart:
Skilled to pronounce what noblest thoughts inspire,
He blends the speaker's with the patriot's fire:
Bold to conceive, nor timorous to conceal,
What Britons dare to think he dare to tell.
'Tis his alike the eye and ear to charm;
To win with action, and with sense to warm.
Untaught in flowery periods to dispense
The lulling sounds of sweet impertinence,
In frowns and smiles he gains an equal prize,
Nor meanly fears to fall, nor creeps to rise.
Bids happier days to Albion be restored—
Bids ancient justice rear her radiant sword.
From me, as from my country, claims applause,
And makes an Oxford's a Britannia's cause!"

We may observe also that the line 198,—

"A Raleigh, Hampden, and a Somers shine."

was originally written,—

"Hampden and Hooker, Hyde and Somers shine."

In Whitehead's *Epistle* to Dr. Thompson, Dr. King is called Oxford's Flaccus, vide p. 91. Whitehead translated the Latin lines with which Dr. King's *Apology* concludes, vide p. 46.—REV.

extensive and emphatic sense, final perseverance, &c.—I am probably in the same parallel of latitude with respect to orthodoxy as the Reverend Dr. Watts, in the late maturity of his thoughts," &c. Again he says, "The greatest part of my views are, I believe, accurately Calvinistic. My opinion respecting future punishments * is an exception."†

A few sentences like the following will shew the mind of the writer better than anything we can give: he is writing to Mr. Hughes.

"Have you really begun your plan of *Adversaria*? The series of mine has reached

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state of my eyes, which very often concurs, with other anticipations, and with the native tone of my heart, to wrap me in the saddest melancholy. I have a thousand times recollected a thought uttered by you in one of our rambles in a gloomy mood—"Say I shall be damned—how foolish then to think of these trifling introductory ills! but say, I shall be saved, obtain boundless felicity in a short time—how weak then to complain of these momentary pains."‡

about this time, Dec. 1801, he says, of magicians—Coleridge, whose illimitable than Hall's. Coleridge and impressive by the distance attended on. Hall works his enginery being caught and torn by some of the, when environed by the noise and I am very sorry that by means of a ans, some of Hall's sermons cannot e that, on the whole, they would be ity, much preferable: for I now dislike Saurin's ingenious arrangements. I read yesterday his sermon on the passions—the greatest I think I ever read or heard.

* To any who might momentarily be led into a wish to believe the Roman doctrine of "purgatory," borrowed by them from the heathen mythology, we beg to suggest a remark which has forcibly struck us though we have never remembered to have noticed it in any writer,—that this doctrine of purgatory, which may appear so consolatory to some, really brings with it necessarily this most dreadful consequence, that at the moment of death punishment to all necessarily begins, and that the instant the breath is out of the body it is plunged in the immediate torment of purgatorial fire. And this is the consoling doctrine of Saint Peter's church! Let us rather bow in humbleness, and say,

"Come Deo vuol che 'l debito si paghi,
Non attender la forma del martire,
Pensa la successon, pensa ch'a peggio
Oltre la gran sententia non po ire."

Dante, II Purgatorio, c. x. —REV.

† See also p. 126, Letter xxxiii. to Dr. Fawcett. He owns that *once* he had some degree of doubt touching the divinity of Christ. —REV.

‡ We beg to point out a most judicious and excellent letter from Mr. Foster to Dr. Ryland, which occurs in this part of the narrative. April 1801, on the latter's sermon, "Art thou become like unto us?" He says, "With the exception of *Barth* and a few more, I am afraid that those who I was accustomed most on *calvinists* by us have felt them the least." The rule laid down in the following passage strikes us as most judicious,—"The utmost space I would allot to my writings *is that part of the revelations of our religion should not exceed the proportion which in the New Testament this part of truth bears to the whole of the sacred book the grand fundamental spirit of which is love and mercy.*" —REV.

His biographer informs us that Mr. Foster commenced before the age of twenty, probably with a view to authorship, the practice of committing to writing observations on natural objects, illustrative of human character, and reflections on morals and religion. He selected some of these under the title of "A Chinese Garden of Flowers and Weeds." They were continued through successive years, and contains, on the whole, eight hundred and ten articles, of which the editor has made a pretty copious selection, occupying about seventy or eighty pages; and, as the philosophy of a life appears to be condensed in them; as they are the faithful record of personal feelings, daily reminiscences, tranquil reflections, and conversational observations; and as they reflect the thoughtful, serious, and inquiring character of the author, perhaps more strongly and in a shorter compass than any other portion of the composition, we make some extracts from them, with this previous remark, that what we have omitted to select is not therefore necessarily inferior in value, but that, when the balance of merit is so nearly even, the choice becomes of less importance.

"207. *Casual* thoughts are sometimes of great value; one of these may prove the key to open to us a yet unknown apartment in the palace of Truth, or a yet unexplored track in the paradise of sentiment that environs it.

"218. I am not *observing*, I am only *seeing*; for the beam of my eye is not charged with thought.

"300. All pleasure must be *bought* at the price of pain: the difference between false pleasure and true is just this—for the *true*, the price is paid *before* you enjoy it—for the *false*, *after* you enjoy it.

"321. We are, as to the grand system and series of God's government, like a man, who, confined in a dark room, should observe, through a chink of the wall, some large animal passing by;—he sees but an extremely narrow stripe of the object at once as it moves by, and is utterly unable to form an idea of the size, proportions, or shape of it.

"330. Argument from *miracles* for the truth of the Christian doctrines.—Surely it is fair to believe that those who received from heaven superhuman power, received likewise superhuman wisdom. Having rung the great bell of the universe, the sermon to follow must be extraordinary.

"364. If a stranger on the road is anxious to have you for a companion, it

is commonly a proof that his company is not worth having.

"379. No scheme so mortifying as that which employs large means to accomplish little ends. Let your system be, magnitude of end, with the utmost economy of means.

"383. Fancy *makes* vitality where it does not find it; but all things are *alive*. On this unfrequented walk even the dry leaf that is stirred by a slight breath of air across the path, seems for a moment to have its little life and its tiny purpose.

"402. How little of our knowledge of mankind is derived from *intentional* accurate observation. Most of it has, unsought, found its way into the mind from the continual presentations of the objects to our unthinking view. It is a knowledge of *sensation* more than *reflection*.

"455. Few have been sufficiently sensible of the importance of that economy in reading which selects, *almost exclusively*, the *very first* order of books. Why should a man, except for some *special* reason, read a very inferior book, at the very time that he might be reading one of the highest order? *

"464. Struck, in two instances, with the immense importance, to a man of sense, of obtaining a *conversational predominance*, in order to be of any use in

* Mr. Gray was accustomed to say that he knew well from experience how much might be done for persons who would have recourse to great original writers only, who would read with a method, and would never fling away his time on middling or inferior authors. In this particular, indeed, no man ever gave more powerfully the precept and example. Mr. Gray knew that by this unremitted culture of the mind, conducted with judgment, it is not uncommon to find persons, when their understandings are matured, become members of society intrinsically more excellent, and publicly more distinguished, than those who were originally their superiors by nature, but who trusted to their parts alone, and were content with desultory application, &c.—Matthias's Observations on Mr. Gray's Writings, p. 87.—Ray.

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"491. How thoughtless is a moralist's or a preacher's enumeration of what a firm or pious mind may *endure* with patience, or even complacency; as disease, pain, reduction of fortune, loss of friends, calumny, &c.; for he can easily add words. Alas! how oppressive is the steady anticipation only of any one of these

sonality into the subject:—to talk of topics so as to involve each other's feelings, without perpetually *talking directly* at each other.

"630. Shakespeare had perceptions of every kind; he could *think* any way. His mind might be compared to that monster the prophet saw in his vision, which had *eyes all over*.

"645. P. made some most interesting observations on the *moral effect* of the study of natural philosophy, including astronomy. He denied as a general fact the tendency of this last grand science to expand, sublime, or moralize the mind. He had talked with the famous Dr. Herschel. It was of course to suppose, *a priori* that Herschel's studies would alternately intoxicate him with reverie, almost to delirium, and carry him irresistibly away towards the throne of the Divine Majesty. P. questioned him on the subject. Herschel told him that these effects took place in his mind in but a very small degree, much less probably than in the mind of a poet without any science at all. Neither a *habit of pious feeling*, nor any peculiar

and moves among images of which we cannot be assured for a while whether they are substantial forms of sense or fantastic visions."

In consequence of the high testimony borne to Mr. Foster's character by Mr. Hall, he was invited to become the minister of a congregation at Frome, where he removed in 1804. The congregation was small; he lodged and boarded with a quiet, respectable family, and he writes, "I sleep in a small chamber, the very room in which Mrs. Rowe died." It was during his residence at Frome, that the "Essays," for which he gained justly so much reputation, were published. They appear to have originated in his conversations with the friend, who was afterwards Mrs. Foster. Those who, like ourselves, have not only been instructed by the wisdom, but pleased also with the force and energy of the language in these essays, will listen with curiosity to what the author says regarding their composition; nor will it be without its use, if it only teaches us that the composition which we consider sufficiently correct for our own private judgment, will appear deficient when we look at it with the eyes of the reader, and fixed in the unchangeable mould of the press.

"When I began this work and had proceeded a little way, I found I had a job in my hands, with a vengeance. To my astonishment and vexation, I found there was not a paragraph, and scarcely a sentence, that did not want mending, and sometimes that whole pages could not be mended, but must be burnt, and something new written in their stead. On the whole, I verily believe the revision and new-modelling of the job has cost quite as much mental exertion as the original writing of it," &c.

He submitted his manuscript to the judgment of his friend Mr. Hughes, making at the same time a very correct observation on the degree in which such assistance is advantageous. "I would make one remark once for all, viz. that when a man has written so much as to have formed his style, it will have a certain *homogeneity*, from which it will result that the substitution of different forms of expression will not always be an improvement, even when they are better in themselves, since they may not be of a piece."*

* This useful and judicious observation will be extended by the classical scholar to the subject of emendatory criticism on the text of the ancient writers, as well as to that on our own poets, as Shakspeare and his contemporaries. Who cannot see that, with all his immense learning and sagacity, Bentley never could make the spirit of Horace his own, nor Warburton Shakspeare's? and, as poetic talent is a rare gift, it is in the text of the *poets* that the most unfortunate and discordant alterations have been made, though highly ingenious and the product of great learning. Now we will let our critical canons, if it so please the reader, be pointed against ourselves; and observe that there is a passage in the very opening of *Paradise Lost*, in which we conceive an error of the text has remained from edition to edition unrectified, in which the introduction of a single letter has altered the sense and imagery.

"Him, haply slumbering on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small *night foundered* skiff,
Deeming some island, oft, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor, in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side under the lee, while *night*
Invests the sea, and wished morn delays."

Here is a picture of a ship that has already *foundered* or sunk being moored to an island; while, *night* is twice mentioned in the same little passage;—an unnecessary and most ungraceful repetition. Who, therefore, we feel inclined to say, would hesitate to say that the true reading must be

——— "Some small *nigh-founded* skiff?"

As the skiff was *nearly* foundering, the pilot takes the advantage of mooring it for security to what he fancies an island, till the light of morning arrives. We pledge all our little reputation for criticism on this emendation.—REV.

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 attachment to this world as a locality, s
 Foster does not often give us informa
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 whose works he perused, we may as we
 this subject from a letter to his friend

"I have lately read, at the same time, h
 Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*, and Baxter's
 account of his own *Life and Times*. The
 work of Gibbon excites my utmost admi-
 ration; not so much by the immense

* Mr. Foster, however, never cleared his
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 writer as he is elegant, allows himself the use
 —Rxy.

Christianity, which is exquisitely subtle and acute, and adapted to do very great mischief, even where there is not the smallest avowal of hostility. It is to be deplored that a great part of the early history of the Christian Church was exactly such as a man like him could have wished. There is no doubt that, in his hands, fathers, councils, and the ancient contests and mutual persecutions of Christian parties take their worst form; but after every allowance for this historian's malignity, it is impossible not to contemplate with disgust and reprobation a great part of what the Christian world has been accustomed to revere. I have lately begun to read the works of Charles Leslie; happening to

see the odd volumes in the library of an acquaintance, I recollected the very strong manner in which Dr. Johnson once spoke of this writer. I intend to read a large portion of him with the most careful attention. From what I have seen thus far, I doubt if there be in our language a theological writer of greater talents in the field of argument. I am gratified in the extreme degree by his most decisive reasonings against the Deists. A great part of his works seems to be against the Deists, Socinians, and Jews. Some of them are in defence of the Established Church, which of course it is now very needless to read. He was very fierce against Dissenters," &c.*

He was very severe on Sir W. Forbes's *Life of Beattie*, in the *Eclectic Review* for 1807; but he was quite right when he said that the book was too big for the subject. Beattie was a man of genius, of learning, and of worth, and well deserved to be remembered; but two quartos filled with very commonplace letters were more than the public required, or the events of his life justified. We must extract one passage of the critique relating to the pecuniary assistance deemed necessary to Dr. Beattie, and to the pension consequently given to him.†

"Here is a man of moderate, economical, prudent habits; a deep student, a diligent lecturer, an useful writer, and an amiable man; who is in circumstances hardly affording, or securing the permanence of, the comforts of life; and there are a very great number of affluent, literary, titled, and most affectionate dear friends, and Sir William among them, who are *wishing*, and *wishing*, and *wishing* that some little matter could be done for him, while they are rolling, many of them, in luxury and splendour. That *his* delicacy would not have refused their generosity, is evident from the animated gratitude he

expressed for Mrs. Montague's hint. And here again is a desolate widow of extraordinary worth and endowments, *who is actually known to, and visited by a great number of persons of distinction, and particularly the Duchess of Gordon, who yet lives dozens of years in a state next to absolute want (the niece of Mrs. Cockburn):* and yet these persons knowing her is mentioned by Sir W. with the utmost complacency!! Now if a review can pass quietly over all this as all very good and pretty, or just only make some innocent, insipid remark upon it, that review deserves to perish," &c.

* For the *strong manner* in which Johnson spoke of Leslie, see Boswell's *Johnson*, vol. viii. p. 287. *Henderson*. But, sir, what do you think of Leslie? *Johnson*. Charles Leslie I had forgotten. Leslie *was* a reasoner, and a reasoner who was not to be reasoned against."—Charles Leslie was a Protestant adherent to the Pretender, in 1714, and would have converted him from popery.—REV.

† Some of the descriptive sketches and the moral reflections in the *Minstrel* are exquisitely beautiful; but there also was room for Gray's criticism, for there are some thoughts feebly expressed, and language wanting in poetic character and force, as, i. 37, "Thine Edwin *parts* not so." 52, "Such delicacy were right marvellous indeed." ii. 1, "The *assaults* of fortune's fickle gale." 25, "His harp lay *him* beside." 35, "Heroes, alas! are things of small concern." 42, "We fear on earth as other men have feared." These, surely are very prosaic expressions. Mr. Richardson, in his *Literary Leaves*, vol. ii. 161, mentions a poem by Beattie on a report of a monument to be erected in Westminster Abbey to the memory of *Churchill*, not to be found in the common editions; he says "containing some wretched criticism, and a spirit of vulgarity truly disgusting. He endeavours to persuade the world that the mind of Churchill was drivelling and dull, that he wrote nothing but coarse doggerel, and in fact was

"By nature uninformed, and untaught by art."

We have never seen this; but we presume that it is to be found in the first edition of *Beattie's Poems*, printed at Aberdeen, 1761, which is of extreme rarity, many of the poems being omitted in the later editions.—REV.

Of the *Edinburgh Review*, which he had lately purchased and was diligently reading, he thus speaks in 1807 :—

"It will not, however, be quite in vain to have read a large portion of this terrible *Review*; a work probably superior to everything of the kind for the last century—anything since Bayle's time. I read it with abhorrence of its tendency as to

and unjuvenile habit of thinking and composing. But I shall not be made believe that they have not an old fox or two among them. Yet they all admirably support the general level of able performance. The belles-lettres critics seem to be stocked with logic as well as principles of taste, and the scientific critics to be fraught with satire as well as definitions. Either their modesty or their pride keeps them almost clear of any direct attention to theology, but their incidental references are detestable and pernicious," &c.

d to meet Coleridge; but an engage-

his very best and continued efforts to mend as well as to delight mankind, now that he has attained the complete mastery and expansion of his admirable powers. . . . He is able to take a station among the most elevated ranks either of the philosophers or the poets. . . . Cottle says he is very greatly improved as to the religious part of the character of his mind, and that really he is even substantially orthodox, as well as a believer in Christianity in general," &c.*

Mr. Foster was married in May 1808; and soon after his health was improved, and the morbid affection in his throat diminished, so that he resumed his speaking in public, preaching once or twice every Sunday. In 1810 he was welcomed by the birth of a son, and in 1812 he made an excursion into North Wales with some friends. He says the delight with which he contemplated the magnificent scenery was ardent almost up to the degree of poetry. He ascended the imperial summit of Snowdon at midnight, and saw the rising of the sun from the summit. This excursion, he says, was undertaken more with a view to diversity of ideas, and laying

* Among the notes in this part of the volume is the following:—"Wesley's moderation in sleep, and his rigid constancy in rising early, being mentioned in the company of Mr. Bradburn, who travelled with Wesley almost constantly for years, he said that Wesley generally slept several hours in the course of the day, that he had himself seen him sleep three hours together often enough. This was chiefly in his carriage, in which he accustomed himself to sleep on his journeys, and in which he slept as regularly, as easily, and as soundly, as if he had gone to bed. A zealous, ignorant Methodist, who considered Wesley as altogether a rascal, was so stupidly ignorant as hearing this said by Mr. S. who heard Bradburn say it, and exclaim, 'Bradburn must be a liar!'" vol. i. p. 363. One step more, and the world would have been persuaded that Wesley would rise and preach after his dinner. If this person looked into Wesley's diary, he would have found him mentioning only his *duty sleeps*. But when he wrote his notes on the New Testament, he would write them live, he musing till nine in the evening, with the exception of meals, and an hour or two otherwise bestowed. "For more than fifty years he had risen at four o'clock, preached twice or thrice a day, and travelled between 4,000 or 5,000 miles every year, being found seldom or never a week together in the same place, yet he found leisure to be one of the most voluminous writers in the language." He lived to the age of 88. See Letters of Don Espronilla for an interesting account of him, vol. iii. p. 9, &c.—RE

in some stock of imagination, than from any calculation in the pleasure of beholding. In August 1815 he was at Bristol, and again heard Mr. Hall, whom he had so much and justly admired :—

“ The grand attraction at Bristol was the preaching of Mr. Hall, who happened to be on a visit there, and who preached three Sundays. I contrived to hear him several times, and was glad to have the opportunity, as I had never heard him but twice or three times before. . . . The last sermon I heard him preach, which dwelt much on the topic of *living in vain*, made a more powerful impression on my mind than I think any one I ever heard ; and this was not simply from its being the most eloquent sermon unquestionably that I ever heard, or probably ever shall hear, but for the solemn and alarming truth which it urged and pressed on the conscience with the power of a tempest. I suppose every intelligent person has the impression, in hearing him, that he surpasses every other preacher, probably in the whole world. In the largest congregation there is an inconceivable stillness and

silence while he is preaching, partly indeed to his having a low weak voice, though he is a large, strongly-built man ; but very much owing to that commanding power of his mind, which holds all other minds in captivity while within reach of his voice. He has no tricks of art or oratory, no studied gesticulations, no ranting, no pompous declamation. His eloquence is the mighty power of spirit throwing out a rapid series of thoughts, explanatory, argumentative, brilliant, pathetic, or sublime ; sometimes all these together, and the whole manner is simple, natural, grave, sometimes cool, often emphatic and ardent. He seems always to have a complete dominion over the subject on which he is dwelling, and over the subjects on every side which he admits for illustration. He has the same pre-eminent powers in his ordinary conversation as in his preaching,” &c.

Mr. Foster's father died in 1804, and Mrs. Foster survived her husband to the close of 1806. During his residence at Bourton, his family was increased by the birth of five children, of whom two died in infancy. His time he describes as being very much at his own disposal—no visiting, nor travelling, nor letter writing, nor business to transact. He rose early, lit his own fire, and spent a great part of the day in his *long garret*, walking backwards and forwards for hours, thinking and composing, a habit he learned early in his musing life. He says if all his musing walks, since he was twenty years old, could be computed together, it would not unlikely be a length that would go several times round the globe. In 1817 he left Bourton, and became once more a resident and stated preacher at Downend. Of Mr. Fox's “ admirable fragment of a history,” which had just appeared, he says—“ We have read it twice, and some parts of it a third time ; but I have entirely forgotten all it contains, except the death of Argyle, and a few more such interesting episodes. Did you notice this passage—the death of Argyle ?* excepting some Chris-

* This is one of the most beautiful pictures in the pages of history, drawn with feeling, delicacy, and taste ; the subject being most congenial to Mr. Fox's habits of thinking naturally gave rise to the reflections so impressively accompanying it. Familiar as it is to our ear, and known even to the position of every little word, we still do not grudge the labour of transcription, if we can impress thoroughly its beauty and tenderness on others. “ Before he left the castle, he had his dinner at the usual hour, at which he discoursed not only calmly but even cheerfully, with Mr. Charteris and others. After dinner he retired, as was his custom, to his bed-chamber, where it is recorded that he slept quietly for about a quarter of an hour. While he was in bed, one of the members of the council came and intimated to the attendants a desire to speak with him ; upon being told that the earl was asleep, and had left orders not to be disturbed, the messenger disbelieved the account, which he considered a device to avoid further questionings. To satisfy him, the door of the bed-chamber was half opened, and he then beheld enjoying a sweet and tranquil slumber the man who by the doom of him and his fellows was to die within the space of two short hours. Struck with the sight, he hurried out of the room, quitted the castle with the utmost precipitation, and hid

the truth of it may therefore fairly be considered as liable to that degree of doubt with which men of judgment receive any species of traditional history. *Woodrow*, however, whose veracity is above suspicion, says, that he had it from the most unquestionable authority. It is not in itself unlikely; and who is there who would not wish it true? What a satisfactory spectacle to a philosophical mind, to see the oppressor in the zenith of his power envying his victim! What an acknowledgment of the superiority of virtue! What an affecting and forcible testimony to the value of that peace of mind which virtue only can confer! We know not who this man was; but when we reflect that the guilt which agonized him, was probably incurred for the sake of some vain title, or of lust of some increase of wealth, which he did not want, and possibly knew not how to enjoy, our disgust is turned into something like compassion for that very foolish class of men whom the world calls wise in their generation." P. 202.—REV.

* Mr. Foster's high opinion of Robert Hall seems to have increased with every additional opportunity of seeing him. He says, in 1808, "I have seen a great deal of the intellectual giant. His health is better than sometime past. His mind seems of an order fit, with respect to its intellectual powers, to go directly among a superior rank of intelligences in some other world, with very little requisite addition of force." Mr. Foster was too philosophic and thoughtful to use words at random—he was far above flattery; and yet, we confess, these words sound strangely to our ears, and highly as we estimate Mr. Hall, we yet know nothing in his works to justify such an exalted eulogy. At any rate, we think, before he joined the superior rank of intelligences, he would wish to leave the greater part of his "Liberty of the Press" behind; but on "The Sentiments proper to the Present Crisis," and "Modern Infidelity considered," praise too high can scarcely be bestowed, as well for the rectitude of the opinions, as for the elegance of the manner. We found a few days since, in the manuscript Diary of Mr. T. Green, of Ipswich, the following entry:—"H. of Modern Infidelity has borrowed so much from my pamphlet, even to phraseology, as demanded an acknowledgment."—He alludes to his pamphlet on *Morals*, quoted by Dr. Parr in the notes to the *Spital Sermon*.—REV.

† This is a very just and discriminating piece of criticism, and accords closely with Mr. Coleridge's opinion on the same class of writers.—REV.

"I could not conveniently hear more than one of his lectures (on Shakspeare), but it was a still higher luxury to hear him talk as much as would have been two or three lectures. I use the word *luxury*, however, not without some very considerable qualification of its usual meaning, since it may not seem exactly descriptive of a thing involving much severe labour,—and this one is forced often to undergo in the endeavour to understand him, his thinking is of so surpassingly original and abstracted a kind. This is the case often in the recital of facts, as that recital is continually mixed with some subtle speculation. It was perfectly wonderful, in looking back on a few hours of his conversation, to think what a quantity of perfectly original speculation he had uttered,

in language incomparably rich in ornament and new combinations. In point of theological opinion, he is become, indeed he has now a number of years been, it is said, highly orthodox. He wages victorious war with the Socinians, if they are not, which I believe they now generally are, very careful to keep the peace in his company. His mind contains an astonishing mass of all sorts of knowledge, while in his power and manner of putting it to use, he displays more of what we mean by the term *genius* than any mortal I ever saw or ever expect to see. He is still living in a wandering, precarious, and comfortless way, perpetually forming projects which he has not the steady resolution to prosecute long enough to accomplish." &c.

Mr. Foster's pastoral labours, as far as preaching was concerned, were not successful in his second residence at Downend. His sermons, in short, were not sufficiently attractive, and he felt that he must resign his office. He dreaded attending the anniversary of a Bible society meeting at Kingswood. He was a man of simple habits, a lover of sense and truth, and being "serious in a serious cause," he said, "he utterly loathed and abominated the prevailing spirit and manner of these meetings, as exhibitions of vanity, cajolery, and ostentation." He published his *Essay on Popular Ignorance* in 1820, which was the enlargement of a sermon he had preached in the School Society. He says he was in no danger of incurring the charge of *radicalism*, for he exhibits the *people* as "odiously and loathsomely vile, and degraded, and depraved, debased, vicious, and untractable; in frightful sameness from one age to another; sunk in the most barbarous ignorance, with its appropriate depravities," &c. The treatise sold so well that in the autumn he was revising it for a second edition; "treating no page, sentence, or word, with the smallest ceremony, breaking, splitting, twisting, pruning, pulling up by the roots, and using other severities. But we must confess that this offering of his brain, nurtured and disciplined with so much care, is not, to our taste, nearly so attractive, nor do we think contains anything like the greatness and vigour, animation, and imagery of his earlier Essays. We know we speak against high authorities, but we cannot help that; we claim liberty of judgment on these matters. We know that Dr. Pye Smith calls it an eloquent production; we think it a great deal too long for the staple of the matter. We must ask pardon—we think it also a little dull; and perhaps these were the reasons why, to use the words of this gentleman, it is a "work which, popular and admired as it confessedly is, *has never met with the thousandth part of the attention which it deserves.*"* In 1821 he removed to Stapleton, within three miles of Bristol, and, after a little period, made an end of *lecturing*; but his pen was active, and he wrote an introduction to Doddridge's *Rise and Progress of Religion*. His domestic happiness at this time suffered a

* Foster mentions in a letter to a friend that he considers the advantageousity of his diction to consist in its *verity to the ideas*, its being composed of words combinations directly fitted to the thoughts, disregarding any general model, and being set and artificial formalities of phraseology. He detested the stately, formal, and, *high bred* sort of style, like that of Robertson and Blair; and considered Dryden in his prose works as perhaps the best in our language: his notions as to style and composition are, in our estimation, very just and correct.—REV.

severe trial his only son by a rapid decline. The loss must have been a great one, for he is described as a boy of strong, clear understanding, though reserved disposition and religious feeling. In 1825 Mr. W. Anderson came to reside in Bristol, as tutor to the Baptist College, and Mr. Hall retired to spend his last years in the scene of his early ministry. This was a great accession to Mr. Forster's social enjoyments; and on the occasion afterwards of Mr. Hall's death, he spoke of his loss as "a sense of privation partaking of desolateness." As a preacher he said, his like will come no more. He declined from ill health preaching

his observations on him as a preacher. His biography formed the saddest period of his life, or his wife; her health failed, and in the spring of 1832 the scene was closing. She died after a long illness. "It has been," said her husband, "the finest, brightest, and warmest part of my life, during which, besides the nights being spent in the garden, and refreshed by the flowers, and enjoyed so much for years before. She was a valuable companion for nearly a quarter of a century, and as the cause of not only the happiness and improvement he made, her intellect being refined perception and depth of reflective mind never known her equal. In 1833 he went to Wales. He calls it "a fine luxurious" country. Sorrow, however, came to meet him when Mr. Hall and Mr. Anderson were gone,

and their deaths were followed by that of Mr. Hughes. He was soon after deprived of his only brother, and of one of his few early associates. "As to companions and friends of early times," he writes, "they have almost all left the world." His brother he had not seen for more than thirty years, for during that time he had not visited his native county; and now the last link of connection with it was broken, all would be strange; few persons alive to remember him, and the very localities transposed; the woods he rambled in cut down, and the romantic glens and wild brooks he loved possessed by manufacturers, and swarming with a rising population. Mr. Foster closed his literary labours by an article on Polack's New Zealand in the *Eclectic Review* for 1839. In the summer of 1840 he visited his friends at Bourton, looking with a pensive interest and not a little painful emotion at the rooms he had frequented and the rural walks which he had trodden for so many years.

He was in London for the last time in the spring of 1836, at the house of Sir John Easthope, devoting much of his time to the various exhibitions and works of art in the British Museum and elsewhere. Mr. Foster's health had on the whole been so good that he says he had not kept his bed a single day for the long term of fifty years, but near the end of December he was attacked by bronchitis. From this, however, he appears slowly to have recovered, for in the September of 1842 he went to Bourton for the last time, staying about six weeks, and appearing somewhat invigorated; but in January of the next year, 1843, he had attacks of spitting of blood, a troublesome cough, and looked thinner and more languid. The

last time of his appearing on any public occasion was in June 1843, at the meeting of the Bristol Baptist College, where he attended one examination. Towards September all the unfavourable symptoms were aggravated; on the 24th he took to his room, which he never left again. It appears that his lungs had been diseased for many years. He sat up for a few hours almost daily till the day before his death. On Saturday, Oct. 14, the day before his death, he complained of feeling some confusedness in his head, and was much oppressed in his breathing. And now we must, for a final scene, take, as is most fitting, the very words of his faithful and affectionate biographer:—

“He was obliged to desist that day from his usual practice of having some one read to him; and finding it very difficult to converse, he requested to be left quite alone during the afternoon and evening. This desire was complied with; some of his family going occasionally into his room, but not so as to disturb him till the usual hour of retiring to rest. They then particularly requested that some one might be allowed to sit up with him through the night; this however he steadily refused, though, in consequence of a long continued fit of coughing, he was in a state of greater exhaustion than usual. The kind old servant who attended upon him, from an apprehension lest she should disturb him, did not go at all into his room in the course of the night, as she had been in

the habit of doing every night for the last fortnight. But towards four o'clock she went to the door of his room to listen, and being satisfied from the sound she heard that he was sleeping, retired without going in. At about six o'clock she went again to the door, and this time hearing no sound, she went in and found that he had expired. His arms were gently extended, and his countenance as tranquil as that of a person in a peaceful sleep. Death had taken place but a very short time, for only the forehead was cold. On the following Saturday his remains were laid in the grave, which, just seventeen years before, had been opened to receive those of his son, in the burial ground belonging to the chapel of Downend, where he formerly preached.”

We have thus accompanied the narrative of Mr. Foster's useful and unambitious life to its conclusion; and very brief and unfinished as our sketch has been, it must, we think, have left an impression highly favourable to him, and such as will induce many to turn to the more copious and original biography. A few observations have been added at the end of the volume on his character, by the editor and by a friend; and we could almost wish they had been more minute. They describe his fondness for nature, and his delight in the various beauties which she pours forth for the delight of man.* He had great susceptibility to the skyey influences, as men of fine temperament and nervous susceptibility have, and he often remarked how much less any given quantity of time was worth in dreary, inclement weather. He used to say it depressed all his faculties, independently of the low temperature. Mr. Sheppard says, “Mr. Foster was a genuine lover of natural scenery, and his admiration dwelt much on its *separate* features, even more perhaps than on the varied whole and the combined effect. I have known him linger by a huge ancient tree in the park at Longleat, still reluctant to quit the spot, and as if half ready to take root near its giant trunk. A lady with whom he visited many beautiful spots in our neighbourhood, speaks of the difficulty with which he was persuaded to quit Alfred's Tower, at Stourhead, where the panoramic prospect rivetted him. In the same mood he would gaze untiringly on a waterfall, or the rushing of a rapid stream. Though he did not possess any scientific acquaintance with music, yet he was passionately

* “I have heard of a man who, upon his deathbed, being to take farewell of his son, and considering what course of life to recommend that might secure his innocence, at once enjoined him to spend his time in *making of verses, and in dressing a garden*; and a man thinking no temptation could compare to either of these employments.”
 Vide Fell's eloquent and admirable *Life of Hammond*, p. 271.—REV.

fond of the ~~it was almost impossible~~ solemn and mournful. He used to wonder that it was ~~almost impossible~~ for persons, technically speaking, without ear, to feel interest in that art, and he strongly asserted the power it could exercise over himself. The productions of the great painters he much admired; so that when he saw the specimens collected by Mr. Hart Davis, now at Mr. Miles's, he owned there was some advantage in being rich. For engravings and graphical works he had great partiality, and his library was so extensive and valuable as sometimes to make him reproach himself with the expense at which it had been procured. His civility and kindness to

oned. He never would suffer a bargain to be known to go back to a shop and what had been sold to him too cheaply.

that do that, Sir," was the remark of each and paying a shilling more for a t. His charity was liberal, and confined regard to the feelings of those he vent any expressions of gratitude from. Once when he had transmitted quite a person in a respectable station, but at peremptory injunction that he might not hint in any way or tone of acknowledgment he was quick in appreciating any made to him by his friends. All kind an ordinary value in his estimation. s language plain and familiar, and his eness. In large mixed companies, he what man of sense and modesty is; the energy, the originality, and varied selected. In verbal wit he seldom in-

dulged, nor was that faculty much allied to his other mental powers and habits. Some years ago, it is said, the Emperor Alexander's *piety* was a favourite theme at public meetings: a person who received the statement on this point, as Mr. Foster thought, too easily, remarked that really the Emperor must be a very good man. "Yes sir," he replied, gravely, but with a significant glance, "a very good man—very devout. No doubt he said grace before he swallowed Poland!" His disposition was meditative, and the turn of his mind grave, contemplative, and melancholy.* The subjects habitually occupying his mind were serious and important; the great duty of his calling he had ever before him; and what he has called the "moral authentic" of life was usefully and correctly balanced by him. His tendency to indulge in theories and questionings on the state after death, is a mental feature belonging to one like him who loved to sit in the shade, and, added to that, it is mentioned that he had always a disposition to listen to works of *supernatural* appearance, in which his belief was very decided; and there was constantly a yearning, unexpressed, but unminged with hope, that a ray of light might from this quarter shed across the shaded frontier. The belief of the *higher* law, and of the existence of the soul in an *intermediate state* he held as a great truth, and would have

* "If I should live to the age of sixty, the intellects of my mind will probably be the same as now, but the passions will be different. One thing is certain, that *cheerfulness* is not mine, but I trust that would be a radical change."—REV.

thought it an unfavourable indication in any one to maintain the contrary opinion. His style of preaching is described as distinct from what is called oratory, neither adorned with flowing eloquence nor graced by the elegance of gesture or voice, but simple, clear, and unambitious, illustrating his subject by varied associations and images, enforced by calm expostulation and appeals, interspersing "shrewd terms of half latent irony against irreligion and folly, almost moving a smile by unconscious approaches to the edge of wit, yet effectually quelling it by the unlooked-for gravity of the tone and purpose." If there are passages in his sermons where the literary style prevailed, they are intermixed with others of a different cast, and, in their mode of expression and appeal, plain, pointed, and colloquial. His conversational topics were, it appears, drawn more than could be wished towards matters of civil and *ecclesiastical* character, to political abuses, oppressions, the vices of a worldly people, and the inconsistencies of Christians; in fact, to those subjects that lay in the compass of party feeling. This is avowed and lamented by one of his friends, who wishes that he had expatiated on themes of a higher class, though he rejects any such censure on his conduct in these parts, as party spirit will desire, and vulgar theologians adopt.* Disliking, as we do, all controversial recrimination, and the bitterness of party disputation, we shall go no farther than mention that Mr. Foster's dislike to the Established Church was great indeed for a person of so calm and philosophical a character, and was often expressed in terms of corresponding force and meaning. But hard words are little correspondent to real philosophy; they at once tend to debase the cause of literature, and increase the warmth of religious difference; and he who is wise, and knows the value of peace and of time, will keep clear of "the subtleties of confident disputants, and the *desperate art of words*,"† being quite satisfied that the wilderness of controversy may so thicken by degrees as at last to close up for ever the latent roads to truth, while the flames intended for the sacred lamps will wildly swell out and burn up the altar and the temple, and even Charity herself. It will only be necessary to add, that though Mr. Foster is chiefly known to the world as an able and eloquent writer, he was also esteemed as one of the ablest ministers in the communion to which he belonged; surpassed only, but not obscured, by the splendour of Mr. Robert Hall, whose great abilities persons of all classes and persuasions seem equally to have delighted to honour.

* Of Mr. Foster's most conscientious and disinterested nature and feelings no one could well doubt, without exposing himself to the charge of prejudice unjust and unkind; but we remember a curious passage which has often made us smile in the writings of a dissenter of a very different class, we mean Dr. Priestley. In his *Sermons on Free Enquiry in Religion* (p. 44), we read the following words:—"The most *equitable* thing would be to allow *Unitarians* the use of a church, when their proportion of *tythes* would be sufficient for the maintenance of a minister of their own persuasion." A modest and moderate request!!—REV.

† We have borrowed this expression from the works of a writer, which neither the extraordinary learning, nor the logical application of it, nor the greatness of the subjects on which it is employed, have kept from passing away into the oblivious gulf of time. We allude to the work called "*Critical Observations on Books Ancient and Modern*, by Thomas Howes of Norwich." For the depth of his researches, and the difficulties and obscurities which he encountered in his various and profound investigations, Dr. S. Parr has distinguished him in his *Enumeration of the Academical Worthies* with the name of Τὸν Δηλίου Κολυμβητῶν, that name which Socrates gave to the philosophic and subtle Heraclitus. See Diogenes Laertius, v. Heracliti, sect. 12, (p. 555, ed. Menagii), and Suidas, v. Δηλίου Κολυμβητου. See also Wytttenbach's learned Note to Plutarch. (*Moralia*, vol. vi. pars. 2, p. 721.)—REV.

ROC

ARHAM

, V a Pla

Mr. URBAN, *Yarmouth, July 14.*

BY way of "pendant" to the very curious figures from Newark church contained in your Magazine for the present month, I beg you to accept the accompanying drawings (see the plate), which I flatter myself will be

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side of the roodloft screen in Sparham church in this county. Norfolk, as you are aware, is honourably distinguished by its many painted screens of this description. Mr. Hart, in his "Lecture upon its Antiquities," enumerates no fewer than fifty-four, and in a letter, Mr. Urban, in your own Magazine for October, 1841, brief though it be, enters with much taste and knowledge into the subject. The objects represented on the screens, albeit of essentially the same character, exhibit no small variety. We have in many instances the Apostles; in others a number of Saints selected without any obvious reason; and again, the Prophets, the Fathers of the church, and the Heavenly Hierarchy. But I know of no other instance like this at Sparham. Even here, however, the peculiarity is confined to the south side; the opposite one being of a more common character. The latter is divided into four compartments, which contain—a female figure, apparently a queen; a second female figure, with no symbol or badge to designate her;

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the day of his coronation; as noticed by Picart (*Cérémonies*, I. part ii. p. 53).

I will not trouble you, Mr. Urban, or your readers, by enlarging upon the subject, and shewing how the same ceremony was, with small alterations, practised upon the enthronization of the Greek Emperors. It may be more satisfactory if I rather subjoin to this account of the Sparham screen the few memoranda respecting the church which I brought away from a visit to it with Mr. Goddard Johnson and my daughter, in October, 1841, when the latter made the drawings. Blomefield, who is in general silent on every point regarding architecture, here so far differs from his usual custom, as to tell us that this church "is a regular pile, consisting of a nave with north and south aisles covered with lead, a tiled chancel, and at the west end of the nave a square embattled tower, with five bells." To this may be added that it is a rather spacious building of flint and rubble, and entered by a south porch. Internally, the nave is divided from the aisle on either side by four wide pointed arches, supported on short octangular columns. The windows, as well in the aisles as clerestory, are all of three lights, and of the late perpendicular style. The same is the case with the east window. Those in the chancel are only of two lights: the west window is of modern insertion. The roof of the nave is original; plain, but handsome. The font, which is ancient, is large, square, and supported on a central pillar: each side of the basin is marked with two very shallow, simple, pointed arches. In the windows there still remains much painted glass, almost altogether figures of saints, and many of them perfect; but the armorial bearings mentioned by Blomefield have disappeared. Of the benches several are old; and on the backs of two of them is some good open carving. The best is now enclosed in a pew opposite the pulpit. The design and execution of its workmanship are elegant: in the centre is an escutcheon charged with a staff ragulé, probably the armorial device of some family connected with the parish; but this is a point I have been unable to ascertain. I need hardly say that the Calais branch of the Wodehouses, who live near, bore

three such, bendways, or. It is likewise worthy of remark, that, immediately on entering the chancel from the nave, there are two arches cut in the wall on either side, each sufficiently large to hold three persons, and both provided with stone benches. The last-mentioned circumstance seems to forbid the idea of their having been intended as tombs of the founders, or as Holy Sepulchres, which frequently occupy such a place on the north. Here I cannot but believe that all of them were originally seats; the northern appropriated to some resident men of large property in the parish or some civil authorities; the opposite ones to the clergy, who uniformly claimed to themselves the southern or right-hand side.

Upon this subject, should further information be desired, it will be found in the 3rd volume of the *Vetusta Monumenta*, in a letter from Mr. David Wells, containing "Observations on Stone Stalls in Churches," appended to the description of the Stalls in Chatham Church, p. 4. Mr. Wells almost doubts if the arches on the north side of a chancel were ever designed for seats. I am satisfied they were so; for we have other examples in Norfolk, and among them a very striking one in the church at Freethorpe.

The following tombstones alone remain, many having been recently destroyed on the repaving of the nave and aisles, where none are now left except the brass plates mentioned by Blomefield, page 261, including the effigy of Richard Dykke.

Within the Communion rails.—James Stoughton, clerk, 48 years rector of this parish and Foxley, died Ap. 5, 1840, æt. 73. Roger, eldest son of James Stoughton, May 15, 1837, æt. 30. James Hunt Hamant, gent. May 13, 1772, aged 55; and Hannah his wife, Dec. 14, 1782, aged 63.

In the Chancel.—Edward Atthill, M.A. youngest son of Anthony Atthill, gent. 15 years Fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, and 37 years rector of Sparham and Foxley, died 5 Oct. 1790, aged 65 years. Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Neve, of North Tuddenham, wife of Thomas Cupper, rector of this parish, died Feb. 20, 1662.—Yours, &c.

DAWSON TURNER.

AL LETTERS.—No. I.

Reason has been particularly fertile in collections; they have come upon us in such numbers and we have been unable to keep pace with them in our Review. We are now about to make an effort to overtake them, by devoting a few articles specially to their consideration. In the present paper we have taken the collections sent forth by Mr. Halliwell and Sir Henry Ellis. We shall next give attention to Miss Wood,* and afterwards to the first of these collections we have seen in condemnation of the carelessness from beginning to end. The book is full of errors and pretence, and is puffed in many places but we would entreat its Editor to be misled into again taking part in a work which, if employed in an honourable way, but no zeal, nor any other influence of several such books. If it will proceed; if he would hold a place in literature, he must retrace his steps rather than ourselves to forget that he has a obligation.

The book we have already borne willing witness to. Miss Wood's work is one of the most illustrated with the most commendable; Carlyle's is, in many respects, a model but we shall have opportunities of pointing out these points.

Letters of the Kings of England, now first collected from the Originals in Royal Archives, and from other authentic sources, private as well as public. Edited, with an historical Introduction and Notes, by James Orchard Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S. Hon. M.R.I.A. Hon. M.R.S.L. F.S.A. etc. 2 vols. Lond. 1846

NO one sets a higher value upon original letters, as helps and aids to an accurate knowledge of historical subjects, than we do. We admit them to be most useful, nay most valuable, and we are ready to hail every addition to our published stock of such documents with unfeigned gratification. But, as in all other things, so in the publication of letters, there are certain limits and distinctions which it is necessary to bear in mind, and in the observance or neglect of which is to be found the difference between a good book and a bad one. One editor or one society (as, for instance, the Camden Society) thinks that letters ought to be presented in the original spelling; another editor or another society (as, for in-

stance, the Parker Society) thinks the spelling should be modernised. Both agree that the letters should be printed, and that they should be printed accurately; but editors and societies stand apart upon the point of adherence to or deviation from the original spelling. The advantage of modernisation is to be found in the greater easiness of perusal, and the consequent greater chance of popularity. "The general reader," as I here observe by Mr. Halliwell, "cannot reasonably be expected to possess sufficient zeal in the pursuit to conquer more than the most ordinary difficulties," and therefore it is obvious that a book composed of letters printed in the original spelling is not likely to become so popular as one in which the

* Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies, 3 vols. 8vo.

† Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell. 3 vols. 8vo.

spelling is modernised. This is a fact which no antiquary, nor any other person, can be ignorant of, or can dispute; and we are certain that Mr. Halliwell is quite mistaken when he says that "this fact our antiquaries seem for the most part to have been obstinately bent on either not admitting or overlooking, as one inconsistent with the gravity of their avocation." We are astonished that Mr. Halliwell should have been so long conversant amongst antiquaries without discovering that the adherence to original spelling is defended by arguments far more sensible than he here supposes. Its defence may be rested principally upon two points. First, that such is the ignorance, or the weakness, or the carelessness, of human editors, that every permitted departure from the exact original adds to the chances of error, and is sure to introduce blundering, confusion, and untruth.

And here let us pause a moment, and inquire what sort of a comment upon this argument is presented by the book now before us. Mr. Halliwell has modernised his orthography: have any mistakes crept into his book by reason of that modernisation, that is, in the very act of modernisation? No doubt of it. Hundreds. We will exhibit a few of them.

At p. 136, vol. ii., "I am *sore*," writes King James, "the world should see you do" a certain act. It should be *sorry*.

At p. 155, the same king writes to his favourite, Buckingham, "My sweet *hearty*," instead of "*sweetheart*."

In the same page he promises to act, in a particular matter, "as the *worthy* of the thing shall prove." This should of course be *worth*. All these mistakes have arisen from the incorrect modernisation of words terminating with the old final *e*.

In the next page, and also in p. 159, the word *countesses* presents an erroneous modernisation, so perfectly ridiculous, that it seems almost incredible that any editor could have sanctioned it. The original word is too gross for publication, even in James I.'s strange spelling.

At p. 169, the same process of modernisation converts a *waist-coat* into a *wash-coat*; and in the next page changes "*fewer ships*," into "*four ships*;" and at p. 181, a jewel in the

form of the letter *I*, worn at court in honour of the sovereign, is modernised into *first*; and Prince Charles is advised to give, not his *I*, but his *first*, as a present to some Don.

These instances of erroneous modernisation occur within a few pages. We would undertake to produce *several hundred* such mistakes from the book before us. All these might have been avoided if there had not been any attempt at modernisation. Can any one deny, then, with Mr. Halliwell's book before him, that modernisation adds to the chances of unfaithfulness in publication?

Again, modernisation is opposed upon a second ground. A distinction is made between history and historical materials. The former is intended for the people, and cannot be written in a form too attractive. Its value increases in proportion as it smooths away difficulties and presents facts, incidents, opinions, characters—every thing relating to the past time—in a form which the people can understand, and from which they may receive instruction and delight. That is history; but historical materials cannot, it is contended, from their very nature, be converted into ready instruments of popular instruction. Previous study of a minute and laborious character is necessary in order to their being thoroughly understood. Every person, fact, and thing that is mentioned in them requires knowledge of some kind or other before the true bearing of what is stated can be discovered. Every document needs an historical dissertation to be written upon it before its uses can be made properly apparent; and, as far as popular instruction is concerned, history deduced from documents is a readier and a better teacher than documents, or other historical materials, with the necessary paraphernalia of notes and dissertations. History is the teacher of the people; historical materials are the teachers of the student and of the writer of history. If this be true, the great argument for modernisation becomes inapplicable.

And now again let us turn to Mr. Halliwell's book, and inquire what light it throws upon the second position of the defenders of unaltered publication. Mr. Halliwell assures us that he may confidently state that he has overcome

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II. in the year 1188; that it was addressed to Clement III. and that it relates to that dispute between Archbishop Baldwin and the monks of Canterbury which is the subject of a treatise written by the chronicler Gervase of Canterbury. He turns to Gervase's treatise published in Twissden's Decem Scriptores, compares this letter with the many others which are there published on the same subject, and escapes from the puzzle and the snare which the editor had set before him.

And now, if our "plain man" proceeds to the second letter, what does he find? A strange-looking letter certainly, which commands that if any poor man escaped with his life from a wrecked ship he should have such of his goods as came to land. Very odd, he may think it, for the king to write such a letter; but no doubt it is all right, for it is not only vouched by the editor, but moreover a good Saxon Archbishop of Rouen, called Walker, has put his name to it; and the king styles himself Duke of Angiers, a

Richard was released from captivity in 1194, and therefore could not have written such a letter in 1196. It appears from a communication addressed to the Athenæum (May 16, 1846) that the original does not exist in the Tower; and it is accurately remarked that in the time of Richard I. "Anglo-Norman was not used in either public or private letters." We may add, that the Duke of Austria, who is mentioned in it as then alive, died in 1195, and that the Marquis of Montserrat, who is named in it, is so called on the authority of a mistake of Sir Walter Scott's in *The Talisman*—Montserrat for Montferrat.

If we go on to the next letter, which is the only one assigned to King John, we find it no letter but a charter, a grant of lands to a man and his heirs; and the next letter, which is given to Henry III. and is dated 1235, makes mention of the Lord Henry our father and William de Valence our uncle,—clear proofs that it was written by Edward I. and not by Henry III., and should have been dated in 1291, and not in 1235.

These are the first five letters in the book; and we contend that they give no contradiction to the argument adduced as to the inapplicability of historical documents for the purpose of popular historical tuition. We allow that they do not decide the question; they chiefly exhibit the editorial incompetency of the persons into whose hands these letters have fallen. Mr. Halliwell has set the book before us as an exhibition of the way in which the public may be taught history, and has introduced it with a condemnation of the practice of antiquaries. The only effect of these five letters upon the public mind will be the production of bewilderment and untruth, and they no more prove that antiquaries are wrong than they do that Mr. Halliwell is entitled by superior editorial accuracy to read lectures to other people.

And now, leaving these questions respecting modernisation and the applicability of historical documents to the purposes of popular instruction to be further considered on some future occasion, let us regard this book more generally. It purports to contain a body of letters "*now first collected from the originals in royal archives, and from*

other authentic sources, private as well as public;" and the editor gives a reference to the source whence every letter is said to be derived in a note at the bottom of the page. In the introduction the editor boasts of "the extensive ground over which *our inquiries have reached*;" and to shew how extensive it has been, he says, "We have merely to mention the following repositories of ancient MSS. from all of which our collection contains specimens." There follows a list of *twenty-eight* repositories, extending from the Vatican to Edinburgh; and it is liberally acknowledged that "during these inquiries we have been deeply indebted to several of the keepers or owners of these distinguished collections," and to various eminent persons, whose names are pompously enumerated. Now, all this is mere artifice. Some of these repositories may have been occasionally visited for the purposes of this work; but to pretend that the papers here published have been derived from the repositories to which they are assigned is an unworthy deception, and an untruth. It is pointed out in the letter to the Athenæum, to which we have before alluded, that documents said to have been obtained "from the records in the Tower" were derived from a French collection of *Lettres des Rois*, &c.; and that a letter of Edward I. to Robert Bruce (i. 22), of which the original is in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster, is copied from the *Archæological Journal*. The very next document (i. 23) is said to be derived "from the Rolls of Parliament. See Strickland's *Lives of the Queens*, vol. ii. p. 263." We cannot find it on the Rolls of Parliament, but it is printed in Miss Strickland's book with this reference, "Rol. E. ii. 47." What that means we will not pretend to determine, or even to guess. From the same source are derived seven letters of Edward II. extending from p. 25 to p. 37, vol. i. These letters are referred to the *Fœdera*, a reference not quite in accordance with the titlepage and introduction; but it is as clear as day that the editor never looked at the *Fœdera* with reference to any one of them. He turned over into his pages, without inquiry or consideration, the ready-made translations

which he found in a common book. The value of these translations may be estimated from the following examples. At p. 26, Hugh le Despenser is said to be thus spoken of by Edward II. :—

“ We cannot in any way believe it of him, who, after our own person, is the man of all our realm who should most wish to do her honour, and has always shewn good sincerity to you.”

It should run thus, “ We believe for certain that, after our person, he is the man of our realm who would wish her the greatest honour ; and this he has always shewn her, and that we testify to you in good truth.”

Again, at p. 27,—

“ And, dearest brother, at this time, the Honourable Father in God, Walter, Bishop of Exeter, has returned to us, having certified to us that his person was in peril from some of our banished enemies,” &c.

Read, “ And, very dear and well-beloved brother, whereas lately, at the time when the honourable father in God, Walter, Bishop of Exeter, was with you, we were certainly informed that certain of our enemies and banished men on that side the sea purposed to do him a bodily mischief if they had found an opportunity,” &c.

In the same p. 27,—

“ And now that we have sent by the honourable father the Bishop of Winchester our safe conduct to you, you will not come.”

It should be, “ And now you have sent to us by the honourable father the Bishop of Winchester with your letters of credence, that you will not come.”

At p. 35, we read,—

“ But these things are as nothing : it is the herding of our said wife and son with our traitors and mortal enemies that notoriously continues ; insomuch, that the said traitor, the Mortimer, was carried in the train of our said son publicly to Paris, at the solemnity of the coronation of our very dear sister your wife, the Queen of France, at the Pentecost just passed.”

And the same sense is repeated at p. 36. It should have been stated thus,— “ Respecting which things nothing has yet been done, but the said adherence of our said wife and son with our

said traitors and mortal enemies notoriously continues, insomuch that the said traitor, the Mortimer, carried in Paris the train of our said son publicly at the solemnity of the coronation of very dear sister, your consort, the queen of France, at the Pentecost last passed.”

It is obvious that the person who made these translations was entirely ignorant of the genius and structure of the language of the originals. The meaning of a word or two was caught here and there, and the translator guessed at the remainder. All these seven letters bear out the same conclusion. The editor states in a note, “ These letters have been translated by Dr. Lingard and Miss Strickland.” (i. 27.) Dr. Lingard certainly translated parts of three of them, and, of course, accurately ; but the translations now published are altogether those in Miss Strickland's book, even to their omissions, which are occasionally very extensive. It may be a light matter in the estimation of some people, what may be introduced into such publications as those of Miss Strickland, which are clever romances of the quasi-historical kind, distinguished by the ludicrous inaccuracy of all those parts of them which are derived from any language save our own ; but that any one who professes research should have adopted Miss Strickland's translations without inquiry, or comparison with the printed copies in the *Fœdera*, and have put them forth in a body of letters “ now first collected *from the originals in royal archives*,” and so forth, is a little surprising.

In like manner documents really derived from the *Fœdera* are attributed to the original authorities ; so also documents from Nicolas's Privy Council Books ; so also many papers from Ellis's Letters, a book which is never mentioned ; so also documents from the publications of the State Paper Commission, which are never mentioned ; so also documents from Tyler's Henry V., Hardwicke's State Papers, from Evelyn's Correspondence, Nott's Surrey and Wyatt, and other similar collections.

The way in which this plunder peeps out is sometimes very curious. At p. 172, vol. i. is a document from “ the archives of the Earl of Shrewsbury, at *Hatfield House*.” The same

paper is printed in Ellis's Letters, 1st Ser. i. 19, "from the archives of the Earl of Shrewsbury," which any one who had procured it from the original would have known are not deposited at Hatfield, which is the seat of the Marquess of Salisbury.

Under Richard III. are inserted four letters, said to be derived from "MSS. preserved in the archives of the city of York." Knowing one of them to be in MS. Harl. 493, and to be printed in Drake's York, we turned to that book and there found all the four, printed with many blunders, which, in spite of Mr. Davies's recent work, Mr. Halliwell has here preserved and added to; whilst "the archives of York" stand chronicled in the list of repositories to which the editor is indebted.

One of the strangest instances of this unjustifiable mode of taking advantage of other men's labours, and claiming credit for research that has been bestowed by other people, occurs in reference to the Letters of Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn, which are in the Library of the Vatican. These letters were published by Hearne in 1720, again in the Harleian Miscellany in 1745, again in the volume of Selections from the Harleian Miscellany in 1793, again, very carefully, from the originals by the Rev. W. Gunn, in The Pamphleteer in 1823, again by Miss Benger in 1827, and again in Miss Strickland's Life of Anne Boleyn in 1842; and many of them have been published separately in various other places. Besides these publications in England, they were also published at Paris, some twenty or five-and-twenty years ago, in a volume without date, but edited by the celebrated printer Crapelet, and entitled "*Lettres de Henri VIII. à Anne Boleyn, avec la traduction, précédées d'une Notice Historique sur Anne Boleyn.*" Crapelet's edition was printed from a transcript made from the originals by M. Méon, and is preceded by a very sensible *avertissement*, in which the history of the letters and of the edition is clearly stated. In the present work Mr. Halliwell puts himself in the place of M. Crapelet; translates Crapelet's *avertissement*, and reprints Crapelet's letters, and all this without the slightest mention of him, or allusion to his name. Mr. Halliwell further tells his

readers that he is indebted, not to M. Crapelet's book, but to M. Méon's copy, for a more faithful transcript than has hitherto appeared in this country. He adds that he cannot refrain from stating that he has the satisfaction of placing these letters before the English public for the first time in a complete form. There is no comparison, in point of accuracy or completeness, between Mr. Halliwell's edition and those of several of his predecessors. Like all the rest of Mr. Halliwell's book, these letters are full of errors, misprints, and omissions (some of them most ridiculous), but the disingenuous use made of M. Crapelet's labours is the feature in the transaction which is the most essentially discreditable.

These instances are enough to prove that the pretence of research made with such lofty emphasis in the title-page and introduction is all mere pretence; and that the materials for a great part of the book have been got up from ordinary sources, and are here published, not only without the grace and honesty of acknowledgment, but in a way which outrages all ordinary notions of right and wrong. In the second volume all idea of conformity with the titlepage is abandoned; and letters are reprinted from the commonest books in the language, Charles's Eikon, the Cabala, Strafford's Letters, &c. &c.

But this book, "now first collected from the originals," is not only a mere collection of letters "conveyed" from the works of other men, it is full to overflow of the most absurd and egregious blunders committed in the act of "conveyance." We will give a few specimens.

At p. 38, vol. i. is a formal receipt from Edward III. to the Abbot of Reading for certain jewels lent to him,—a very well-known document. It is enrolled upon the Rot. Aleman. 12 E. III.; there is a copy of it in MS. Cotton. Claud. E. iii. fo. 2 b.; and it is printed in the *Fœdera*, ii. 1041, N. E.; in Coates's Hist. of Reading, App. No. viii.; in Leland's Collectanea, ii. 625, edit. 1774; and in other places. The copy here given has as many errors as lines. Richard de Maudlyn, a humble monk, is converted into an abbot of Reading; a chalice and paten are omitted in the inventory; some

taken into Croteir. We renew them here at Troyes, the Castle, the 17th day of September." Mr. Tyler, who published the letter in his *Henry V.* ii. 256, says the letter was written at Trie le Chastel, near Gisors, and gives the conclusion thus: "Because it is said the bearer of them is by our enemies taken into Crotey, we renouelle [renew] them here at Trie the Castle, the 12th day of September."

At p. 99 is a paper, entitled "Henry V. to the Duke of Gloucester." It commences, "Right trusty and well-beloved brother, right worshipful father in God, and trusty and well-beloved, forasmuch that we wot well," &c. Of course this was not addressed to any single duke, but to a body of persons. It is referred to the "Acts of Privy Council;" we cannot find it there. It is evident, upon reading it, that it is very incomplete, and is a mere jumbled abridgment. At p. 102 there is the same letter repeated. It is said this time to be addressed to the Chancellor, and is printed unabridged, but with many blunders, and with the same evident address to several persons, although even then it is inaccurate. The letter was addressed to the Council, of whom the Duke of Gloucester was president. It began thus: "Right trusty and well-beloved brother, right worshipful and worshipful fathers in God, and trusty and well-beloved, forasmuch as we wot well," &c. It is printed in the *Fadera*, ix. 906.

The letter which stands between these two copies of the same letter is addressed to the *Vicountes* of London, which Mr. Halliwell translates *Vicounts*, and explains in a note to mean, not sheriffs, but "Lord Mayor and Aldermen." (i. 100.)

Immediately after the second copy of the letter to the Council is another of the letters to the Councils of London, which Mr. Halliwell refers to as being the first of July. It is dated 12th April, and makes mention of "our brother of Gloucester and our bel uncle of Excestre." Mr. Halliwell explains the word *bel* in a note as "Fair! our fair uncle! A grand error! Agincourt described as "our fair uncle"—is that possible? Did it ever occur to Mr. Halliwell that *bel-uncle* is merely *wake-up-baw*?" Mr. Tyler, who printed this letter in his *Henry V.* gives the date as the 12th July.

Tyler, ii. 218. It is the letter in which the pretended Richard II. is styled "the Mammet of Scotland." The scribe copies "manrent," instead of "mammet;" and Mr. Halliwell notes "manrent, power!"

At p. 91, vol. i. is a letter from Henry V. to his Chancellor, which can be shewn by many evidences to have been copied from Tyler's *Henry V.* ii. 260. Tyler somehow omitted to state his authority, a thing very unusual with him; the present editor boldly assigns it to the great repository, "Cottonian MSS. original." It so happens that the letter is in the *Fadera* published from an original, then in the custody of the clerk of the Peil.

In the same page is one of several letters from the king to the City of London, which the editor tells us are "now for the first time published from the originals preserved in the archives of the City of London!" concluding with the following modernisation: "Because it is said the bearer of them [the king's letters] is by our enemies

At vol. i. p. 234 is a letter from Henry VIII. to Wolsey. It is printed in Ellis's Letters, in the State Paper publications, and by Strype. All of them print, "cause why I am *so loth* to repair to London." Halliwell, "*sloth* to repair."

Vol. i. p. 244. Henry VIII. is made to write about *his nephew*, the bearer of a letter, dated 8th December. The letter is referred to two Cotton. MSS. but is really copied from the State Paper publication, II. part 3, p. 59, note and all, without the slightest allusion to that work. The letter is addressed to an unknown Irish chieftain, and the nephew is his nephew, not the king's; and the date of the letter 5th December. We have at this part of the book 20 pages copied from the State Paper publications, with all the notes, without any mention of the source whence they are derived.

Vol. ii. p. 261, *Belife* for *believe*; "I have good grounds to believe it," is printed *belife*, which is explained by the editor, "to let it remain!"

The many letters printed from the Strafford Correspondence have never been compared with the printed book, and are consequently full of mistakes, *ex. gr.* in one page, 291, vol. ii.

For, *a* former Parliament, read *the* former Parliament.

For, *should be* subordinate, read, be subordinate.

For, *sea of* discipline, read *sea-discipline*.

But we must have done. Faults of all conceivable kinds could be adduced without end. Text, references to authorities, glossary, notes, introductions, all teem with blunders totally destructive of authority; all give proof of every kind and variety of ignorance.

If, as we understand from the correspondence in the Athenæum, the materials for the book were got together by some one whose name does not appear in it, it is sufficiently obvious that that person knows nothing of historical documents; but it is Mr. Halliwell's share in the publication that is the most disreputable. His carelessness and inaccuracy have long been painfully obvious to all persons who have examined any of his books. For some years we looked upon his errors indulgently, on account of his youth; but that has passed away. Lately the position in which he has stood has prevented ourselves, and we have no doubt has also prevented many other persons, from dwelling upon his obvious incompetency for many of the tasks he has undertaken. But, in the present instance, we feel that we should betray the interests of that particular walk in literature to which we have so long devoted ourselves, and become parties to the dissemination of most glaring historical untruth, if we were to pass unnoticed so peculiar an exhibition of editorial incompetency. The blundering in his additions, the shallowness of his remarks, and the total absence of every thing like proper editorial illustration, are as marvellous as that he should have condescended to play the part of a mask, and sell the authority that may attach to the many initials which he appends to his name, to an ignorant compilation and to a titlepage devoid of truth. Such things discredit literature and literary men, cast wide upon the world the seeds of almost ineradicable errors, and stamp lasting discredit upon every one concerned in them.

Original Letters illustrative of English History, including numerous Royal Letters, with Notes and Illustrations. By Sir Henry Ellis. Third Series. Vols. I. and II. London.

SIR HENRY ELLIS'S Third Series of Original Letters partakes greatly of the character of its predecessors. In type, general appearance, and mode of illustration, it is a strict continuation of his former volumes. It does not appear to us to be quite so interesting as they were, but that may arise from the mode which is here adopted of setting such letters before

us having lost the novelty which it possessed when Sir Henry Ellis, some twenty years ago, first entered this field of literary labour. Of course we must not be understood as if we said that Sir Henry Ellis was the first to publish ancient original letters. Even in our own times Mr. Lodge preceded him by many years; but Sir Henry was the first editor of letters who endea-

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"Letters in Latin illustrative of English history are numerous from the 11th to the 15th century." (p. viii.)

"Letter-writing was resorted to in early times only on occasions of moment; even letters of familiarity frequently took the shape of legal instruments. Till a comparatively late period, too, vellum was the substance upon which they were written, and scribes were employed to endite them.

"Our earliest use of paper in epistolary correspondence cannot be carried further back than the reign of Edward I. during whose time, or in the latter part of his father's time, it seems to have been brought from the East by way of Italy." (p. ix.)

* This may be the general fact; but there exist familiar English letters earlier than the time of Henry V. Mr. Hallam has printed in his *Literary History*, i. 711, a letter from the lady of Sir John Pellham, written in 1399. It was pointed out to him by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, who recollected to have seen it in an old edition of Collins's *Peerage*. Later editions have omitted it.

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trust on God and Saint George that we shall have a fair day on them, and I pray God that we linger no longer." (i. 147.) Again, he trusts "in God and Saint George that ye shall shortly hear good tidings. And, howsoever the matter goeth, I will make a fray with them if wind and weather will serve, or ten days [come] to an end; therefore I pray you recommend me to the king's noble grace, and show him that he trust no tidings till [he] hear from me, for I shall be the first that shall know it if I live, and shall be the first that shall send him word. (i. 150.)

Poor fellow! the editor should have told his readers the sequel of the melancholy tale. The French remained quietly in Brest. Sir Edward blockaded the harbour for some days, and ultimately determined to attack them with "row-barges." He headed the expedition himself, and on the 25th April, just twenty days after he had written the letter we have quoted, suddenly entered the hostile harbour. A murderous fire from ships and batteries was instantly opened upon him; his companions fell away, but the admiral pushed on, and, with a mad and reckless bravery, boarded the galley of the French admiral. For an instant he seemed successful, but the enemy rallied. He and his little band of eighteen followers were furiously assailed. They retreated along the deck of the vessel which they had boarded towards their boat, which was moored alongside. One by one they fell. The survivors reached the side of the ship. The admiral stood over his boat, and was just about to enter it, when by some mischance it was set adrift. He saw that escape was impossible. He took the whistle, which was the badge of his office, from his neck and threw it into the sea. The next instant he was borne overboard by the enemies' pikes.

In the next letter we have Queen Katharine, just before the battle of Flodden, "praying God to send us as good luck against the Scots as the king hath in France;" and then follow two letters of Lord Thomas Howard, the elder brother and successor of Sir Edward Howard in his office of Lord Admiral, full of trouble and disappointment on account of the difficulties

which overwhelmed the fleet on his brother's death. The next letter is from Sir Edmond Howard, and gives a pitiable account of his great debt and difficulties. He dared not go abroad, nor could he remain in safety at his own house.

"There is, he says, such writs of executions out against me . . . I may repent that ever I was nobleman's son born, leading the sorrowful life that I live; and if I were a poor man's son I might dig and delve for my living, and my children, and my wife's, for whom I take more thought than for myself; and so may I not do now, but to great reproach and shame to me and all my blood. . . . Sir, I am informed there shall be a voyage made into a new found land, with divers ships, and captains, and soldiers in them: and I am informed the voyage shall be honourable and profitable to the king's grace and all his realm. Sir, if your grace think my poor carcass anything meet to serve the king's grace in the said voyage, for the bitter passion of Christ be you my good lord therein, for now I do live as wretched a life as ever did gentleman being a true man, and nothing have I to live on, nor to find me, my wife, and my children, meat or drink." (i. 161.)

Such are the troubles which not all the blood of all the Howards can escape.

After a report of the battle of Flodden (i. 163), and a letter of Henry VIII., recommending the Grey Friars to the favour of Leo X. (i. 165), we find the University of Cambridge striving to secure the interest of the all-powerful favourite by an offer of their chancellorship, and Wolsey's reply, in which he declined the proffered honour. (i. 168.) We are then brought to the correspondence of Richard Pace, which conducts us through many stages of Wolsey's fortune. Some letters of Sir Richard Gresham dissipate "into air, thin air," various delightful speculations respecting the choice hangings with which the Cardinal adorned the state rooms at Hampton Court, and set before us how the great ecclesiastic availed himself of the services of the eminent merchant. From one of these letters it also appears how the Greshams obtained that freedom of commerce by which they were enabled to acquire princely fortunes for themselves, and to benefit their country with buildings more valuable than palaces. Sir Richard begs of Wolsey

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Oxford preachers are not easily silenced; but the trial was determined to be made, and one Dr. Rowham, a monk of Bury St. Edmund's, was the first fruits of the anti-Lutheran persecution. (i. 248.) But the infection spread. The country as well as the city came to be tainted with it, and poor Dr. Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, in the midst of his arduous labours of shriving and houseling the king, and making pilgrimage to our blessed lady of Walsingham, is compelled to turn his palace into a prison for erring Lutherans, and to write letters to Wolsey intreating him to take order for the punishment of the "infected persons in Oxford; for if sharpness be not now in this land, many one shall be right-bold to do ill." (i. 264.) Even the king entered the lists against the

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shews the secrecy with which the Lutheran publications were spread abroad,—“a marvellous sort of books found, which were hid under the earth, and otherwise secretly conveyed from place to place;” and introduces us to Master Garratt of Oxford, who was shortly afterwards called upon to bear testimony in Smithfield.

And now the old archbishop had recourse to a new device—one of Mrs. Partington's kind—for staying the incoming flood. Two editions of Tyndale's New Testament, of which we have got a glimpse through Lee, had been printed on the continent after many troubles and hindrances, and flight from place to place. Of course it had many blunders in it, and had been accompanied by a heavy outlay. The archbishop, perhaps through the intervention of Tunstall bishop of London, bought up the whole of both impressions, and destroyed them. He did his work completely, for, according to Sir Henry Ellis, whose note upon this subject deserves great attention, only a fragment of one edition, which is in the possession of Mr. Grenville, and one perfect copy and one imperfect copy of the other, can now be found. The perfect copy is at the Baptist college in Bristol, the other at St. Paul's. As the archbishop could not buy up the original, of course his craft had but a very temporary success; and his money enabled the editor and printer to set forth with good courage towards a more perfect edition. A letter from the Bishop of Norwich (ii. 92) proves that all the Bishops of the province of Canterbury were called upon to contribute towards the expense of the archbishop's little scheme for buying up the Reformation.

A few years bring on the carpet Mistress Anne, and the question of the divorce. We can only direct attention to the letters respecting the former, at ii. p. 131. Cromwell's rise, the imposture of Elizabeth Barton, the arrival of Campeius (ii. 149), and the fall of Wolsey, all flit before us in these pages,—a glance, and they are gone. Sadler, Gardiner, Bonner, the statesmen of subsequent reigns, made their first entries into public life in the service of the magnificent cardinal, and appear here in the outset of their career. Bonner, polite and elegant although

cruel, is in 1530 studying Italian whilst in attendance upon Wolsey in his disgrace, and begging Cromwell to lend him the *Triumphs of Petrarch* and the *Courtier of Castiglione*. (ii. 177.)

And now we come to a successful application of the researches of the editor to the disentanglement of a curious fact in literary history. Strype mentions (Mem. i. 92) that the king wrote “a book of his own cause,” respecting the divorce, and he describes the way in which it was presented to the Pope and received by him. Sir Henry Ellis, if we understand him rightly, is desirous that we should infer the identity of this book and an octavo volume printed by Berthelet, entitled, “*A Glasse of the Truthe*.” This may be so although we do not see any evidence of it, but we think he has shewn good ground for believing that “*A Glasse of the Truthe*” was unquestionably written by Henry VIII., and must hereafter be inserted amongst the works of that royal author. It appears from Herbert's Ames, i. 463, that this little book is in the form of a dialogue between a lawyer and a divine, and professes to declare “the pure truth alone” in reference to the divorce. There are copies in the British Museum and in the Bodleian. Sir Henry mentions one fact which is stated in it, but, being established to be the king's, it would have been interesting if he had given a fuller account of it. Perhaps he will oblige us and our readers by making our pages the medium of doing so.*

Two letters at p. 189 and 200 give fresh particulars respecting Tyndale. In the latter is an invitation to submit himself to the king's mercy, which brought tears into his eyes. “If it would stand,” he said, “with the king's

* This book is alluded to, as if in the act of composition, in the 16th of Henry's love letters to Anne Boleyn, “I am ryght well comfortyd insomuche that my boke makyth substantially for my matter; in tokyng wheroff I have spent above 4 ours thys day, whyche causyd me now to wrytte the shorter letter to you at thys tyme, by cause off some payne in my hed.” So Mr. Gunn in his edition from the originals published in *The Pamphleteer*, vol. xxii. p. 123. Mr. Halliwell prints, “in looking whereof” (i. 319), instead of “in token whereof.”

most gracious pleasure to grant only a bare text of the scriptures to be put forth amongst his people be it of the translation of what person soever shall please his Majesty, I shall immediately make faithful promise never to write more, ne abide two days in these parts after the same, but immediately to repair into his realm, and there most humbly submit myself at the feet of his royal Majesty, offering my body to suffer what pain or torture, yea, what dothe [deathe?] his grace will, so this be obtained; and till that time I will abide th'asperance of all chances, whatsoever come, and endure my life in as much pains as it is able to bear and suffer."

At p. 207 is a further notice of Tyndale, whose works it seems were, even in his own day, esteemed rude and simple. These were the qualities which rendered them so effective. He nothing sought "any vain praise and commendation."

At p. 208 and p. 239 are two valuable introductions, in which the editor has been assisted by Mr. Way. The former is upon early treatises to teach the French language to English people; the latter, upon the introduction into

Europe of Oriental porcelain: both are curious, and should be borne in mind by inquirers.

At p. 295 are various letters from Andrew Borde, "Merry Andrew," which would bear commenting upon if we had space; and at p. 308 an interesting letter of John Rastell, the printer and lawyer, who married Sir Thomas More's sister. The success of his double business does not seem to have been such as to give encouragement to any such combinations. "I get not now 40s. a year by the law: nor I printed not c. reame of paper this 2 year." (p. 311.)

The running comment we have given has sufficiently evidenced the value of this collection; and there are many important letters which we cannot even glance at. The explanatory introductions contain valuable information, and the book is throughout an honest book, made up of matter neither borrowed nor stolen, but collected together by the intelligent and hard-working pains and industry of the editor. It will sustain his previous reputation in this branch of literature, and be found a useful book by all classes of historical inquirers.

GENEALOGY PHYSICALLY CONSIDERED.

LORD STANLEY, in one of his recent magnificent speeches on the Corn Law question, made a statement somewhat remarkable in a genealogical point of view. His lordship stated in effect that the matrimonial alliances of the aristocracy (or landed and intellectual classes) with the commercial body, tended to strengthen and invigorate the families contracting such marriages. Now, I confess I feel proud that one of such transcendent talents, and such high, and deservedly high, distinction—a nobleman who is not only descended from one of the oldest and most distinguished houses in England, but has added fresh laurels to his already illustrious race—should have come to a conclusion so precisely the same as my humble self and many others, who think on such subjects; and this, although that conclusion be directly opposed to the now prevailing

opinion: for such opinion, of course, presupposes a real and importantly real innate distinction of blood and caste between the aristocrat and the plebeian.

The prevailing opinion was put forth almost contemporarily in a newspaper of not the highest repute. That number of the newspaper in question contained two articles; one ridiculing the fears of the Protectionists; the other informing the rabble (somewhat inconsistently, I should say) that the only distinction between the peerage and themselves consisted in a difference of manners, fashion, etiquette, &c.; assuring them that by copying the manners of the aristocracy they would become their equals, and exhorting them to compel the aristocracy to mingle and associate with them, in order that the whole human race, I suppose, might be levelled (because,

forsooth, all are "flesh and blood!"), and that the grand object of the present day—"the social advancement of the masses" (!!)—might be promoted to the fullest extent possible.

Now, waiving all discussion of the extent to which the writers of such exhortations wish to be levelled with their own inferiors (though I have always found those most anxious for "universal equality" the very first to trample on those beneath themselves), I shall pass to the purpose of this letter, which is to enlarge upon Lord Stanley's remark. I am aware that this is a very imperfect way of discussing the subject; but I do not intend more than to offer a few remarks, of the truth of which long observation has convinced me. A Mr. Alexander Walker is the man to undertake the subject thoroughly. It requires more than a mere power of observation; but I shall hope that some one who has the leisure and ability will undertake the thorough investigation of this most curious inquiry; for if my theories be correct, and it be proved that the prosperity of mankind rests on the marriages from which they spring, it is perfectly clear that hitherto we have paid much less consideration to the subject than it merits.

To make this investigation fairly, however, is scarcely within the ability of one entangled in the interests of the present generation. It must be one to whom the past and the present are alike; one who can look on the whole untrammelled with personal feelings, and regard the world as a scene in which he is no actor, but merely a spectator.

That an amazing diversity of mind as well as of body is inherent in the different classes of mankind, long observation has convinced me beyond all question. It is a wide and expansive field. To pry into the peculiarities of every class I therefore leave to my successors; for myself, I shall be satisfied with noting the principal distinctions between the two great divisions of "Aristocrat" and "Plebeian," in the general acceptance of those words.

That each possesses valuable properties, is certain; otherwise the union of the two would deteriorate rather than improve the breed: and I now state that, as a general rule, it will be

found that intellectuality, capacity, talent, or whatever name be most appropriate, is always extant in the aristocracy, dormant or in action; and that energy, industry, and perseverance are the distinctive qualities of the sons of the earth, dormant or in action.* When these two great and important properties are brought in contact, they operate like flint and steel—like acid and alkali; and I will venture to assert that meritorious eminence was never attained without their union in blood. This proposition is no vain theory. What some of the following may prove, I cannot yet determine; but I am quite sure that this is an axiom, an unqualified fact. If there be any sceptics on the subject, I shall be glad to hear from them of any individual of meritorious eminence, of any age or nation, who it can be proved was without a stream of aristocratic blood in his veins.

I doubt not this will startle some of the friends of the "million;" but investigation will prove that I am right.

I shall now proceed to what I have observed more minutely; and as the following observations are not yet classed and arranged so well as I could wish, I must be pardoned for any repetitions, &c.

Nine generations is generally the extreme term that each branch of a family lasts, matching according to its contemporary position. This period includes its rise, zenith, and decline. Offshoots may plant fresh lines; but they will wither contemporarily with the parent stem unless invigorated by a strong stream of plebeian blood, or by the exertions attendant on pursuing the trades and professions.

I believe that the nature of the matches will determine the precise period of a family's existence.

Families run the same career as the animal and vegetable kingdom. They bud, flower, and die. Industry, energy, and perseverance beget wealth and position; these ally with ability, talent, and refinement. Distinction and eminence are the result or issue of such union; and prodigality, decay, annihilation, or insanity follows. There are

* Both energy and ability often lie dormant, when sunk in wealth.

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Appropriate marriages (in a physical sense) may not only ensure prosperity, but perpetuity in families; and further, by skilful management of its alliances, preserve it remarkable for the same properties throughout. The Spelmans had the good tact to temper their blood by appropriate alliances so successfully, that they remained, themselves, a house distinguished for literary pre-eminence through several centuries. It is, however, extremely difficult to preserve a family in the same intellectual condition for many generations without the dangers of "breeding in and in," which often ends in insanity or imbecility. To secure this it may be safest to match every third generation with a family remarkable for the property sought after, filling up the intervening generations with industrial blood to a considerable extent. This is the surest safeguard from insanity, which, when it once enters a family, is like the dandelion or mare's-tail in a garden,—a nuisance very difficult to get rid of

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the breed and invigorate it mentally and bodily. Cross marriages may tend to preserve families in the same peculiarities, but usually terminate in eccentricity, insanity, and imbecility. Bastards are almost always vigorous, both in mind and body, by reason of the strong diversity of class between their parents. Crosses should consist rather in difference of origin, (especially national,) tastes, habits, stature, and complexion, &c. Insanity is, of course, no cross with ability.

To attain great eminence in a variety of pursuits, a varied and at once highly intellectual *seize quartiers* is requisite. Such distinguished *propositi*, however, from their want of the blood which is nearest to mother earth, generally die issueless, or leave weakly offspring who do so. It is desirable however for the public service that intellectuality predominate in the *seize quartiers*, though for private interest the reverse holds.

In the fifth generation families are generally ascendant; and, until all the *seize quartiers* are gentle, decay seldom commences. No peculiarity in the blood is worn out entirely till the fifth generation from its original possessor; and thus are we "punished to the third and fourth generation" for the transgressions of our progenitors, *i. e.* so long as trace of his criminal propensities be left in us. In its fifth generation a family generally glorifies itself most on account of its pedigree. I never knew of a case where thirty-two *quartiers* were all proved gentle, which is a remarkable evidence that industrial blood is almost essential to existence.

Certain pursuits influence the destinies of families. No man of gentle blood succeeds in any profession or business in which none of his ancestors within the *sieze quartiers* flourished, unless, indeed, there be a combination of properties essential to the exercise of his pursuit which have existed separately among his various progenitors.

No man of pure aristocratic extraction succeeds in any ordinary trade or profession. He may prosper in literature or the sciences; but he would embrace authorship, the stage well mob, the turf or gaming (just as the tastes of the majority progenitors have leaned before

him, for intellectual pastimes, cosmopolitism, or field sports), before he would flourish in trade or business.

The issue of mariners and sea officers (no matter how eminent) are always weak, and frequently insane. Whether this is owing to the constant influence of the sea air, or their isolation in ships, and separation from the soil, I cannot determine; but they always are so. The children of medical men are always clever and healthy. An agricultural life tends to dignify both mind and body, though in excess it creates idiotcy and stupidity. It always, however, tends to moralise the inward man. Commercial pursuits sharpen the wits, and often promote good fellowship; but in excess foster every vicious and wicked propensity, and engender a monkey-like cunning. By commercial pursuits I allude to the whole set of professions which bring man in contact with his neighbour. Intellectual (scientific and literary) pursuits always elevate the inward man, cultivate his virtues, and prepare him for heaven. Such seldom leave any trace of themselves in this world beyond their works and their carcase; they consume the whole of their earthly frame in purifying themselves for that state in which, despising and shunning all propensities of their earthly nature, they become the next class of beings to the angels; for there cannot be any doubt that those whose whole life is passed in the cultivation of their mind are those who, without knowing it, treat this life as a mere antecedent to immortality.

Change of pursuits is as necessary in the generations as in the individual, to prevent monomanias; for the constant exercise of any one is sure to terminate in insanity or annihilation, after great eminence is once attained.

I might enter into further detail, but you probably have not space for it. I will just make one more remark before I close this letter, *viz.* that no one who argues for national peculiarities of character can by any system of logic argue against family peculiarities of character. Who ever knew of a Scotchman who was not proud, prudent, and brotherly? Is there on the face of the earth a nation which, within its own confines, has matched more amongst its own kinsfolk? Does

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" In the name of God, amen, in the month of Auguste, in the year of our Lord God a thousand fyve hundredth and fiftye, and in the fourth yere of the reyne of our Sovereigne Lord Edwarde the Sixte, by the grace of God King of Englande, Fraunce, and Ireland, defendour of the Faithe, and of the Church of England and also of Irelande in earthe the supreamed, Alice Swerdor, wydowe, of the parish of Harlowe in the countie of Essex, and dioces of London, being of perfitt remembrance, made and declared her testamente and last will nuncupatyve in manner and form followinge; that is to say, the said Alice did geve and bequethe all her goodes movable and unmovable unto William Swerdor her sonne, whom she named, constituted, and made her sole executor of her said testamente and last will, the which last will she declared and spake ofte tymes in the presence of these witnesses, John Cramphorn and his wife, Thomas Benton, and . . . Westwood, of the foresaid parish of Harlowe."

* See Jacob, Law Dict.
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Dover may have prevented him from practising extensively, or long, and thus have occasioned the belief that he had never been in practice. It shews an unwillingness to relinquish altogether the profession, that he afterwards became an *extra-licentiate* of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Yours, &c. S. M.

MR. URBAN, 18th July, 1846.

YOUR insertion, in your last Number, of a rectification of a presumed error of the editor of the recent valuable collection of Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies, encourages me to ask you to do the same service to literature in reference to a paper printed in the collection of Royal Letters edited by Mr. Halliwell. At p. 38 of vol. i. of that work, is a letter from "Edward III. to the Abbot of Reading," in the course of which there is mention of "*Richard de Maudryn, abbot of the monastery of Reading.*" No such name occurs in any list of the abbots of Reading; and you may save future inquirers some trouble if you inform them that the designation of Richard de Maudryn as abbot is a mistake, and that the whole paper is a very singular example of blundering.* The authority cited is, "MS. Cotton. Claudius, E. viii. fo. 2;" and the whole document there entered runs thus,—

Edwardus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, Dux Aquitanie, omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem, Noveritis nos recepisse per manus dilecti clerici nostri Edmundi de la Beche custodie Garderobe nostre, de dilecto nobis in Christo fratre Ricardo de Maudryn, monacho abbatis de Redyngg, de jocalibus ipsius abbatis unum calicem cum patena auri puri, ponderis triginta septem solidorum et undecim denariorum, et precii viginti duarum librarum et quindecim solidorum; unum alium calicem cum patena auri puri, ponderis quatuor librarum decem solidorum et octo denariorum, et precii quinquaginta quatuor librarum novem solidorum; et unum scria auri puri, ad modum parvi foretri, tum de saphiris, perlis orientalibus, hutiis, rubiis, balaisiis, et aliis divtrariis, pro reliquiis imponenda. viginti librarum et novem solidorum, et octo denariorum, et precii,

tionem, ducentarum librarum, que idem Abbas pro expeditione negociorum mutavit. Que quidem calices, patenas, et scrineum, prefato Abbati restituere, vel precium inde eidem solvere, promittimus bona fide. Teste me ipso apud villam sancti Edmundi sexto die Junii anno regni nostri duodecimo.

In Mr. Halliwell's Royal Letters this document is rendered as follows:

Edward, by the grace of God King of England, lord of Ireland, and (1) duke of Aquitania (2), to all to whom the present letters shall come, greeting, Know that we have received by the hands of our beloved clerk Edmund de la Beche, keeper of the (3) wardrobe, from our dearly (4) beloved brother in Christ Richard de Maudryn, abbot of the monastery (5) of Reading, from the jewelry (6) of the said abbot, one chalice with a paten of pure gold (7), four pounds (8) in weight, and worth 54*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*; and one casket of pure gold for carrying (9) reliques, in the form of a little shrine, garnished with sapphires, oriental pearls, sardonyxes (10), rubies, balaisies, and various other stones, twenty pounds (11) in weight, and two hundred pounds in value (12), which the said abbot has lent us for the furtherance of our affairs, and which we promise faithfully to return, or to pay the value thereof to the said abbot. Witness my hand (13) at St. Edmund's (14), the 6th (15) day of June, in the twelfth year of our reign.

In which are the following mistakes:

1. Omit the *and*.
2. For Aquitania, read Aquitaine.
3. For *the*, read *our*.
4. Omit the *warden*.

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* We had printed our
this subject (see p. 142) ²
of our correspondent's

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January, 1644, instead of 22nd January, 1644-5, and misplaced a whole year. A letter referred to in this let-

should have been printed, "We want not our own follies, which is needless, and I am sure tedious to tell thee."

I am, &c. PHILALETHES.

MR. URRAN,

BY the assistance of my valued countryman and coadjutor in the Yorkshire field of genealogy, Mr Paver, I am now enabled to throw fresh light upon the descent of the Thwaytes family from Saville, &c. and on the interest of the Nevilles and Claphams, through them, in the Royal Arms. (*See Pedigree, at back.*)

That the male issue of Anne Thwaytes (previously Saville) is extinct, I think there can be no moral doubt; and from the reciprocal adoption of the names Gresham and Katharine, by the issue of Sir Henry and William Thwaytes, I conceive their community in the Saville maternity is equally certain, though it must not be concealed that Sir Henry Thwaytes was twice married. That Frances Gresham and Katharine Clap-

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YOUR

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having in this month's number of the Magazine (p. 42,) offered observations on the proportions of the second pyramid, I hope you will allow me to correct a mistake under which he labours in asserting that these propor-

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measurements are a mathematical impossibility; whereas their very near approach to mathematical proportion is, amongst other facts, strong evidence in favour of the accuracy of Belzoni's measurement. For if the base be six hundred and eighty-four, and the perpendicular height four hundred and fifty-six feet, the side of a right-lined pyramid *must* be five hundred and seventy feet, or only two feet more than the number given by Belzoni. And the measure of the base, 684, divided by 114, is six; the measure of the side, 570, divided by the same number, is five; the measure of the perpendicular height, 456, divided by the same, is four; and the measure of the half-base, divided by 114, is three. Whereby the consecutive proportions of the height, side, and base, are four, five, six, and those of the right-angled triangle formed by the half-base, the perpendicular, and the side, are three, four, five, as the following figure may render yet more apparent.

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great god Four, that's very sublime and wonderful! I shall buy him.

MERCURY. I wish you joy of your bargain. Take him, and good luck to you, ἀγαθὴ τύχη.

Thus, putting the joke of Lucian's account aside, it must be apparent that the numbers four and ten were eminently mystical in the school whence Pythagoras derived his notions about them, that is, in Egypt. And, with reference to the Egyptian pyramid under consideration, it may now be seen that the integer four expressing its height, its height and base are ten, and the two sides of a section of it together ten, while the height and half-base are seven; seven, as everybody knows, having been everywhere looked upon as a mystical number.

The essay which I began on Lichfield Cathedral having eventually swelled into what probably may never reach publication, "A General History of Religious Symbols and Mystical Numbers, exemplified by an Account of the Site, Position, and Proportions of Lichfield Cathedral and its Close in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries," I need scarcely add, that, so far from robbing your correspondent of his laurels, I shall have more than ordinary pleasure in reading his account of the "mystery" either of an Egyptian pyramid or of an English cathedral.

Yours, &c. LICHFELDENSIS.

P.S.—In Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, it is stated of Pythagoras that it is to him the world is indebted for the demonstration of the forty-seventh proposition of the first book of Euclid's elements about the square of the hypotenuse. But, inasmuch as even the best accounts of Pythagoras are confessedly written with more erudition than veracity, it is only reasonable to suppose that he acquired the knowledge of this demonstration in Egypt, and therefore had no just cause for being so "elated after making the discovery" as to forget his usual aversion to the sacrifice of animal life in consequence of it.

MR. URBAN,

July 10.

YOUR correspondent WILTONENSIS (p. 24) is anxious to know some particulars respecting the origin of the

House of Herbert. A like wish I have long entertained, and trust some one will be found to undertake the task of looking into the stores of information deposited in our national archives, as well as the information to be gained from the muniments in Berkeley Castle, Badminton, Wilton House, and other places where the family of Herbert have resided. I look forward with the hope of a different pedigree to any we have seen before of the Herberts, when Mr. Drummond takes it in hand for his magnificent work now in progress of publication. Your correspondent WILTONENSIS describes the common ancestor of the various lines of Herbert to be Thomas, ap Gwilim, ap Jenkin, of Llansaintfraid,* living in the reign of Richard the Second, who acquired the castle of Ragland, in Monmouthshire, by his marriage with Maud, daughter of Sir John Morley, Lord of Ragland. Now this possession of Ragland I do not think is by any means a correct account of the way it came into the Herbert family. I should like to know who Sir John Morley was, of what family he came, and how he became possessed of Ragland. I believe the case to be, that Maud was heiress of Llansaintfraid, and not of Ragland, because we find Sir John Bluet, Knt. Lord of Ragland, and his daughter and heir, Elizabeth, or Isabel, was called Lady of Ragland, and married, first, Sir James Berkeley, younger brother of Thomas Berkeley, Lord Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle, and secondly, she married Sir William ap Thomas, alias Herbert, a younger son of Thomas ap Gwilim, of Llansaintfraid, and the Lady of Ragland conveyed the estate to her second husband; and their son, William Herbert, created Earl of Pembroke, possessed Ragland, and was grandfather to the lady who married Sir Charles Somerset, and thus the estate passed into the Beaufort family, the present possessors. The possession of Ragland by the Berkeley family

* Llansaintfraid is situated near to Llanarth Court, in Monmouthshire, the seat of John Jones, esq. the head of the house of Herbert.

could be proved, I have no doubt, by
papers at Berkeley Castle.

Thomas ap Gwiliam, of Llan-saintfraid,
was buried in the church of Llan-
saintfraid, on the 8th of July, 1438,
which looks like it being his place of
residence, and not Ragland. Thomas
of Gwiliam is said to have descended
from a Peter Herbert, who, the British
heralds assert, married Alice, daughter
and sole heir of Blethin Broadspere,

AFTER READING ETC

Theirs was the living faith,
Who, when the rack no yield
To the fierce flame, or foul
Still their Lord's name, mee
Oh, noble army of earth's ho
From whose free blood the
Well may we read your sto
Who, what ye earned, inher
Well shrink ashamed, on w
Or mid-day heat strikes lik
If summoned some small d
Gold, easy gift, without a n
Now wins a martyr's prai
In days when death is loss.

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Although grown old in won
Of the young moon, lit from
Strikes as a fresh creation o
Another splendour added to

Rounded to fulness now, and now less bright,
 Shrinking as ocean shrinks from stranded crew
 Whose sails flap idly since the tide withdrew,
 The planet seems to ebb and flow with light.
 To our own fortunes linked by some dark chain,
 We, fellow voyagers, to bring her near,
 And her dim features read, our vision strain;
 Eager to know if on her spotted sphere,
 With hill-top rough, and smooth with golden plain,
 Dwell beings, like ourselves, of hope and fear.

III.

Well may I mourn, nor blush to own my woe,
 Now death hath silenced that half-human note,
 Marring, sweet bird! thy green and golden coat,
 And neck, where rainbow hues would come and go.
 Dear Poll! I never shall forget thee: no;
 Charms beyond graceful shape and tuneful throat
 Made me—a stoic deem'd—so strangely doat,
 And still bid tears, as I behold thee, flow;
 For thou wert fond, intelligent, and true,
 And shamedst many of the lordly race,
 Who reason boast, but friendship never knew.
 Methinks thy being to some happy place
 Will yet ascend, where love shall have its due;
 For God is love, and wants not power or space.

IV.

TO THE MEMORY OF GEORGE AND ANNE BODLEY, OF WITHLEIGH, IN
 THE PARISH OF TIVERTON.

A farm lies mapp'd upon the green hill-side,
 Once by a yeoman own'd of no mean name,
 But from a worthy knight deriv'd,—the same
 Who the Bodleian's learned store supplied.
 Hither, when Blundell's school-gates open'd wide,
 And I was free to go, none ever came
 More welcome to the good man and his dame,
 In summer or at merry Christmas-tide.
 Dear scenes of cheerful toil! at morn's first glow
 I follow'd the blithe mower to the vale,
 And watch'd as sank the grass in lengthening row:
 Tuneful the maiden fill'd her foaming pail;
 And, when the silent fields were white with snow,
 Echo would mock the quick beat of the flail.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Memoirs of the Jacobites of 1715 and 1746. By Mrs. Thomson. Vol. III. 8vo.

MRS. THOMSON has in this vo-

disasters of Culloden; the romantic adventures of the Pretender in the Highlands necessarily form the subject of the life of Flora Macdonald, the legal cruelties which followed upon the suppression of the Rebellion are detailed in the biographies of Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Charles Ratcliffe. These are all good useful points in English history, and Mrs. Thomson has spared no pains in their elucidation.

Lord George Murray's chief qualifications for his leadership of the Pretender's army were found in his acknowledged bravery, his acquaintance with the Highland character, and command over the inferior classes of that peculiar people; his practical cleverness and fertility of genius, combined with forethought, regularity, and carefulness; his power of enduring all kinds of hardship, and of teaching and enforcing the soldier-like duties of discipline and sobriety, not merely by

precept but by example. All these excellent qualities were more than counterbalanced by many infirmities. He was obstinate to excess, could not brook an equal in authority, was indiscreet in the use both of tongue and pen, and, worst of all, could not maintain a drooping cause, but lost all hope when affairs went badly. Such a man could not be a hero, and ought not to have been permitted to assume the command of a desperate expedition like that of Charles Edward. It was from the first a forlorn hope, and should have been placed under the orders of a commander who never dreamt that any thing was unattainable; one who by his own daring recklessness could have infused into those around him an anticipation of good success even when the tide of fortune was at its lowest ebb. Of the character of Lord George Murray's amiable competitor for the command, the Duke of Perth, we possess but little information. That he was generous, accomplished, courageous, and well-tutored in the theory of war, is admitted, but it may be doubted whether he had either sufficient physical strength or acquaintance enough with practical warfare to have made a successful general. One thing is in his favour. If he had had the command, the Highlanders would not have retreated from Derby (in 282).

A mystery is thought to hang over the death of this amiable nobleman. He was wounded at Culloden, and for some time after the battle subsisted precariously amongst the mountains. After the lapse of a month or two, Charles Edward, standing on the summit of Inchnadamh, near Harrisfort, near Lewis, told his two ingates sailing northwards. He thought they were French, and wished that they should be reconnoitred. His companions declared them to be English, and the boatmen refused to go out. The Pretender was right. In one of those ships, according to the report of two persons who were also in view of

* See Gent. Mag. Vol. XXV. N. S. p. 392.

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them, was the Duke of Perth. The ships reached Nantes safely; and shortly afterwards a rumour was spread abroad that the Duke of Perth had died on board of one of them at sea, and that his corpse had been committed to the deep. In the year following, the duke's brother died at Antwerp, soon after which event a monument was erected to the memory of them both, and the fact of the Duke's death at sea is clearly stated in the inscription. In opposition to this account there have been several claimants of the honours and estates of the Drummonds, who have alleged that the rumour of the duke's death was purposely set afloat in order to conceal his real retreat; that, after wandering about for a considerable period in the neighbourhood of his "bonny castle and his bonny lands," he crossed the border and found refuge under the protection of Nicholas Lambton, esq. at South Biddick, in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring; that he took up his abode there with a John Armstrong, a collier, whose daughter he married in the year 1749, and, after being engaged in various occupations of humble life, died in 1782, leaving a numerous family. His eldest son passed through life as a pitman, disregarding his noble descent; but his eldest son (the duke's grandson) preferred his claim to the earldom of Perth, and, in proof of the story we have told, stated many corroborative circumstances of a very curious kind. Whether they were fictitious or not, we have no means of knowing. The proof seems to have satisfied an *ex parte* jury in Edinburgh, by whom the claimant was served heir to his deceased great-granduncle, Lord Edward Drummond, the duke's youngest brother.* Mrs. Thomson does not state this circumstance, nor does she tell us what became of the claim. She relies upon the tombstone account of the duke's death; but justly points out how remarkable it is that, if that event did take place at sea, the fact should not have been noticed by either of the duke's two presumed co-voyagers, to whom we have before alluded. They both left en papers upon the subject of the e, in which no mention is made duke's death. On the contrary,

one of them states that "all the gentlemen who crossed to Nantes" proceeded afterwards to Paris. Such a statement, coupled with the fact that the same writer makes mention that the duke was aboard, makes silence as to his death very singular and suspicious.

The adventures of Flora Macdonald have been often told, but never, we believe, with so much minuteness, nor with such full information, as in the present volume. The narrative is susceptible of considerable improvement, by compression, which we hope Mrs. Thomson will have opportunities of effecting in future editions. Poorly as we think of the cause of the Pretender, and still more so of the wisdom of those who supported him in the field, we trust there never will come a time when the admirable example of generous and heroic self-devotion presented by this simple unaffected woman will fail to stir the hearts of all who become acquainted with it. Mrs. Thomson should have told us where the mortal relics of such a woman rest, and what inscription indicates her tomb. Society is so deeply interested in the preservation and exaltation of the memory of all persons who have overcome the selfishness of our nature, that, in reference to such persons, these particulars should never be omitted. The memoir of Flora Macdonald, although necessary to the completeness of the history, is so much out of keeping (to use the artist's phrase) with those of others of the Pretender's coadjutors, that Mrs. Thomson should take it out from the unworthy association and publish it separately, as an addition to the many examples and proofs of the bright and generous actions which woman can achieve.

The most important parts of the remaining lives are derived from the State Trials, with the addition of the gossip of the time extracted from Horace Walpole, and some letters communicated from private sources.

There are a good many mistakes scattered here and there throughout the volume, which will disappear, we hope, upon revision. One we beg to recommend to the attention of the Shakspeare Society. It is said, at p. 411, that it may be remarked of Lord

* See Gent. Mag. CI. p. 74.

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cibly remind us of a passage from Dr Johnson, quoted by Mrs. Thomson at p. 380, that being in rebellion, from a notion of another's right, is not connected with depravity.

Antonio Perez and Philip II By M. Mignet. Translated by C. Cocks. B.L. Post 8vo. pp. xii 330.

THE events on which this work is founded are too well known to every reader of Spanish history to require any fresh narration; they have, it is true, been overcharged by fanciful inferences or additions, and, by a natural consequence, some material parts have been contested, but there is now no reason to doubt their truth in the main, and the latest writers on the history of Spain, Dr. Dunham and Mr. Busk, have acknowledged their importance by relating them. They are interesting; first, as bringing to light a portion of "Secret History," for which some readers have an insatiable

Perez, secretario de estado del rey Felipe II. which, though attractively written, and composed from some unquestionable documents, contains some details of pure invention, and the historical sources are not properly indicated; however, some information has been gained from it.—5. An Italian MS. narrative, entitled, *Relazione delle Cose di Spagna*, by Antonio Tiepolo, written in 1577, one year before the murder of Escovedo, and preserved in the Royal Library. It is valuable for the portraits it draws of prominent personages at the time.

The book has been already translated into Spanish and German; and the reader will observe with pleasure (p. ix.) a letter from the author, expressing himself glad that so able an English translator has undertaken it, which will give him the greater confidence in the translation.

The following character of Antonio Perez, from the narrative of Tiepolo, will serve as an appropriate introduction. It shews that he set out with great advantages as a statesman, but with the drawback of vices which ultimately spoiled them and ruined himself.

"Antonio Perez, secretary of state, is a pupil of Ruy Gomez. He is very discreet and amiable, and possesses much authority and learning. By his agreeable manners, he goes on tempering and disguising much of the disgust which people would feel at the king's slowness and sordid parsimony He is so clever and capable, that he must become the king's principal minister. He is thin, of delicate health, rather extravagant, and fond of his advantages and pleasures. He is tenacious of being thought much of, and people offering him presents." p. 10.

As a contrast to this character of a rising minister, or at least of one who appeared to be in the ascendant, let us take the description of a declining one, the more important, as some sturdy apologists have endeavoured to overthrow the general testimony of history, for the sake of the cause with which he was implicated.

"The Duke of Alva is accounted a dissembler, artful, and very experienced, but jealous and spiteful. The king shews him much good will, but employs him little. He has no authority,—no standing. Accordingly, there are few people who take any notice of him. In order to

conceal his small share of favour and his ill-luck, he never leaves the king." p. 9.

In reading the last paragraph we are at once reminded of an expressive line in Johnson's *Vanity of Human Wishes*—"And power too great to keep or to resign." And who does not see a just retribution, in the person, who abused his power so ferociously, being reduced to manœuvre in order to preserve its fragments? The third person who appears on this eventful stage is Escovedo, secretary to the celebrated Don Juan of Austria. Philip, whose calamity it was to be jealous both of a brother and a son, made use of the compliant treachery of Perez as a spy upon the former.

"At the same time, to become acquainted with all his brother's designs, and watch the intrigues of Escovedo, he authorized Perez, who was the confident of the one, and the friend of the other, to correspond with them to enter into their views, to appear to gain his favour for them, to speak even very freely of him in order to throw them off their guard, and afterwards to betray their secrets to him. Perez sought, or at the very least, accepted this odious part. He acted it, as he himself relates, with a shameless devotion to the king, and a studied perfidy towards Don Juan and Escovedo. He wrote letters to them, which were even submitted to the inspection of Philip, and in which he did not always speak respectfully of that prince; he afterwards communicated to Philip the bold despatches of Escovedo, and the effusions of Don Juan's restless ambition." pp. 16, 17.

It is surprising how a person of Philip's sagacity did not suspect, that Perez, who submitted to act as his tool, would use him in return as his own, which he did in making him an accomplice in the murder of Escovedo. Perhaps, however, Philip did suspect it, or at least discovered it by the event, as he abandoned him immediately. What a worthless pair they were, appears from their letters, in which they have the mutual effrontery to act villanously on principle. Perez says:

"But let your majesty use good precaution in reading these papers; for, if my artifice is discovered, I shall no longer be good for anything, and shall have to discontinue the game. Moreover, I know very well that, for my duty and conscience,

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dishonest and crafty minds. And did Perez throw out the hint about his theology, to obtain a recognition of it from Philip, so as not to be entangled alone if he should be caught in his own net? At all events, it is some satisfaction to know that both of them reaped as they had sowed, in a fear of each other, which lasted till Philip's death.

The connection of the names of Perez and Philip with that of the Princess of Eboli, is too well known to the readers of Spanish history to need anything more than an allusion. Ranke, taking occasion to criticise at Gregorio Leti, rejects the popular story in his account of the Spanish empire, originally appended to his *History of the Popes*.* He says, "Let the reader take into consideration that the princess was already in years, and

* It is published uniformly with Mr. Kelly's translation, and the passage referred to occurs at p. 49, note *.

at it, so that some of her near relations *wanted to kill Perez*. Ranke, it will be remembered, has argued from the absence of *Spanish jealousy*; he will, therefore, allow it its due weight when positively in evidence.

"This opinion was entertained by every body; it prevailed in Spain, where more than eight witnesses, of different grades in society, deposed in court, without acting in concert or in secret, that Escovedo had been killed for having wanted to defend the honour of Prince Ruy Gomez, whose servant he had been." p. 39.

But we have the authority of Perez himself, unless he be set aside as a liar; for D'Aubigné, in his *Histoire Universelle*, Amsterdam, 1626 (t. iii. p. 430), says, "About this time [1593], Madame introduced to the king her brother, a first secretary of Spain, named Antonio Perez. . . . As we learned from him, the king of Spain and Antonio Perez having become rivals in the affections of a lady," &c. (Note at p. 42.)

How Perez procured the assassination of Escovedo by Philip's authority, thus rendering his rival an accomplice in his crime, and how Philip cast off Perez on finding it necessary to disavow or defend him, are well-known matters of history. The fact, however, has acquired another kind of importance, from being adduced as an instance in the science of political ethics. Lieber, the American writer on that subject, when arguing that "the state or authority cannot require an immoral act or permit a crime," says, "Philip II. could not rightfully authorise any person to murder the Prince of Orange, still less offer a reward and protection against all future molestation; nor could Charles II. authorise the assassination of Cromwell. No king can order any person to murder another, as Philip ordered Perez to murder Escovedo, without process, on account of weighty reasons respecting himself (the king) and the crown, and well-proved facts." (*Manual of Political Ethics*, ed. London, 1839, chap. v. pp. 197, 198.) We have cited this passage at length, because at page 78 M. Mignet has actually quoted Philip's letter to the Prince of Parma, setting a price on the head of the Prince of Orange, avowedly "in order to endeavour to get rid of such a

wretched pernicious man, already condemned, and whom his doings are daily condemning still more."

The escape of Perez into Aragón is the next subject of interest:

"The flight of Perez had caused general satisfaction. Even Philip's court-fool, named Uncle Martin, who, like his fellows, had the privilege of speaking freely to his master on every subject, and of shewing himself a wise man in seeming to play the fool, said to him, in open court, upon the subject of this escape: 'Sire, who is this Antonio Perez, whose escape and deliverance have filled every one with delight? He cannot then have been guilty: rejoice, therefore, like other people.' But far from taking his fool's good advice, Philip extended the severity of his persecutions to the innocent family of Perez." p. 136.

When Perez was in prison at Saragossa, in order, as he said, to shew the king *what pledges* he possessed for his acquittal,

"He sent to Philip the prior of Gotor, to whom he had shewn, in ecclesiastical confidence, all the papers he had in his possession; he had let him see those notes in the king's handwriting, which authorised him to correspond with Don Juan and Escovedo upon the most secret affairs of state, to alter their despatches in deciphering them." p. 149.

That part of the history which is connected with the Inquisition has been illustrated by Llorente, to whom this work is much indebted. But we must hastily follow Perez to England, where, after the publication of his *Reluciones*, in 1594,

"The vindictive monarch endeavoured again to rid himself of Perez, who was denouncing his perfidy and cruelty to all Europe. Two Irishmen received and accepted from Count de Fuentes, the governor of the Netherlands, the mission to kill him. Being seized in London with letters which implicated them, they were, upon their own confession, condemned to death; and their heads were fixed upon one of the city gates near Saint Paul's." p. 263.

It shews the ability and address of Perez that, wherever he went, notwithstanding the reasons there were to discredit him, he made his way to the highest favour. Though Elizabeth refused him an audience on his first arrival (*Lingard*, viii. 386), he obtained one at his departure for France,

"In the desperate strife into which he
 was hurried by his excesses and misdeeds
 he displayed such various intellectual re-
 sources, showed such an energy of cha-
 racter, so eloquent, and
 became the object of
 devotion, and obtained
 Unfortunatly, the
 had ruined him in
 credit in England and
 at the same, he com-
 mitted suicide, and died in
 " p. 329.

Such was Antonio Perez. With
 eminent talents, with personal attrac-
 tions, with that advancement given to
 him which others pass their lives in
 seeking, he has left behind him the
 name of a forger, an adulterer, and a
 murderer; nor is it any palliation to
 say, that these charges rest in an equal
 degree upon Philip. At first sight
 there appears a defect in retribution
 when we see these assassins of Escor-
 vedo surviving him for years, and then
 dying in their beds; but, on a deeper
 inspection, their cases appear perfectly

ment of his task, that manifests him one to whom the whole subject is familiar." Without wishing to detract from this praise, we must yet observe, that there is sometimes a want of proportion; and the reader, if he is delighted at having some subjects profoundly treated, will regret to find others more slightly touched, for whatever M. Guizot treats slightly, is so much loss to the reader. That the civilization of *France* should occupy a larger space than that of *Europe*, may have been owing to arrangements which place the subject out of the province of criticism. That French civilization, however, should have been made the standard, is a trait of national partiality, against which it were in vain to protest. Nor are we aware that we should like a writer the less, for not endeavouring to elevate his country or his countrymen. In some minor points, as for instance when speaking occasionally of our William III. the feeling appears to have operated to a degree that requires this excuse.

But, quitting such topics, where we feel ourselves treading on sharp flints, let us turn to one that is more remote, and on which M. Guizot's views are particularly luminous,—the Crusades.

"Since the end of the seventh century, Christianity had been struggling against Mahomedanism: it had conquered it in Europe after being dangerously menaced; it had succeeded in confining it to Spain. Thence also it still strove constantly to expel it. The Crusades have been represented as a kind of accident, unforeseen, unheard of, born solely of the recitals of pilgrims on their return from Jerusalem, and of the preachings of Peter the Hermit. It was nothing of the kind. The Crusades were the continuation, the zenith, of the grand struggle which had been going on for four centuries between Christianity and Mahomedanism. The theatre of this struggle had been hitherto in Europe, it was now transported into Asia . . . Mahomedanism was established in Spain, and had there conquered and founded a kingdom and principalities. The Christians did the same in Asia."—*Europe*, Lect. viii. pp. 151-2.

portion which relates to ci-
in France is larger, it is of
diffuse, and citations are
so easily. We give, how-

ever, a passage on the barbarian invasion of Gaul by the Franks.

"The invasion of the barbarians, therefore, did not in any way kill what possessed life: at bottom, intellectual activity and liberty were in decay; every thing leads us to believe that they would have stopped of themselves; the barbarians stopped them more rudely and sooner. That, I believe, is all that can be imputed to them."—*France*, Lect. vi. p. 408.

We lay down this work with the decided opinion, that it is a store of materials to exercise the reader's mind, and to induce habits of observation and combination in the study of history. An interesting memoir of M. Guizot is prefixed, but we should have preferred a simpler style of biography.

Travels in Luristán and Arabistán. By the Baron de Bode. 2 vols.

THIS is a plain and pleasing narrative of an excursion made by the enterprising author when in Persia to the mountainous regions called Luristán, or the Land of the Lurs, extending from the Turkish boundary on the west, to the limits of Ispahan and Fars on the east. The inhabitants the author supposes to have sprung from an original stock—the old *Zend*. The low country, lying to the south of the chain, together with the town of Shúster, &c. is denominated Khuristán or Arabistán.

"Shúster," says the author, "is greatly fallen from its former importance. *Ahváz*, the winter capital of the Arsacidæ or Parthian kings, is a heap of ruins. The plough is levelling the only remaining mounds which point to Jonde-Shapúr; while Susá, the rival of Babylon and Ecbatana, the vernal residence of the King of Kings, hides its ancient ruins under thick grass and waving reeds. But, even prior to the dawn of profane history, before the sun of Ninevah and Babylon had risen in the East, *Elam*, as Scripture tells us, was already a nation; whilst in later days, under the name of *Elymais*, the same country attracted towards its rich temples the cupidity of the Greek and Parthian conquerors. With a view of rescuing from oblivion this once classical ground, the author has endeavoured to draw aside a corner of the veil which still covers this mysterious region."

Now all we can do is to enumerate the

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shed a doubtful light." Of the gardens of Shiraz, so famous in poetry, it is said (p. 176)—

"The season of the year was not favourable for their inspection, although the weather was particularly fine; but with a little imagination I could take for granted all that the natives had written in praise of these lovely abodes of the nightingale. I readily indeed allow that in spring these gardens must be beautiful. The pure brilliancy of the Persian sky, the brightness and transparency of its verdure, the delicious odours that are wafted through the air from the groves of fruit trees, rich in their vernal blossoms, and the rippling sounds of the crystal cascades, must enrapture the senses and steal away the hearts of all such as are susceptible of the charms of nature, and the beauty of these little oases is enhanced by the aridity of the rocks and plains that surround them."

We must not however always associate summer beauty with the Shiraz scenery.

"On 18th Jan. 1841, I left Shiraz before sunrise. The morning was excessive-
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worth reading (p. 154), and an entertaining account of the Sabi, or Christians of St. John, (171, &c.) and the cause of their aversion to the colour of *blue*. At p. 188 we find a plate and description of the tomb of the Prophet Daniel at Susá.

This tour consisted of about 1200 English miles, performed in 67 days, and no can deny that the route was well chosen and full of interest. At the end of the second volume are two dissertations by the author on the March of Timor from Shúster to Kaled-Sepid, and on the probable course pursued by Alexander from Susá to Persepolis. The latter should be read with the attention demanded by its careful examination of the ancient historians, and comparison with the present sites and towns, and the natural features of the country.

The Palace of Fantasy; or the Bard's Imagery. By S. S. Hardy.

THE author says, "that the periodical press has favourably noticed his former productions, which has emboldened him to venture a second time, under the hope of deserving a like approbation." Now, we will give him good and honest advice, which is—not to estimate the worth of his own poetry by the opinions of the periodical press, which are of little value, often interested, often capricious, often ignorant. Let him take a better and safer criterion, by which he himself may judge them—the works of our great poets of established fame. Nor let him think that we are swayed by any unworthy motives or unkind feelings, if we tell him, as we do, that he has much to learn, and a severe servitude to undergo before he can satisfy the demands which the Muses will make on those who enter into their service. Eminence in art must be the result of a life of labour. Who can start up at once, by the force of native genius, a finished sculptor or painter? Why, then, is the meed of poetry to be more cheaply earned? Poetical genius may be given by nature, or rather the seeds of poetical genius: all else must be achieved by unremitted toil and anxious thought, and days and nights of study and meditation. Mr. Hardy fails in the *artistical* branch, or, in other words, in

the art of composition, both as regards clearness of construction and correctness of metre. The best thing we think he could do, would be to ask a friend, in whose taste and judgment he relies, to go carefully through the whole poem, marking each expression he objects to, and giving the reasons. Ex. gr. p. 4—

"And yet his bearing shewed no post, in sooth,
stood higher."

The construction requires "*that* no post stood higher,"—why is "*in sooth*" introduced?—"stood higher," does this mean stood higher in his *own esteem*? if so, it should be so expressed; but the whole line is flat and bad. A line or two before—

"And Mercury like to as glanced he round."

We suppose, "like to Mercury;" but why not say so at once?

P. 6.

"That you no outbreak wilful have recourse."
What does this mean—"that you have recourse to no wilful outbreak?" As it is, it is without grammar and meaning.

Again, p. 8.

"And yet withal a page-like look and air
Shewed gracefully, 'neath plumed cap did wear."

One cannot say, "he *wore* a page-like look and air."

P. 10.

"That shrunk, frail, pigmy man, lost in its
greatness dumb."

What is *lost dumb*?

P. 11.

"With fair *Sicilian* maids, made an *Arcadian*
scene."

How can maids in Sicily, make a scene in Arcadia? What would be thought of

"With fair *Italian* maids, who made an
English scene."

P. 13.

"That *legion* far yclept Mount Helicon."

We suppose *region* is meant.

P. 16. "*Thalian* sock." The second syllable in *Thalia* is long.

P. 19.

"Like that of *Herculaneæ* hidden found."

We presume *Herculaneum* was meant.

"——Till *Fiction's* *ideal* dream starts into
life anew."

used with their beauty or utility, are mentioned, as are also the new varieties of well-known species, as of the rhododendron, rose, fuchsia, &c. As far as our know-

his words

This line must altogether be con-

; practical guide and instructor; but
; we wish to inculcate on the writer of
; this, as on those of other works, that
; when they mention that such and such
; plants will bear the climate of our
; open borders or lawns, they should be
; somewhat more particular in specifying
; to what part of England they
; allude. A writer would be said to be
; much wanting in precision, if he were
; to say of a plant that it would bear
; the climate of *Europe*; and really the
; language which speaks of the *climate*
; of *England*, is scarcely less vague and
; undetermined. But this matter is of
; much importance: most scarce and
; curious and exotic plants are brought
; up in the neighbourhood of London,
; and procured from it. Now, for
; common purposes it would perhaps
; be sufficient to divide England into
; three zones or latitudes,—the north,
; midland, and south-western; and it
; would be easy to add some mark or
; figure to the plants by which their
; relative suitableness for the climate
; might be at once ascertained, subject
; of course to local exceptions, but
; which local exceptions, after some
; inquiry, could all be known. As a
; general rule, we would not grow the
; magnolia grandiflora in Derbyshire,
; Staffordshire, &c.; but, going a little to
; the west, these plants are to be seen very
; fine in Worcestershire. Again, the
; same plant as a *standard* cannot be
; said to succeed, except in the counties
; south of London, or rather south-west;
; and we may remark that there are
; two in Lord Palmerston's gardens at
; Broadlands, which will serve to shew
; that even that soft and southern climate
; is not so favourable to them as the
; south of Devonshire. Elevation also,
; as well as latitude, should be attended
; to, as may be seen in the gardens of
; High-Clere. However, we do not wish
; to intrude more observations of this
; nature in this place, and shall only
; further remark, that if an observing
; and scientific gardener took a tour
; through England and Scotland, noting

writers, we advise him to study the poems of Mr. Samuel Rogers, which are unexcelled for clearness of construction, propriety of expression, and delicacy of language and thought, and by continually keeping his eye only on the best models, he will gradually imbibe the spirit in which they are formed, and will learn to reject and dislike the incorrectness of inferior writers.

The Annals of Horticulture; a Year Book of Information.

THE object of this work is to give practical information founded on scientific principles: to enable a person to select plants proper for his garden, whether useful or ornamental, whether for taste or odour, and to cultivate them to the best advantage. As the most convenient way of communicating this knowledge, the arrangement is made in divisions according to the month of the year. Most of the plants and flowers that have been lately introduced, and to be commended for

down both the plants and the degree of health and growth they attain, and power of flowering in the various counties and localities of the country, he might, in publishing the result of his observations, produce a work of great value in little size. Among the valuable articles in this volume we may be permitted to point out—

P. 67. The Review of Camperton's *Vegetable Physiology*; with the Account of the Vitality of Seeds.

P. 109, &c. On the Spikenard of Scripture.

P. 140. On the Edible Fungi of Australia.

P. 158. On the Cultivation of the Peach.

P. 186. On Waste-land Planting.

P. 210. On the Effect of Rapid, Slow, and Medium Growth on Plants and Fruits.

P. 217. Review of Jones's *Natural History of Animals*.

P. 250, &c. On the Cultivation of Roses.

P. 372. On Change of Herbage on Pitting Moss (a very curious subject).

P. 407. On the Cowslip and Primrose, as species or varieties.

P. 556. On Dr. Lindley's *water experiments* on Plants.

These, among others, are all subjects recommended by their curiosity and importance, and are ably treated; but the very copious index attached to the volume will be of more service than anything we can effect by our casual observations, and therefore we take our leave of a volume that has much gratified us by the variety and excellence of its materials, and that we can safely recommend to all our readers who are fortunate enough either to have gardens in the country or glass-cases in London; for the sentence of the observing old poet is still true,

Naturam expellas furcâ tamen usque recurrit.

Archæologia, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity, published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, Vol. XXXI. part II. 4to.

THE concluding portion of the thirty-first volume of the *Archæologia* having been laid on the table of the Society according to custom, on their anniversary meeting on St. George's I, we are enabled to resume our

notices of the transactions therein recorded.

13. *Account of a Bilingual Inscription, taken from a vase at St. Mark, at Venice. By T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.*

This inscription is written in two characters, the arrow-headed, or Persepolitan, and the Egyptian hieroglyphic. It is taken from a rubbing by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, of a vase deposited in the treasury of St. Mark, at Venice. The inscription gives the name of Artaxerxes, phonetically read Ard-kho-scha. It is of considerable importance, for it not only furnishes a key to the arrow-headed character, but it demonstrates the connexion between Egypt and its Persian conquerors.

14. *On some Roman Vestigia found at Kirkby Thore, in Westmoreland: in a letter from Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. &c.*

This is a very scientific and instructive essay, embracing some curious notices of the mixed metals employed by the Romans in the manufacture of their tools, weapons, and personal ornaments.

“Kirkby Thore is eligibly situated near the junction of the river Eden (Ituna of Ptolemy) and the Troutbeck; it is held to have derived its name from a temple dedicated to Thor. Camden supposes it to be the ancient Gallagum; but Horsley shows good cause for believing it to have been Brovonacæ. The Roman station occupied an elevation called the *Burwens*, a spot near the Eden, and on the north bank of the Troutbeck, a post which, on examination, affords evidence of the sagacity of the Roman choice, since it fully commanded a trajectus, or ferry, at this important point. An inclosed spot about 500 feet square seems to have been the prætorium or citadel.”

Adjacent to this was a *vicus*, or small village, for the camp followers: here many relics of altars, pavements, inscriptions, mill stones, Samian vessels, &c. have been found. On removing the foundations of the old bridge at Kirkby Thore, in order to construct a new one, some very remarkable articles were found firmly imbedded in the mass of concrete composing the ancient structure: coins,

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ancient mirrors found in the Deveril Street burial ground, near the New Kent Road, one of which is represented in the *Archæologia*,* and was presented to the British Museum, when fractured, had the white and brilliant hue of antimony. Ancient bronze, it is said, never consisted of pure red copper, but always admitted an alloy of upwards of 12 per cent. of tin into its composition. The celts of the Britons were of bronze, and it is supposed they were well acquainted with the art of working and manufacturing metals before the Roman invasion. Captain Smyth observes, that the “*aurea falx*” with which Pliny says the Druids cut the mistletoe, should be read the “*area falx*,”—a very ingenious suggestion.

The paper of Captain Smyth is replete with hints worthy of the highest attention; every practical antiquary will bear testimony to the more plentiful existence in the early ages

* Vol. xxvii. p. 412.

The extreme length of this rude incision on the sward is 325 feet. The editors of a topographical work published in the middle of the last century, now of some rarity, describe this memorial as on a high hill just beneath Uffington Castle, formed on the steepest part facing the north-west: its dimensions extended over an acre of ground; "its head, neck, body, and tail consist of one white line, as does also each of its four legs; this was performed by cutting a trench in the chalk of the depth of two or three feet, and about ten feet in breadth. The chalk of the trench being of a brighter colour than the turf which surrounds it, the rays of the mid-day sun darting thereon, render the whole figure visible at more than twelve miles' distance."^{*}

Doubtless our readers will recall to recollection our notice of the huge figure cut in the chalk downs near Cerne, in Dorsetshire, and will recognise in these representations a very remarkable custom of the Celtic nations, in forming, by very simple means, colossal images of their idols.†

16. *Letter upon some Early Remains discovered in Yorkshire.* By J.

^{*} Description of England and Wales, vol. i. London, 1769.

† Review of Sydenham's *Baal gensis* in *Gent. Mag.* for April p. 394.

M. N. Colls, Esq. in a letter to Edward Hailstone, Esq.

Evidence is afforded both by the name and the structure of these remains which very conclusively points at their British origin.

"The whole range of mountains from Ilkley and Otley on the north, to Baildon and Bingley on the south, has evidently formed a continued wild tract for a length of seven miles north and south, which, long subsequent to the British era, obtained the appellation of Romald's or Rom-bald's Moor, from the name of its early proprietor."

On the south is Baildon Common, which the antiquary will not hesitate to read Baal-dunum, the hill of Baal; for although Bel-tan, for Bael Tan, the fire of Baal, obviously enough has been suggested, we think the termination *don* too decidedly marked to admit of hesitation which of the derivations we should choose. Numerous vestiges of earth-works, at distances varying from 50 to 80 yards apart, intersect Baildon Common in parallel direction drawn from north to south. If these were constructed by the Bugantian tribes, they demonstrate that multiplied lines of defence were a principle of Celtic tactics. Rudely formed urns, arrow and spear heads of flint, and circles of stones, afford further evidence that these vestiges mark occupation by the earliest inhabitants of the northern district.

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into their style. We speak of a pig-
ment, but no writer would venture to
observe that a picture was executed
with brilliancy of pigmentation!

18. *Letter from the Rev. L.
Vernon Harcourt, describing several
Vessels of glass, and earthenware, and
Ornaments, discovered near Chilgrove,
in Sussex.*

The utility of associations to illus-
trate particular branches of literature
or science is demonstrated by the essays
communicated to the Society of Anti-
quaries' *Archæologia*. In the 26th
vol. of that work, p. 370, we observe
a communication by Mr. Kempe, in
which he speaks of a collection of sep-
ulchral vessels found in the year
1821 in a Roman *ustrinum* at Litling-
ton, near Royston. Among these vessels
were several remarkable specimens of

* *Gent. Mag. passim.*

by Pliny that tin was a necessary ingredient for the preparation of brass; he prescribes 12½ lbs. to every hundred pound weight of melted ore, which he, somewhat indefinitely to the comprehension of modern readers, terms *cadmiu*.*

Pliny also describes at considerable length the modes of manufacturing glass, and points out the countries in which it was well known,—as Italy, France, and Spain; nor is it probable that the Romano-Britons, of whose potteries in our island so many vestiges are to be found, were altogether ignorant of the manufacture of glass. Pliny speaks of the engraving and embossing glass in the same manner as plate or goldsmiths' work is chased: the Portland vase remarkably confirms his assertion. He mentions white transparent glass; black glass resembling obsidian, semi-transparent glass, reflecting various colours like the opal, is also indicated. We are therefore, we think, very naturally led to the conclusion that the Romans who communicated to the Britons the brick-makers' and the potters' art, also instructed them in the mode of manufacturing glass; and that there was no scarcity of glass vessels in this island, the vessels found at the Bartlow Hills, Litlington, Rougham, Chilgrove, &c. abundantly testify. Mr. Harcourt thinks that the relics at Chilgrove furnish evidence that they were deposited by Roman Christians residing near the spot; and he shews that the presence of certain small vessels in the graves of the defunct, which are often also found deposited with cinerary urns, affords no conclusion that the bodies were interred with heathen rites. It is well known that the bodies of primitive Christians in the catacombs at Rome have been deposited with similar accompaniments,—nay, that the dedicatory letters D.M. (*Diis Manibus*) and the representation of the sacred ivy-leaf, is not wanting on many of them associated with the symbols of the cross. So tenacious are the laws of custom!

19. *Letter from Thomas Lott, esq. F.S.A. describing some remains of Ancient Buildings on the west side of Bow Churchyard.*

20. *Observations on a portion of the Crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster. By T. Grissell, esq.*

The first paper minutely describes a crypt or vaulted chamber, which exists under some houses on the west side of Bow Church. Mr. Lott does not venture decidedly to designate the building to which this subterranean relic belonged; we think, however, that Mr. Chaffers is right in considering it to be the lower part of the sild or standing, which was erected in the reign of Edward III., concerning which we insert in this place an extract from Stowe's London, edit. 1618.

"In the raigne of Edward the 3d divers justings were made in this strete betwixt Soper's Lane and the great crosse, namely, one in the year 1331, about the 21st of September, as I find noted by divers writers of that time. In the middle of the city of London, say they, in a strete called Cheape, the stone pavement being covered with sand, that the horses might not slide when they strongly set their feete to the ground, the King held a tournament three daies together, with the nobilitie, valiant men of the realme, and other, some strange knights. And to the end the beholders might with the better ease see the same, there was a wooden scaffold erected crosse the streete like unto a tower, wherein Queen Philip and many other ladies, richly attired, and assembled from al parts of the realme, did stand before the postes; but the higher frame in which the ladies were placed brake in sunder, whereby they were, with some shame, forced to fall down, by reason whereof the knights and such as were underneath were grievously hurt; wherefore the Queen took great care to save the carpenters from punishment, and through her prayers (which she made upon her knees) pacified the king and council, and thereby purchased great love of the people. After which time the King caused a shed to be strongly made of stone for himselfe, the Queene, and other states to stand on, and there to behold the justings and other shows at their pleasure, by the church of St. Mary le Bow, as is shewed in Cordwainers' streete ward. Thus much for the High street in Cheap."†

* Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. xxxiv. cap. 9.

† Stowe's Survey of London, p. 482.

is discovered, with the remains of skeletons. We need not point out that it was a common practice to de- crypts of ecclesiastical build- ings for sepulchral purposes. The ar- chaeological remains of ancient London at Westminster are yielding by de- grees to the innovating hand of modern architecture. The antiquary must now find such relics in crypts and chambers, whose obscure sites have been their best protec- tion. For example, are Gerard's House, the Hermitage in the Wall, the building under Bow Church, Still lower, on a level with the ruins of the Great Metropolis, find the long forgotten and the relics of Londinium Augusta, over- lapped by the buildings of later times, which have well nigh effaced all trace of the extent and direction of the old Roman streets.

(To be continued.)

be translated the "Dangerous Strait (gate) of the Arabic *mandeb* means "dan- gerous" but not, as far as we know, *tears*.

derivation of many Classical Pro- verbs from the Gaelic Language, or of Scotland. By Thomas Strat- ton, Edinburgh.—Alas! if some of

imals, which may be best left to God's own laws. Many of the animals are figured by forcible wood-cuts.

An Introduction to Geography and As- tronomy, with the use of the Globes. By E. and J. Bruce.—This work comes be- fore us with the critic-revered badge, "Tenth edition," on its front; and there- fore we may be bold to say, in its praise, that it is well condensed and arranged, and begins at what we think the right end of its science,—physical geography.

Of course they must be small holes that we can find in our authors' coats, where the eyes of the public have so long failed to see them; but we make us bold as to "rede" that they "tent" a very little one in p. 184, where the *Mississippi* is translated as "*Father of waters*," whereas the *Mississippi* is, in *Cree*, the (*Misow*) great (*seepee*) river. *Missow* is also one element of *Missouri*, but the *Cree* for father is *ootawee*, which is, or is much like, the name of the *Ootawa*. (See Howse's excellent *Cree Grammar*). We think that *Bab-el-manded* (p. 155) GENT. MAG. VOL. XXVI.

the Celtic philologists prove any thing at all in ethnology, what is there that they cannot prove? If they find, for example, that for a tooth or teeth the Greeks said *odóntes*, the Romans, *dentes*, and the Germans, *tunths*, while the Hindoos and Welsh call a tooth *dant*, it is idle for the ethnologist to tell them that those nations may have come from a common stock, speaking a mother language from which those of all of them may have sprung, but now differ; for they will have them all, Greeks, Romans, Tuscan, Germans, or Hindoos, to be Celtic; and would make us believe that though the Romans, for example, had corrupted their Celtic as long since as Cicero's time, the Irish and Highlanders have not done so in two thousand years' additional wear. After the Etrusco-Celtic and Latino Celtic the- ories we have met with, we should never laugh at a Welsh pedigree, nor wonder at being told that the so-called aprons of our first parents have been transmitted to the Scotch in their *philtreys*, that Abri pyped the *phbroch* of a Celtic clan; and that David lowered himself in Michael's esti- 2 A

mation by dancing the Highland *fling*. Dr. Stratton conducts his "inquiry into the partly Celtic origin of the Greeks and Romans" by such etymologies as the following:—

ADRASTA, one of the Oceanides, from DOIR, *water*; ANAGYRONTUM, a town in Attica, from CATHAIR, *a town*; ANDROMEDA, from DOIR, *water*; CONSTANTINOPOLIS; COMH, STAD, *baile*, a town (the fact that Constantine made it his capital going for nothing). NEPTUNUS, the god of the sea, *Nep-tunus*; TONN, a wave. ORACULUM; RADH, *speech* (not from *os, oro*). PAN, the god of shepherds, &c.; BO, a cow. PYGMÆI, a supposed nation of dwarfs; BEAG, small; (and so not *Tom Thumbs* or *Tom Fists* from Πυγμή, the fist.)

Specimens of Cornish Provincial Dialect, collected and arranged by Uncle Jan Treenoodle, with some introductory remarks and a glossary.—Another welcome little contribution towards a "Dictionary totius Anglicitatis;" containing some humorous compositions in Teutonic Cornish, with some collected English pieces on Cornish subjects, and a few specimens of the Celtic of Cornwall, which breathed its last (words) in the venerable *chowter* (fishwoman) Dolly Pentreath, in 1778.

There are some humorous touches in the dialogue, on the once dreaded invasion of England by the French, between *Job Munghar* and his uncle *Jan Trudle*; whom Job, in some trepidation, accosts with,

"Loard! Uncle Jan Trudle, dost a hire the news?
How belike we shall stompey in timbreen shoes?"

Whereupon the Nestor of wrestlers makes light of the threatened invasion of the "stompers" in *sabots*; for, says he,
"Thof I'm laame in my click-hand, and blind pon one eye,
Yet, by gambers! Jan Trudle would scoarn to fight shy."

And, as an earnest of the bold stand he means to make *pro aris et focis*, adds,

"When the marchants wor sheppin the bearley, dest see,
And we run'd off to Padsta, to nack their purceedings, [readings?
Ded I mind the riat-act-man, and his Noa—I caal'd out the hubbar—so hard as I cud, [blood!
And cried, Stand to et, boys, for bearley or
And when ale the soadgers ded loady their guns,
I made tha purposshals to doust 'am weth stoans."

Job, however, with the conviction that discretion is the best part of valour, and the apprehension that the Frenchmen, once landed, might otherwise finger his *cobshans* (money), has

—"a squadg'd et down ninety good fathums and moar

In a drang, where Ould Scratch, ef ha ever inclin'd et,

Might sclau ale es claws off, afoar he wud find et."

The Moral Phenomena of Germany. By Thomas Carlyle, Esq.—How shall we praise an author who seems to see nothing in God's world to praise; and yet how shall we dare to impute error to one who seems to know the origin, extent and effects of every error of every branch of the Christian church; in which he tells us "men become good Churchmen, good Reformers, good Covenanters, good Tractarians, good Evangelicals, but not good Christians"? The Papal church is wrong, Mr. Carlyle tells us, "in her antedating of the kingdom to come, and her hypocrisy" (p. 86). The Reformation, "if it was the grave of one antichrist, was also the cradle of another" (p. 98); and "Protestants have fallen to a lower condition than that of the ancient catechumens" (p. 103). The German Christians are wrong in the dereliction of tithe (p. 113); and the Kirk of Scotland is wrong in keeping the Lord's day "so rigid and so little appropriate;" and if the Anglican Church is to be saved, "her idolized apostles' successors must retreat into their due limits, to make way for apostles themselves;" and since apostles, to be apostles, must be sent of God, we conclude that we can only wait till they come: so that the practical good we can get from Mr. Carlyle's book seems to be much like that received by a sleeping man from one who wakes him at midnight to tell him it is dark, and he must lie still till daylight.

In speaking of the English nobility Mr. Carlyle says (p. 27), "There are few households to be found where the master so neglects, and by bad example corrupts, his servant, as in the west end of London;" and yet tells us afterwards that there are "*two respects in which German nobility are behind the English.*" Where then is true nobility to be found? our readers will be ready to cry; but Mr. Carlyle has answered the question in p. 47, where we are told that the true noblemen of the earth are the Jews.

Wild Flowers of the Year.—An excellent little monthly mentor of the appearance of those lovely earth-born children of God, our wild flowers; and we willingly

introduce is to the attention of such of our readers as often

"-----wonder, not unseen,

By hedgerow elms and hillocks green;" and who, with a love of flowers, would make their walks as good for their hearts as their health. A true love of botanical inquiry, of which we should like to see more in rural families, is very different from that of competitive floriculture, as was shown by an incident that once befel ourselves. After a summer walk in the

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"Why, good gracious! you have some weeds here!"

county officers, and other local functionaries, together with a variety of statistical and topographical information, which, if accurate, cannot fail to be useful. We would recommend caution to attain the orthography of proper names, having noticed a multitude of small errors, the apparent effect of haste or carelessness. The publication is to be repeated yearly in March.

Hints to Landowners on Tenure, Prices, Rents, &c. By Barugh Amack, Land Agent. 8vo. pp. 70.—The arguments contained in this pamphlet are worthy of much attention, the writer being evidently a master of all the bearings of those important topics on which he offers his advice. He is the author of the Report of the Agriculture of Norfolk, and of the prize essay on the Drill Husbandry of

Turnips, which have been published in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.

The Robertses on their Travels. By Mrs. Trollope. 3 vols.—Mrs. Trollope's works are always clever, and are always written in a spirited and animated style. The present is by no means an exception to the general rule. The book records the adventures of a commercial family of moderate fortune, who determine, vulgarly speaking, to migrate into foreign parts. The very singular positions, the out-of-the-way difficulties, and even dangers, in which these people contrive to place themselves from their desire to make a figure to which they have no right or pretension, are described in a very happy manner, and with great drollery and liveliness, but at the same time, the portrait is of an exaggerated kind and approaches caricature, perhaps intentionally on the part of the authoress; the object is evidently to show up to public reprobation a certain class of our countrymen, who, when travelling on the continent, expose themselves to laughter and ridicule by the foolish and absurd attempts which they make to imitate the manners of a sphere to which they do not belong; and by the insolence of their manners, the impropriety and indecorum of their conduct, and the reprehensible means to which they frequently have recourse in order to sustain their assumed position, bring discredit upon their native land, and create a prejudice in the minds of foreigners against the more estimable portion of their countrymen. Mrs. Trollope has executed her task with considerable skill. We could wish, however, that she had handled her pencil with less force, in other words, that she had drawn her characters as less faulty and criminal. She is too fond of painting the darker side of human nature, forgetting that by doing this too often she is teaching the younger portion of her readers a species of knowledge, which the longer they are deprived of the better it is for their moral welfare. The world in which they will have to mix is unluckily but too apt to inform them of the folly and criminality of their fellow-countrymen.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

June 24. The Commemoration of founders and benefactors took place this day in the Sheldonian Theatre. There was no honorary degree. The head-master of Eton, the Rev. Edward C. Haw-

key D.D. of King's College, Cambridge, was presented by the Regius Professor of Divinity, Dr. Hurd, for the same degree. The Rev. Benjamin Webb, M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, the Rev. John Mason Neale, M.A. Trinity College,

Cambridge; and the Rev. Stephen Thomas Hawtrey, M.A. Trinity college, Cambridge, were also presented *ad eundem*.

The Crewian oration was spoken by the Public Orator, Mr. Jacobson, who made a very happy allusion to Bishop Wilson, who was present, remarking on the singular incident that in that very room two Bishops of Calcutta had, on the same day (in 1803), recited prize compositions—namely, Bishop Wilson, an Essay on Common Sense; and Bishop Heber his well-known poem of Palestine.

The prize compositions were then recited by the several successful competitors—viz.

Latin Verse.—Phœnices, Nichonis tempore, Africæ oram circumnavigantes. Thomas Collett Sandars, scholar of Balliol.

English Essay.—Effects of the Conquest of England by the Normans. Chichester Samuel Fortescue, B.A., student of Christ Church.

Latin Essay.—Quænam fuerit mulierum apud veteres Græcos conditio. Goldwin Smith, B.A., demy of Magdalen.

English Verse.—Settlers in Australia. George Osborne Morgan, commoner of Balliol.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

June 12. A grace passed the Senate to accept the offer of Miss J. Caroline Burney to transfer to the university the sum of 3,500*l.* reduced 3 per Cent. stock, for the purpose of instituting an annual prize, to be called the "Burney Prize," for the best essay on a subject to be set by the Vice-Chancellor. This is done in pursuance of the wishes of the lady's brother the late Mr. Richard Burney, M.A. of Christ's college, (and cousin to the Archdeacon of Colchester,) who died on the 30th of November last.

June 26. The three gold medals directed by Sir William Browne, Knt. M.D. to be given annually for the best Greek and Latin Epigrams, were adjudged as follows:—

Greek Ode—Subject, "Corinthus," to Brooke Foss Westcott, of Trinity College.

Latin Ode—Subject, "Hesperis mala luctuosæ," to James Camper Wright, of King's College, (Browne's Medallist, 1845).

Epigrams—Greek Subject, "Invitum qui servat, idem facit occidentia,"—Latin subject, "Magnas inter opes inops,"—to Augustus Arthur Vansittart, scholar of Trinity College.

July 1. The annual prizes given by the Members of Parliament to two Bachelors of Arts and two Under-graduates, for dissertations in Latin prose, have been adjudged as follows:—

Bachelors. John J. S. Perowne, Corpus Christi college; Arthur M. Hoare, B.A. St. John's college. Subject—"In politicis rebus æque ac in physicis nihil tam firmum est cui non periculum sit etiam ab invalido."

Undergraduates. Charles James Monk, Trinity college; Augustus Arthur Vansittart, Trinity college. Subject—"Ego multos homines eccellente animo ac virtute fuisse, et sine doctrina, naturæ ipsius habitu prope divino, per seipsos et moderatos et graves extitisse fateor; sed idem ego contendo, cum ad naturam eximiam atque illustrem accesserit ratio quædam conformatioque doctrinæ, tam illud nescio quid præclarum et singulare solere existere."

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

A treaty for the protection of copyright in books has been concluded with Prussia. The right of the publisher is to be the same in the two States; but a declaration must be made in the foreign country to secure it. Dramatic works are included in this disposition.—Article 4 reduces the duty on the importation of Prussian books. All books are to be marked with a stamp, for recognition at the Custom Houses. The contracting parties reserve to themselves the right of excluding works contrary to good morals.—Article 7 engages to the introduction of this stipulation into any treaties which may be concluded with other States.—By article 8 it is provided that the German States of the Customs' Union may adhere to the treaty.—Article 9 fixes that the treaty shall take effect from the 1st September next, for five years, and continue, afterwards, tacitly in force till dissolved by a twelve-months' notice. A copy of every work declared is to be delivered to the Company of Stationers in London, and the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs at Berlin.

SALE OF SHARES OF THE "GLOBE" NEWSPAPER.

July 16. Nineteen shares of the *Globe* evening newspaper, the property of which consists of sixty-two shares, were disposed of by Mr. Edmund Robins at the Auction Mart. They were the property of the principal proprietor, who, having reached the age of eighty-two, was desirous of relieving himself from the cares of the pursuit of literature. The shares were

the other lots at 660 guineas each. The pre-emption price per share was, in 1846, 1,540*l.* realizing a dividend of 180*l.*; in 1845, 1,230*l.* the dividend being 120*l.*; and in 1844, 872*l.* yielding a dividend of 100*l.* The total amount the shares produced was 12,990 guineas.

ARCHITECTURE.

for general meetings and lectures, with seats for 350 persons, arranged with a view to the reading of papers, the exhibition of drawings and diagrams explanatory thereof, and for facility of discussion; a council room for twenty-five members; a library for 10,000 volumes, with suitable depositories for drawings, prints, medals, &c.; a gallery for models, casts, fragments, &c.; an exhibition-room for architectural subjects; and suitable residences for a secretary and a curator. The cost of the building not to exceed 20,000*l.* The design to comprise not less than one plan of each story,—two elevations, two sections, and a perspective view. The scale of the drawings to be one-eighth of an inch to the foot, and to be tinted with Indian ink or sepia only; and to be sent in by the 31st of December.

chancel disproportionately large.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

The Royal Medal granted to this Institute, is to be applied to the encouragement of the junior members of the profession, by a competition in designs, composed in a style calculated to promote the study of Grecian, Roman, and Italian architecture, the designs to be judged of, not only with reference to their merits as works of art, but likewise as to the knowledge of construction which they may exhibit. It has been determined that the age of the competitor shall be limited to twenty-five years, and that, with this limitation, the competition shall be open to the profession in general. The successful competitor will be further entitled to draw upon the treasurer of the Institute for the sum of 50*l.* after his arrival in Rome, in the pursuit of his professional studies, at any period within five years from the time of the medal having been awarded to him, upon sending to the Institute a satisfactory study of some existing building, either ancient or modern. The subject for the present year is a building suitable to the purposes of the Royal Institute of British Architects, comprising a room

CHAPEL AT MOULTON.

In repairing the rectory-house at Moulton, near Newmarket, an interesting discovery has been made. It seems that the older part of the house was once a chapel, and that at the west end of it was also a small chapel underground. The form of the building was oblong, about 35 feet by 17, with a porch at the south-west end. The east and west walls, above ground, were destroyed, doubtless when the building was converted into a dwelling. But the side walls, which are of great thickness, and the walls of the crypt, if it may be so called, are tolerably preserved. In the south wall, above ground, is the stone frame of a window, but the panes seem to have been removed, which was blocked up and a clerestory applied in face of it externally. Opposite to it, in the north wall, and at the west end, was a grand piscina, which had been concealed by the west wall, and in the crypt underneath it, near to the west, is a block of masonry, which one of the hinges of the door is found. The west end of the crypt was lighted by two windows, the central one is preserved, the light entering through perforations in the ground above, in the case of modern cellars. Under the porch there is a door

way in the main wall, which gave entrance to a short winding staircase leading into the crypt. A cross wall, two feet thick, about fifteen feet from the west end, divided this crypt into two, on which rested a beam thirteen inches broad and thick, running from the west end, and support-

ing the joists of the floor above. There is no record of this building, nor was there any previous suspicion of its having once served a sacred use. The architecture does not seem to differ much from that of the church, which is only at a short distance.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 30. Viscount Mahon, President, in the Chair.

It was announced that the President, by virtue of the power vested in him by the charter, had nominated Henry Hallam, esq., William Richard Hamilton, esq., Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., and Thomas Stapleton, esq. to be his Vice-Presidents (the two latter in succession to himself and to Mr. Hudson Gurney, resigned). The thanks of the Society were voted to Hudson Gurney, esq. for the attention he has paid to the interests of the Society, during a period of twenty-four years, as one of the Vice-Presidents.

May 7. William R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

Charles R. Smith esq. F.S.A. by permission of Edward O'Mally, esq. exhibited a bronze statuette of Venus, of fine workmanship, discovered at Mogla in Asia Minor, the site of the ancient Stratonice. Also, a bacchanalian group in *rosso antico*, from the collection of the Marchese Grimaldi.

The Central Committee of the Archaeological Institute exhibited a Bronze collar, or torque, with a bronze bowl, in which the collar had been deposited. They were found in cutting turf in Socher Moss, Dumfriesshire, placed upon three square hewn stones. This moss appears to have been, at some remote period, a forest, and the trunks of large trees are frequently found in the peat: it is only a few feet above the level of the Solway Firth, and numerous ancient relics of various periods have, from time to time, been brought to light, comprising Roman coins and other remains. The collar resembled, in general character, those of which representations have been given in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXX. p. 554; XXXI. p. 517. Another similar ornament is in the possession of James Dearden, esq. F.S.A.; but the design of ornament differs in each of these examples.

Benjamin Williams, esq. exhibited a copy of the portrait of Christine de Pise, existing in a MS. preserved in the King's Library at Paris, which, as Monsieur Paulin Paris supposes, was written by her

own hand. This curious limning supplies evidence, that John Castel, son of Christine, was not, as several French writers have erroneously stated, a monk; most probably confounding him with another person of the same name, who was Abbot of St. Maur. The son of Christine, portrayed in the MS. at Paris, passed three years in England, in the suite of the Earl of Salisbury, the devoted adherent of Richard II.

Albert Way, esq., Director, communicated a note relating to some remarkable antique vases, which had been sent by John Bidwell, esq. F.S.A., for the inspection of the Society, at the previous meeting. They were of Greek fabrication, and were discovered, with various ancient remains, at Bengási, in Barbary, on the sea shore, at the entrance of the Greater Syrtis, in the dominions of the Pasha of Tripoli. Bengási is supposed to occupy the site of the Berenice of the Ptolemies, and Hesperis of more ancient times. One of the vases in Mr. Bidwell's possession bears the potter's name inscribed upon the neck, APIC-TAPXO APICTΩNOΣ, Aristarchus, the son of Aristo. These interesting specimens were collected, about the year 1838, by Mr. Wood, British Consul at Bengási, and presented by him to Mr. Bidwell.

Dr. Bromet exhibited an earthen vase, found amongst the ruins of an ancient Mexican Temple, communicated, for the inspection of the Society, by Mr. Dillman Engleheart. It was of most grotesque form, representing some monstrous animal, and fabricated without the aid of a lathe. It consisted of two portions, moulded separately, and afterwards united together.

Charles T. Beke, esq. Ph. D., F.S.A. communicated an account of the ruined church of Mártula Máriam, in Abyssinia, originally built by the Empress Helena, early in the sixteenth century, and restored by the Portuguese Jesuits in the century succeeding.

May 14. Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. Vice-President.

the date of the shield.

Nathaniel Gould, esq. F.S.A. exhibited

on one appeared a short long-necked bird, from the other arose a long tube, and by blowing thereinto a shrill whistle was produced. This grotesque specimen of the ancient unbaked pottery of America is of a pale yellow colour, ornamented with red stripes.

Thomas Windus, esq. F.S.A. brought for the inspection of the Society some specimens of French ornamental ware, of the sixteenth century, described as productions of Bernard Palissy.

The Viscount Mahon, President, communicated to the Society the desire of the Prince Alexander Labanoff to ascertain the opinion of the best English antiquaries respecting the alleged residence of Mary the Queen of Scots, at Hardwick Hall. The task of replying to this inquiry was undertaken by the Rev. Joseph Hunter.

May 21. Viscount Mahon, Pres.

The President read a proposition from the Council, that the sum of three hundred pounds be appropriated (under the direction of a Library Committee) for the purpose of binding and repairing the books in the library: and the meeting was occupied in a discussion on that subject.

May 28. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

Some slight alterations of Chapter VII. of the Statutes, relative to the anniversary elections, were adopted by ballot; as was the grant of 300*l.* to the improvement of the library, and the following minute, proposed by Mr. Pettigrew:—

“That the printed books contained in the library of the Society be circulated for the use of the Fellows, subject to such exceptions and conditions as shall appear to the Council necessary for their preservation and safety; and that, upon special Order of the Council, the books so excepted, and the manuscripts, may also be permitted to be taken out of the library.”

We are happy to add, that the re-arrangement of the library, and the disposal of the grant of 300*l.* in the completion and binding of many important works, has been since in active progress, under the direction of the Library Committee and the zealous superintendence of Mr. Lemon, of the State Paper Office.

A communication of the Council was then read, relative to the general account of the Anglo-Saxon publications, expressing their regret that the sale of these works has not been such as was hoped at the time they were undertaken, and that a considerable balance remains against the Society, viz. 812*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* but which will be in some degree met by the sale of *Layamon*, edited by Sir Fred. Madden, which is nearly finished. After the completion of that work, no further expense will be incurred. It was added, that the number of remaining copies of the previous works was not sufficient to supply a gratuitous distribution to each Fellow.

John Nicoll Esq. F.S.A. exhibited two paintings, brought to this country from the port of Shanghai, in China, by Captain Heaton, of the ship *Carib*, to whom they had been presented by a merchant of that place. They appeared to represent subjects of Oriental Mythology.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. communicated observations on various opinions which have prevailed in regard to the site of the station *Cambodunum*, or *Camulodunum* of Antonine's Itinerary; and a piece of evidence lately discovered by him, which seems to go far towards determining this doubtful question. The road which passed by that station extended through the whole of our island. On the part by which *Eboracum*, or *York*, is connected with *Mancunium* (by many antiquaries supposed to be *Magnchester*), two other stations occur in the Itinerary, namely *Cilurne*, the ruins of which are distant from *York*, the site of the modern town of *Tadcaster*, and *Cambodunum*. This is placed at the distance of

20 miles from Calcaria, and 18 from Mamucium. Mr. Hunter recapitulated the various statements and opinions published by various authors on the subject, and submitted, in conclusion, that the discovery of a Roman altar and remains near the spot on which Horsley conjectured that the Romans had formed a camp, is undeniable; and that the site of Cambo-dunum ought henceforth to be regarded as fixed at Greteland, in the parish of Halifax, the claim asserted by Watson and the Whitakers in favour of Slack being untenable.

The Society then adjourned over the Whitsuntide vacation.

June 11. Viscount Mahon, Pres.

The Secretary read a Resolution of Council, announcing that, in compliance with the wish expressed by several Fellows of this Society, it shall, from November next, be the practice, so far as possible, to announce from the Chair at each ordinary Meeting the names and subjects of such communications as it is intended should be read at the next.

Alexander Horace Burkitt, esq. of Clapham Rise, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

William Roots, esq. M.D., F.S.A. exhibited two iron spear-heads, and a short sword, or dagger, found in the bed of the Thames, at Kingston; they were considered by him to be Roman, and noticed as substantiating his supposition that Cæsar crossed the Thames at that place. Sir Samuel Meyrick considered these remains as more decidedly appertaining to the Roman period than the bronze weapons found at Kingston, and exhibited on previous occasions by Dr. Roots.

Alfred J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. communicated a notice of Roman remains, near Blechingly, in Surrey. The district occupied by the Regni, in West Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire, presents many vestiges of Roman occupation. The researches made at Holwood Hill, in 1828, had tended to confirm the opinion that the Noviomagus of Ptolemy, the chief station of the Regni, was there situated. Seven miles southward is found the elevated range of downs, forming the northern boundary of the valley of Holmesdale, upon which numerous fortresses are to be found, probably of Roman origin; and similar strongholds appear on the Kentish hills, eastward, towards Ightham and Wrotham. It would be easy to shew that the Holmesdale, throughout its extent, was guarded by a continuous chain of ancient forts, amongst which Blechingly and Ryegate castles, subsequently occupied by the Saxons and Normans,

may be included. On a bold eminence, called White Hill, near the former place, on the estate of J. Perkins, esq. of Pend-hill, Mr. Kempe had recently noticed indications of a Roman building, on the north side of a bye-road, leading to Merstham. The spot is protected by the downs to the northward, in accordance with the usual care of the Romans in the selection of sheltered sites for their villas. The building may now be traced by a hollow in the surface, about 40 ft. in length, and 24 ft. in breadth; the northern end appears to have been circular, and there are remains of a party-wall; numerous fragments of roofing and flue tiles, and other Roman materials, are scattered over the surface of the ground. The country people consider these to be the remains of a bath, which might have been readily supplied by the numerous springs arising in the adjacent hills. The President stated that he could fully corroborate the statement made by Mr. Kempe, in regard to the existence of ancient earthworks, towards the eastern extremity of the Holmesdale; having had frequent occasion to notice such evidences of ancient occupation in the neighbourhood of his paternal estates, at Chevening.

The Dean of Hereford, F.S.A. communicated a notice of the burial-place of Joanna de Bohun, on the north side of the Lady Chapel at Hereford Cathedral, recently disclosed to view during the progress of the restoration of that decayed fabric. In an arched recess in the wall is seen a recumbent effigy, under which a wooden coffin had been deposited in a grave, half the depth of which only was below the level of the chapel. The lid had been covered with linen of fine texture, upon which had been sewn three large crosses patées, and eight smaller ones, formed of white satin: three similar crosses appeared also on each side of the coffin, and four large iron rings at each side and end. The remains had been wrapped in cloth, apparently woollen, fastened with strong packthread: the bones were much decayed, as is usually the case in interments in the Cathedral; but the flowing hair remained perfect, detached from the cranium like a wig. It was of a yellowish red colour, and so profuse in quantity, that the prevalent notion of the growth of the hair after death, which, as the Dean remarked, had been entertained by him from previous observations, appeared to be confirmed. This lady had been heiress of Kilpec, in Herefordshire, and espoused one of the Bohun family; in the year 1327, she gave the church of Lugwardine, with the chapels of Llangarrew, St. Waynard's, and

being the Covenant of the Scottish Parliament, in renunciation of Popery, dated August, 1641, and bearing the autographs of the peers and representatives. It was found in the charter-chest of Major Richard Leslie Bruce Dundas, of Blair Castle, county of Perth.

The Rev. Charles H. Hartshorne communicated a description of a statue of Minerva Custos, and other Roman antiquities, recently discovered at Sibson, and Bedford Parkeus, Northamptonshire. A portion of this paper having been read, the remainder was reserved for the next meeting.

June 18. Thomas Stapleton, esq. V. P.

Charles Sandys, esq. of Canterbury, was duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

J. R. Planché, esq. F.S.A. communicated some remarks in further illustration of the origin of the badge and motto of the Prince of Wales, in reference to the interesting notices by Sir N. Harris Nicolas. Mr. Planché had been the first to draw public attention to the absence of all contemporaneous authority for the notion commonly received, that they were the personal insignia of the King of Bohemia. He observed that the motto *HOUMOUR* is rather a Flemish, than a German word, as stated by Sir Harris; that it is a noun substantive, and not an adjective. *Hoochmoet*, or *Hoomoet*, signifies "magnanimité de courage, courage hautain," according to Mellema, in his *Promptuaire François-Flameng*. Instead of regarding this word and *ICH DIEN* as two separate mottoes, he was inclined, from the evidence adduced by Sir Harris, to consider them as forming one complete motto, as written in full by Edward himself, in the remarkable signature of which a fac-simile

features of the style termed *flamboyant*. Its date appeared to be the latter part of the fifteenth century.

William Downing Bruce, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a remarkable original document,

is here given. He suggested the following interpretation of the whole motto, "High spirit I serve," or, less literally, "I obey the dictates of magnanimity." This conjecture may serve to explain the apparent contradiction in the prince's will, which makes no mention of *ICH DIEN*, for, the escutcheons being arranged on his tomb in alternate order, the motto was merely divided, and *HOUMOUR ICH DIEN* may be read thrice in succession, above the six escutcheons on either side. Mr. Planché cited, as analogous examples, the Percy motto, "*Esperance en Dieu*," *po-*
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pularly known as *ESPERANCE*; the motto or posy of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, on his second marriage, "*Altre n'auey, Dame Isabeau, tout que vivray*," usually given as simply *ALTRE N'AUEY*; or the war-cry of Crequy, which occurs abbreviated in like manner. In point of construction, it is remarked that the prince's motto has its parallel in that of the earls of Pembroke, "*Un je servirai*." He considered the suggestion made by Sir Harris, that the fathers were possibly derived from the county of *Orléans*, to be very valuable, and returned that so.

supposed resemblance between the words *Ostruce* and *Ostrevant* might have led to the selection of ostrich feathers as the symbol of that province, the arms of which have not been recorded.

John Britton, esq. F.S.A. sent for exhibition two volumes containing sketches of cathedrals, churches, architectural remains, costume, and antiquities, being portions of a series of thirty-seven volumes of drawings made by the late John Carter, between the years 1764 and 1817, each volume comprising the sketches of a year. Mr. Britton also exhibited nineteen sketches by the same artist, representing monuments in Hereford Cathedral.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated, in a letter to the President, illustrative remarks on a gold ornament, forwarded for exhibition to the Society by Miss Gurney. It is an ornament composed of an ancient cast from a gold coin of the Emperor Maurice, rudely set in gold, with a loop for suspension, and portions of red glass or stone set in a double row around the coin. The diameter of this medallion measures an inch and a half; it was found upon the beach of the Norfolk coast, between Bacton and Mundesley, in January last. Three looped ornaments are preserved in the British Museum; one exhibits a genuine coin of the elder Philip, A.D. 244, another is set with a coin of Posthumus; these have loops behind, and seem to have been used as fastenings, or fibulæ. The third had been a pendant jewel, and is ornamented with a cast of a coin of Valens, and a border of portions of glass, in like manner as the medallion found in Norfolk. Similar ornaments, formed with Roman coins, are to be seen in the Cabinet of Medals at Paris. The specimens preserved in the British Museum may be ascribed to the sixth or seventh century. Miss Gurney remarked that the Danes had the practice of imitating Byzantine medals, as shewn by the curious ornaments represented in the publications of the Royal Society of Archæology at Copenhagen; these, however, although used for the same purpose, are very different in character when compared with the medallions in question. Whilst engaged in this inquiry, Sir Henry had conversed with Mr. Worsaae, the eminent antiquary of Copenhagen, who informed him that some Roman gold coins, set within ornamented circles of the same metal, exist there, but that the greater number of such ornaments are of the bracteate kind, ornamented with rude figures, or Byzantine coins, ranging from the last half of the fifth century to the middle of the eighth. In the account of the Væringers, or body-guard of northmen

in the service of the Emperors at Constantinople, as given by Mr. Laing, in his version of the *Heimskringla*, some curious information is given regarding the deposits of coins of the Greek emperors, Cufic coins and gold ornaments, apparently of Eastern workmanship, discovered in Norway, and supposed to be the hidden treasures of the Væringers. Mr. Worsaae's notices of ancient Northern ornaments, given in his work entitled "*Danemarks Vorzeit*," throw further light upon this curious subject. He describes gold rings for the neck adorned with plates inlaid with coloured glass, or hung round with gold bracteates, or thin plates stamped on one side with the imitation of some foreign coin. Runic legends occasionally are found in the margin. The gold bracteates have been found varying in dimension from half an inch to twelve inches in diameter. The medallion exhibited to the Society by Miss Gurney has been presented by her to the British Museum, and will be deposited in the collection of National Antiquities, which is in the course of formation.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. communicated some observations on the claim of Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire, to have been one of the residences of the captive Mary Queen of Scots; in reference to the inquiry of Prince Labanoff, which had been brought before the Society by the President, on a recent occasion. Hardwick, one of the seats of the Duke of Devonshire, is situate about eighteen miles from Chatsworth, and the same distance from Sheffield, places where much of the time of Mary's captivity was spent. The house exhibits one of the most perfect existing specimens of the residences of the nobility of the times of Elizabeth, and printed books, as well as local tradition, have stoutly asserted the fact of the Queen's residence there. Her daily movements, however, were traced by Mr. Hunter from the time of her landing in Cumberland to her final scene at Fotheringhay, and he observes that Mary landed on the shores of Cumberland, May 16, 1568. There is nothing amongst the numerous written memorials of her time that can be construed into a recognition that Mary visited Hardwick (unless she rode there in a morning when staying at Winfield Manor), and the strictness with which she was confined renders it highly improbable that she could ever have been there. The tradition of the house alone is in favour of such a notion; and this cannot be traced for much more than a century. There is even every probability that the present house was not in existence during Mary's lifetime, but was erected by the Countess of

Shrewsbury subsequently to her widowhood in 1590. The date 1599 is inscribed on the door of one of the very rooms supposed to have been inhabited by the Queen. Some, indeed, have supposed that it was in the older mansion still remaining, in which Mary resided; but this is very improbable. Hardwick Hall, although it seems to have no claim to be regarded as one of her residences, may still serve as an example of what the houses were (now destroyed) in which her captivity was passed. Of Sheffield Castle nothing now remains; Sheffield Manor and Winfield Manor exist in ruins; and the house at Chatsworth which received her has been replaced by a more magnificent fabric.

The reading of Mr. Hartshorne's description of Roman remains discovered in Northamptonshire on the estates of the Duke of Bedford, was then concluded. During the spring of 1844, the first discovery occurred at a spot between Wansford and King's Cliffe, upon the western side of a wood called Bedford Purlieus, near to a road which may not improbably be considered as a vicinal way communicating with the Ermine Street, and in the neighbourhood of Castor, Chesterton, and other places of Roman occupation. Two small statues were found, deprived of the heads and feet; both were in the same attitude, holding whips, and clad in short tunics. They were formed of a compact shelly oolite, apparently the material found near the place, known by the name of Barnack-rag. With these were disinterred a large globular earthen vase, designated by Mr. Hartshorne as an *obrendarium*, used for sepulchral purposes. It contained human bones, and numerous fragments of glass and pottery, with two elegant *pateræ* of Samian ware; one of those small glass vessels usually called lachrymatories; another glass vessel of unusual form, being a *simpulum*; and a fictile vase decorated with figures in relief. This remarkable specimen of earthenware was formed of the clay of the district; the ground was of a black colour; the subjects represented upon it were combats with animals, most elaborately wrought. The whole of these curious remains formed, as Mr. Hartshorne supposed, a portion of a Roman *bustum*. The two statues might have been intended to represent the propitiatory *Dii inferi*, or possibly Tisiphone and Hecate; he was, however, disposed to regard them as emblematical decorations of the tomb, figures of the Social Manes, destined to be placed on either side of the sepulchral

amphora. Mr. Hartshorne proceeded to notice the Roman remains found at Sibson, now called the Wansford Station, in the spring of 1845. They consisted of a mutilated statue of Hercules rather above the natural size, a torso of Apollo, and a statue of Minerva Custos, of the size of nature; the Gorgon's head decorated her breast, a circular shield appeared at her side, on which her left hand rested, whilst with the right she grasped a sceptre. These statues, as well as the pair discovered at Bedford Purlieus, were formed of the Barnack-rag, the stone of the district; they are specially interesting as being the only examples of Roman sculpture of the kind, hitherto found in Britain. The fact that these works were executed on the spot is likewise important, and supplies a valuable addition to our knowledge of the progress and state of Roman art in one of its most important colonies.

At the conclusion of this paper, Mr. Roach Smith said, he was pleased to find that this interesting discovery had again been brought before the Society; for in 1844 drawings of the chief sculptures, which had been exhibited at the Canterbury congress of the British Archæological Association, had been transferred to the Society by the Central Committee, but were unnoticed in the *Archæologia*. He trusted Mr. Hartshorne would communicate with Mr. Artis, of Castor, who had noticed fragments of other statues unmentioned by him. One of these Mr. Smith believed had formed part of a group of the *Deæ Matres*, *Deæ Campestræ*, or *Matres Domesticæ*, a triune divinity, represented usually as three seated female figures, holding in their laps baskets of fruit. A portion of a similar group had been discovered in London (figured in the *Journal of the Archæol. Association*, i. 247) and was at the present moment in a neglected state in the City Stoneyard. Another piece of sculpture found in the Bedford Purlieus, but overlooked by Mr. Hartshorne, had been exhibited last year to the Society by Mr. Artis. Mr. Smith then gave reasons for questioning whether these sculptures had ever been applied to or intended for sepulchral purposes; and concluded his remarks by alluding to an engraving he had noticed in some Italian work of a Roman funeral procession, in which the chief mourner was represented holding to his eyes two small bottles resembling the well-known lachrymatories.

The Society then adjourned over the summer vacation, to meet again, Nov. 19.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 23. In committee on the CUSTOMS Bill, on the second clause, relating to the Timber Duties, being proposed, Lord *Stanley* moved its omission, as it involved an unnecessary sacrifice of revenue. Their lordships divided, and the numbers were—For the clause, 64; against it, 62: majority in favour of the clause, 2.

On the following day the committee was resumed, when several of the items gave rise to discussion, and on some their lordships divided. On the articles "Butter and Cheese" being proposed, the Earl of *Hardwicke* moved that they be exempted from the operation of the act. He said the reduction of 10s. a cwt. would take away from the cottier farmers of Ireland no less than 500,000*l.* a year. The committee divided—For the motion, 33; against it, 50: majority for the retention of the articles, 17. The Duke of *Richmond* moved the omission of "Hops," which was negatived without a division. The Duke of *Richmond* afterwards represented the depressed and declining state of the Silk manufacturers and weavers in this country, and moved the omission of the article from the schedule. The committee then divided, when the numbers were—For the amendment, 50; against it, 75: majority against the amendment, 25.

July 16. On the report of the HARDINGE and GOUGH ANNUITY Bills being brought up, the Marquess of *Lansdowne* moved that the Bills should be restored to their original state (see p. 80). On no previous occasion had a larger provision been made than that granted to Lord *Hardinge* in the original bill, nor would any objection have been made to it if the name of the East India Company had not been introduced. It was discreet to avoid a collision with the Lower House, which had, at all times, claimed the peculiar right of voting moneys; and he had received a communication from Lady *Hardinge*, intimating, on behalf of Lord *Hardinge* and his family, their perfect satisfaction with the amount of the provision, and the manner in which it had been introduced. The Duke of *Richmond* and Lord *Brougham* declared that their opinion remained un-

changed, and considered that Parliament was about to pass a paltry saving law, because the East India Company had thought fit to award a pension. The House divided, when the numbers were—For the original bills, 47; for the amendment, 18: majority 29.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 24. Sir *De Lacy Evans* moved the second reading of the PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS AND FREEMEN'S Bill. Its principal object was to repeal what are popularly termed the rate-paying clauses of the Reform Act, which require, as a condition of exercising the franchise, that parties should discharge all rates and taxes due to the 6th of April on or before the 21st of the following July. He wished to mitigate the effect of that clause by changing the dates contained in it, so that parties should only be required, on or before the 21st of July, to pay the rates and taxes due on the 11th of October preceding. The *Attorney-General* opposed the Bill. The House divided, and the numbers were—For the second reading, 53; against it, 94: majority against the Bill, 41.

The House having gone into committee on the ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF Bill, Sir *R. H. Inglis* objected to all its clauses, as calculated to give the Church of Rome such advantages as the Protestant constitution of this country could not safely grant; he moved that Mr. Greene do now leave the chair, and report progress. Sir *J. Graham* thought the measure altogether so objectionable, that he would vote for Sir *R. Inglis's* amendment. The committee divided, and the numbers were—For the motion, 120; against it, 80. The Bill was consequently lost.

June 29. Sir *R. Peel* notified to the House that, in consequence of the position in which her Majesty's Government had been placed, by the vote of the House refusing to grant to ministers those powers which they deemed necessary for the repression of outrage and for the protection of life in Ireland, her Majesty's servants had deemed it their duty to tender their resignation. The ex-Premier's speech was, however, rather one of triumph than apology. He defended his intentions to-

wards Ireland; and gloried in the accomplishment of free trade in corn, whilst he assigned the chief praise of this important revolution to the talents and energy of Richard Cobden. At the same time he had the satisfaction of announcing the settlement of our disputes with the United States of America, by the conclusion of the treaty respecting Oregon.

July 15. Mr. Hume moved the second reading of the CHARITABLE TRUSTS Bill.

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"Art. 1. Fixes the territorial boundary between the United States and Great Britain, west of the Rocky Mountains, on the line of 49 degrees, till it reaches Queen Charlotte's Sound, and then through the Straits of Fuca to the ocean, which gives to Great Britain Vancouver's Island.—Art. 2. Declares the navigation of the Columbia River, up to where it strikes the line of 49 degrees, to be free to the Hudson's Bay Company during the continuance of its charter [until 1863].—Art. 3. The rivers, ports, and harbours north of 49 degrees to be free to the commerce of both nations.—Art. 4. Indemnity for the forts and trading stations of the Hudson's Bay Company south of 49 degrees and of the Americans north of the same, if any there be.—Art. 5. Indemnity for private property of citizens or subjects who may be south or north of 49 degrees if they wish to retire within their own territory."

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NEWFOUNDLAND.

A most calamitous fire broke out at St. John's, Newfoundland, on the morning of the 1st of June, and destroyed nearly two-thirds of the town. Two whole streets,

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a camphine lamp was upset, and the stage at once enveloped in flames. In an incredibly short space of time the whole of the interior of the building was one sheet of flame. The staircase communicating with the boxes was a steep one, and it appears to have fallen from the weight of those who crowded upon it. As far back as could be seen was a sea of heads, of writhing bodies and outstretched arms. The flames at the time were above and around them; human aid was of no avail, and in five minutes the mass of human beings who had but a short interval previous been in the enjoyment of a full and active life were either burnt or smothered to death. The next day forty-six bodies were recovered from the ruins, and two other persons were missing. Among the sufferers were Alexander Stewart Scott, esq. Clerk of the Appeals, and Miss Ray, to whom he was engaged to be married, and Lieut. Hamilton of the 14th Regt.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Caffres have again risen against the burghers, or farmers, in this country, and have attacked the northern capital of Graham's town. The first fighting took place on the 15th of April, and continued for the next two days. Martial law was proclaimed for the whole colony, and the Burgher force was summoned from every district. Levies of Hottentots were also made, and organized into provisional companies. In the meantime, large parties of Caffres entered the colony both from above and below, murdering stragglers and couriers on the roads, driving off cattle, and burning the detached farm-houses. So fierce and resolute are the savages, that the struggle is for the existence of the frontier. They are unfortunately much better provided with fire-arms than heretofore.

INDIA.

One of the most triumphant processions known in the history of modern warfare has been passing through India. The Governor-General ordered that the 220 guns captured by the army of the Sutlej on the field of battle, during the recent operations of the Sikh army, should be conveyed to Delhi, where they were joined by the 36 guns subsequently surrendered, making a total of 256 pieces of ordnance. They proceeded thence through Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad, to Benares, and thence through Patna and Moorshedabad, to Calcutta. At each station selected for the park of the captured and surrendered guns, the troops off duty were assembled, and the officer commanding caused it to be briefly explained to the men that 220 of these guns were captured by their comrades in the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Allawal, and Sobraon, within a period of sixty days, from the first action fought in December to the last fought on the 10th February, and that the remainder of the guns, 36 in number, were surrendered by the remnant of the Sikh army at Lahore, after the British army had occupied the citadel of that town, on the 22d February.

Preparations are going forward for having the Meeanee Column cast in Calcutta, and 44 brass guns of various sizes sent from Scinde have been destined for the purpose. The column is to be 130 feet in height, including the plinth, base, shaft, capital, and a figure of Britannia 19 feet in height, which, with a pedestal of 7 feet, is to surmount the whole. The design was drawn by Colonel Waddington, of the Bombay engineers. The column is to be of the florid Corinthian order, and its shaft 60 feet in height, and 7 feet in diameter. The figure will be of brass gilt. This column is destined to adorn Bombay, and will be erected on the esplanade near the Wellesley statue.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

July 2. The *Corn Law League* held its closing meeting at Manchester, after having existed seven years, and now accomplished its object in the prospective abolition of the Corn-laws. On the motion of Mr. Cobden, the sum in hand, amounting to about 10,000*l.* was voted to the chairman, Mr. George Wilson, who had attended the meetings of the council 1361 times. At a subsequent meeting at Manchester on the same day a public

subscription was opened to present Mr. Cobden with a testimonial, which it is proposed to raise to the amount of 100,000*l.* The newspaper called "*The League*" has at the same time ceased from publication.

Change of Ministry. On Saturday the 27th June, Sir Robert Peel left London for Osborne House, in order to tender his resignation to her Majesty. He returned on Monday, when he had an interview with Lord John Russell, who immediately

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June 22. By order of the executors of
the late Mr. Crockford, the *St. James's*
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covenant in the lease also compelling the
lessees for the time being to insure in a
further sum of 6,000*l*. The first offer for
the lease was 1,000*l*., and eventually it
was knocked down for 2,900*l*.

The ancient Chapel at *Kingsland*, op-
posite the toll-bar, has been removed by
the sanction of the governors of Bartholo-
mew's Hospital. It was of small size,
and is represented by an engraving in
Wilkinson's "*Londina Illustrata*."

July 5. A temporary Church erected
on the estate of the Marquess Camden, in
Cantelowe's road, Camden-villas (near
the spot on which it is intended to build a
permanent Church as soon as the funds
can be obtained), was opened for Divine
service. The Rev. A. R. Thomas, for-
merly the assistant Minister at Percy
Chapel, Bedford sq., is appointed. Only
five weeks before the spot was a piece of
green sward. The Church is capable of
accommodating 700 persons, contains an
organ, and is prepared for warming and
lighting with gas when necessary. It has
been erected by Mr. Peter Thompson, of
Limehouse (including the walls now re-
quired by the new Building Act), at the
cost of less than 400*l*. Upwards of 3,000*l*
is already subscribed for the permanent

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126; they are a favourite food in the county, and are cured largely for exportation; the principal market is Italy. Two thousand tons of mackerel are taken by these fisheries annually.

CUMBERLAND.

June 30. A new Church at *Upperby* was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and the next day his lordship consecrated *Renwick* Church, which has just been rebuilt and enlarged.

A recumbent effigy of the poet Southey, executed in marble, by Mr. Lough, of Newcastle, has been placed in *Cros-thwaite* Church, at the expense of James Stanger, esq. The costume is a plain gown or academical robes. The right hand rests on a volume by his side; the left is placed on his breast. This is the third monument erected to the memory of the Poet, there being a bust in Bristol cathedral, and another in the Poet's Corner of Westminster abbey.

HAMPSHIRE.

May 14. The new church of St. Matthew, at *Gosport*, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. This edifice has been raised principally by the exertions of the Bishop of Oxford, at a cost of 5,000*l.*; it contains 800 sittings, the whole of which are free, the church being endowed with 150*l.* a year from the Ecclesiastical Commission, and 50*l.* a year from the Rectory of Alverstoke.

KENT.

The new fortifications at *Gravesend*, on the site of the burial-ground of the chantry erected by Aymer de Valence, are rapidly proceeding. The men, whilst excavating, a few weeks since, for the foundations of the magazine in the centre of the fort, discovered many of the skeletons of its former occupants. The original chapel, though cased over with modern brick-work, is still standing. It is now converted into the military hospital. In the recent alterations necessary to such conversion, partitions, &c. were removed, which then developed its original shape; it was 59 feet long and 17 feet 7 inches in breadth, within the walls, and was covered with a coved roof, probably originally lined with boards. The height of the edifice from the floor to the highest point of the cove was about 16 feet. For the additional defences now constructing at Gravesend there will be required 15 32-pounders of 56 cwt. on carriages with dwarf traversing platforms. On the opposite shore of the Thames the fortifications are likewise being greatly increased and strengthened, and there will be re-

quired for the additional defences at Tilbury Fort 50 32-pounders of 50 cwt. each, on carriages with dwarf traversing platforms, and 19 32-pounders of 33 cwt., on iron carriages, making a total of 69 additional guns for Tilbury Fort.

LANCASHIRE.

June 23. A new Church erected at *Elworth*, near the Sandbach station upon the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Chester. John Latham, esq. of Bradwell Hall, has been a liberal contributor to the funds for its erection, as were also Charles Ingram Ford, esq. Mrs. Ford, and the Misses Ford. The site was given by the University of Cambridge, and the district attached to the Church comprises portions of the parishes of Sandbach and Warmingham; the Vicar of the former and the Rector of the latter jointly providing the endowment.

June 26 & 27. Three new Churches were consecrated near *Manchester*, by the Lord Bishop of Chester. St. John's, *Longsight*, has been erected by the Manchester and Eccles Church Building Society, and cost upwards of 4,000*l.* Mrs. Marshall, Miss Marshall, and her brother Mr. Marshall, of Penwortham Hall, contributed largely towards the endowment. The Rev. J. Dobie is appointed incumbent. This church is in the Early-English style of architecture; and consists of a chancel, nave, and aisles, a south porch, and a tower and spire at the south-west angle. The east windows of the chancel and the south aisles are filled with stained glass, made by Mr. Willement, of London. The glass in the chancel window is the gift of Miss Marshall, and contains representations of a number of the saints. That in the aisle window is the joint gift of Miss Marshall and her brother Mr. William Marshall. The architect was Mr. J. E. Grogan, whose original design has been considerably altered during the progress of the works, particularly by the addition of a clerestory. The second Church, erected by C. T. Worsley, esq. in Platt-lane, *Rusholme*, has cost 3,600*l.* The Rev. J. Currie is appointed incumbent. St. Stephen's, *Audenshaw*, has cost about 2,400*l.*, the site being given by the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

SURREY.

May 18. The estate of *Oatlands*, which was, for 40 years, the favourite residence of his Royal Highness the late Duke of York, and was latterly in the occupation of Mr. Hughes Ball, was disposed of by auction by Mr. Driver. The estate com-

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PROMOTIONS, PRE

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

May 30. East Middlesex Militia, T St
Leger Alcock, esq. to be Major.

June 10. Westminster Militia, Major E. R
Bagot to be Lieut.-Colonel.

June 23. First West York Militia, Lord
Wharfedale to be Colonel-Commander

June 24. Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Westmore-
land, K.C.B. (Envoy Extraordinary and Mi-
nister Plenipotentiary at Berlin,) to be a
Knight Grand Cross of the Bath Most Ho-
nourable Order.

June 25. Charles Phillips, esq. barrister at-
law, to be one of the Commissioners for the
Relief of Insolvent Debtors, in the room of
David Pollock, esq. appointed Chief Justice of
the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

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Treasurer for the said Islands.—Lieut. Colonels Harry Shakespeare Phillips, 53d Foot; Thomas Harte Franks, 10th Foot; George Lenox Davis, 9th Foot; John Rowland Smyth, 16th Lancers; Christopher Godby, 36th Bengal N. Inf.; Christopher Dixon Wilkinson, 63d Bengal N. Inf.; Robert Adrian Stedman, 1st Bengal Cav.; Nicholas Penny, 69th Bengal N. Inf.; John Armstrong Thompson, 52d Bengal N. Inf.; Henry John Wood, Bengal Art.; James Alexander, Bengal Art.; Joseph Nash, 43rd Bengal Light Inf.; John Theophilus Lane, Bengal Art.; Henry Montgomery Lawrence, Bengal Art.; Frederick Abbott, Bengal Eng.; George Simson Laurenson, Bengal Art.; and Major Henry Forster, Commanding the Shekawattee Brigade, to be Companions of the Bath.

June 29. Royal Artillery, brevet Col. W. G. Power to be Colonel; brevet Major John Louis Smith, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

July 2. Lieut.-Colonels Henry Despard, 99th Foot, and Robert Henry Wynyard, 58th Foot, to be Companions of the Bath.

July 6. The Marquess of Lansdowne, K. G. to be Lord President of the Privy Council; the Duke of Bedford and the Right Hon. Charles Wood sworn of the Privy Council; Lord Cottingham to be Lord High Chancellor; the Earl of Minto, Keeper of the Privy Seal; Earl Grey, Viscount Palmerston, and the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. to be three of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; the Right Hon. Charles Wood, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer; the Earl of Besborough, Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of Ireland; the Earl of Clarendon, President of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations; Lord Campbell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. Charles Wood, Viscount Ebrington, the O'Connor Don, William Gibson Craig, esq., and Henry Rich, esq. to be Commissioners of the Treasury; the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Secretary at War; Andrew Rutherford, esq. Advocate for Scotland; and Thomas Maitland, esq. Solicitor-General for Scotland; the Rev. John MacLeod, D.D. to be one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools for Scotland.

July 7. The Earl of Auckland, G.C.B., Vice-Adm. Sir William Parker, G.C.B., Rear-Adm. J. W. Deans Dundas; Maurice F. F. Berkeley, esq. Capt. R.N., Lord John Hay, C.B. Capt. R.N., and the Hon. W. F. Cowper, to be Commissioners of the Admiralty.—The Duchess of Sutherland to be Mistress of the Robes; Earl Spencer to be Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household; Lord Edward G. F. Howard to be Vice-Chamberlain; Lord Marcus Hill, Comptroller; Earl Fortescue, Lord Steward; Lord Alfred Paget, to be Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal to Her Majesty; Viscount Morpeth, Alexander Milne, esq. and the Hon. Charles Alexander Gore, to be Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings; the Marquess of Clanricarde, to be Postmaster-General; the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, Master and Worker of Her Majesty's Mint; and the Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay, Paymaster-General.—Henry James Perry, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to be one of the Commissioners to act in the prosecution of flats in bankruptcy (at Liverpool).—50th Foot, Capt. G. M. Tew to be Major.—Brevet, to be Majors in the Army, Capt. H. S. Rowan, R. Art., Capt. C. Lewis, 80th Foot, Capt. H. Matson, 58th Foot, Capt. A. W. Reed, 98th Foot, Capt. R. Denny, 58th Foot, Capt. W. B. Marlow, R. Eng., Capt. W. B. Langford, R. Mar., and Capt. H. R. E. Wilmot, R. Art.—The Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A. Principal Chaplain to the Forces, to be Chaplain-General to the Forces; the Rev. C. Green,

M.A. and the Rev. W. Hare, M.A. to be Chaplains to the Forces.—Hospital Staff, Surgeon J. M'Andrew, M.D. from the 40th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon of the first class.

July 8. The Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart. to be Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of India.—The Marquess of Anglesey, K. G. and G.C.B. to be Master General of the Ordnance; Colonel C. R. Fox, to be Surveyor of the Ordnance; and Colonel the Hon. Geo. Anson, Clerk of the Ordnance.—Charles Buller, esq. to be Advocate-General.—Earl Spencer, Lord Edward G. F. Howard, and the Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, sworn of the Privy Council. The Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, to be Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

July 10. 30th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. H. S. Ormond to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major J. G. Geddes to be Major.—40th Foot, Capt. T. J. Valiant to be Major.—74th Foot, Major J. Fordeyce to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. the Hon. T. O'Grady to be Major.

July 11. The Duke of Norfolk to be Master of the Horse.—Mid Lothian Yeomanry, Capt. Wm. Ramsay Ramsay, to be Major.

To be Under-Secretaries of State—Home Department, Rt. Hon. E. J. Stanley; Foreign, Sir W. Somerville, Bart.; Colonial, Benjamin Hawes, esq. M.P.

To be Joint Secretaries of the Treasury,—John Parker, esq. and H. Tufnell, esq.

To be Secretary of the Admiralty,—H. G. Ward, esq.

To be Secretaries to the Board of Control,—G. S. Byng, esq. and T. Wyse, esq.

Private Secretaries,—Sir Denis Le Marchant and the Hon. George Keppel to Lord John Russell; Capt. the Hon. Grey to Earl Grey; G. C. Cornwall, esq. to the Marquess of Clanricarde.

IRELAND. To be Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. M. Brady; Lord Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. D. R. Pigot; Attorney-General, Richard Moore, esq.; Solicitor-General, James H. Monahan, esq.; Counsel to Government, John Hatchell, esq. Q.C.; Under-Secretary of State, T. S. Redington, esq.

Household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland: Mr. Prittie to be Chamberlain; Capt. Williams, Controller of the Household; Matthew Fortescue, esq. to be Master of the Horse; Mr. Malor, Gentleman at Large; and to be Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Bagot, First A.D.C.; Hon. Captain Daly, Lord Dunkellin, and Mr. Ponsonby (paid), Capt. Bernard, Lord Mountcharles, and Lord Killian (unpaid).

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

June 26. With reference to the dispatches received from New Zealand, Comm. Geo. Jas. Hay to be Captain: Lieuts. Rob. Jocelyn Otway, Maxwell Falcon, and Charles Randle Egerton, to be Commanders; and Mr. Wm. David Loch and Mr. George Don Murray (on passing the required examinations) to be Lieutenants.

July 4. With reference to the engagement at Punta Obligado, the following promotions have been made, dated the 18th Nov. 1845, the day of the action:—Lieutenants to be Commanders—C. Barker, H.M. steam-ship Firebrand; A. J. Woodley, H.M. steam-vessel Gorgon; C. S. Norman, H.M. ship Comus; G. H. Richards, H.M. ship Philomel, being the Senior Lieutenants of the ships engaged. Mate to be Lieutenant—F. F. Nicholson, H.M. ship Dolphin, being the only Mate engaged in the action.

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Rev. W. Newling, St. Paul's Church, Wernith
P.C. Cheshire.
Rev. T. G. Nicholas, West Molesey P.C. Surrey
Rev. H. Nicholls, Payembury V. Devon.
Rev. G. Phillips, Sandon R. Essex.
Rev. J. Rawes, Alveston V. Somerset
Rev. C. Smith, East Garston V. Berks.
Rev. T. T. Smith, Newhaven R. Sussex.
Rev. T. Stanton, Holy Trinity with St. Peter's
R. Shaftesbury
Rev. H. Townsend, Lifton R. Devon.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. G. H. Fagan, to the Duke of Buccleuch.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, to be Queen's Serjeant.

Dr. Bateman (late chief clerk for Excise prosecutions), to be Solicitor to the Excise.

Alfred Montgomery, esq. to be Solicitor of Stamps.

Sir Walter B. Riddell, Bart. to be Recorder of Maidstone.

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May 19. At Yarum, Yorksh. the Rev. J. *Winpenny*, Incumbent of Yarum, eldest son of the late Rev. R. Cooke Winpenny, Vicar of Market Weighton, to Elizabeth-Clifford, second dau. of the late B. Rudd, esq. of Marton in Cleveland.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John *Hardwick*, esq. of Credenhill, Hereford, to Emma, dau. of the late Mr. Hardwick, of New Bond-st.—At Louth, William, eldest son of Mr. Wm. *East*, merchant, to Charlotte-Mary, youngest dau. of the late George Searl, esq. Louth.—At Rochester, Thomas Hermitage *Day*, esq. of Frindsbury, Kent, to Emma, second dau. of the late Col. Charles Cox Bingham, Royal Art. and granddau. of the late Richard Bingham, esq. of Melcombe-Bingham, Dorset.

20. The Rev. Charles D. *Crofts*, of Mallinghouse, near Lewes, to Harriet, second dau. of the late James Ingram, esq. of Ades, Sussex.—At Hampstead, the Rev. William Darwin *For*, Rector of Delamere, Chesh. to Ellen-Sophia, third dau. of Basil George Woodd, esq. of Hillfield, Hampstead.—At Hendon, H. R. *Reynolds*, jun. esq. of Upper Harley-st. Cavendish-sq. to Charlotte-Ann, eldest dau. of E. W. Bullock Webster, of Hendon.—At St. Marylebone, Robert *Aldridge*, esq. late Capt. in her Majesty's 60th Royal Rifles, to Olivia, fourth dau. of the late David Verner, esq.—At Great Yarmouth, Capt. *Spankie*, 48th Regt. Bengal N. I. eldest son of the late Mr. Sergeant Spankie, to Clementina-Louisa, third dau. of Mortlock Lacon, esq.—At St. John's, Hampstead, Christopher, eldest son of John *Cheshire*, esq. of Hartford, Cheshire, to Fanny, second dau. of Jonathan Phillips, esq. Gardnor House, Hampstead.—At Chapel Llanillterne, Silvanus *Howell*, esq. of Cilpyll, fourth son of the late Silvanus Howell, esq. of Morfa, in the co. of Cardigan, to Lucy-Ann, youngest dau. of Evan Hopkin, esq. of Tymawr, Newbridge, Glamorgansh.—At Burnley, Ernest *Lavie*, esq. late Capt. 8th (King's) Regt. son of the late Sir Thomas Lavie, R.N. K.C.B. to Miss Holden, dau. of the late John Greenwood, esq. of Palace House, Lancashire.

21. At Hillingdon, the Rev. Richard Cox, only son of Major *Hales*, of the Bengal Army, to Esther-Phillips, youngest dau. of Thomas Williams, esq. of Cowley Grove, Middlesex.—At Westbourne, Hyde Park, the Rev. J. *Atkinson*, of Bugthorpe, Yorksh. to Katherine, second dau. of the late Rev. T. C. Rudston Read, of Hayton, in the East Riding, and late of Frickley Hall, Doncaster.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Edward *Legh*, of the Limes, Lewisham, Kent, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Robt. Dewy, esq. Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, Shoreham, Sussex.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. James Joseph *Power*, Esq. M.D. of Maidstone, Kent, to Eliza, youngest dau. of Horatio Pope, esq. of Fant.—At Corfu, Thos. William *Evans*, esq. only child of William Evans, esq. M.P. to Mary, eldest dau. of Thos. John Gisborne, esq. Secretary to the Senate, Corfu.—At Brighton, John Lyon, second son of William *Alexander*, esq. M.D. of Preston, Lancash. to Jane, eldest dau. of Mr. John Bannister, of the Royal Baths, Brighton.

23. At Stepney, Robert *Pugh*, esq. of Clapham Common, to Mary-Cross, dau. of the late Rev. George Williams, M.A. of St. Anne's, Limehouse.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Henry Thomas, eldest son of the late Thomas *Snepp*, esq. R.N. of Alcester, Warwicksh. and grandson of the late Sir Henry Wakeman, Bart. of Perdiswell Hall, Worcestersh. to Julia, youngest dau. of the late Peter Hofman, esq.

24. At Edinburgh, George C. *Collyer*, esq. Madras Eng. son of the late Daniel Collyer, esq. of Necton Lodge, to Mary Forbes, eldest dau. of the late Alexander Chancellor, esq. of Shield Hill, Lanarksh.

25. At Tobago, John Paul *Thornton*, esq.

Colonial Secretary, third son of the late Thomas Thornton, esq. of Constantinople, and nephew of the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, G.C.B. to Frances-Sarah, eldest dau. of his Excellency Major Lawrence Græme, Lieut.-Gov. of Tobago.

26. At St. Pancras, Robert, third son of Geo. *Davenport*, esq. of Oxford, to Dorothea, eldest dau. of the late John Fulford, esq. of Milman-st.—At Saddleworth, the Rev. J. Bowman *Turner*, M.A. of Caius Coll. Cambridge, to Charlotte-Julia, third dau. of the late Rev. R. H. Whitelock, M.A. of Lincoln Coll. Oxford.—At Dorchester, Captain *Oldfield*, Bengal Eng. eldest son of Colonel Oldfield, of Oldfield Lawn, in Sussex, to Jane, only dau. of Christopher Arden, esq. of Dorchester.—At St. Pancras, Arthur Hill *Hassall*, esq. surgeon, F.L.S. of Norland Villa, Notting Hill, to Fanny-Augusta, dau. of J. A. Du Corron, esq. of Bruxelles, and granddau. of the Countess d'Auxy.—At Greenwich, Joseph B. *Garwood*, esq. of Dalston, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Mr. George Williams, of Greenwich.

27. At Llanstephan, Carmarthensh. Aldeeson *Hodson*, of Penlee-cresc. Stoke Damerall, Devonsh. and late of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, to Caroline-Emma-Loftus, only dau. of the late Col. Stephen Peacocke, of the Scotch Fusilier Guards.—At Stoke Newington, Edward *Dickinson*, esq. of Rugby, to Mary, dau. of the late Capt. Fabian, Royal Navy.—At All Souls, Langham-pl. the Rev. J. Vivian *Vivian*, M.A. Rector of Cardynham, Cornwall, to Harriette-Maria, eldest dau. and co-heiress of the late William Robinson Hill, esq. of Carwythenack, Cornwall.—At St. Pancras, John *Hooper*, esq. of Burton-cresc. to Mrs. James, widow of Capt. James, of Ham Common.—At St. Pancras, Charles John *Bunyon*, esq. M.A. of Corpus Christi Coll. Cambridge, and of the Inner Temple, to Eliza, second dau. of R. H. Sawyer, esq. of Endsleigh-st. Tavistock-sq.—At Kenilworth, Edgar *Wickham*, esq. surgeon, of London, to Maria, younger dau. of the late Richard Heath, esq. of Kennington.—At Amsterdam, the Rev. John Macdonald *Brown*, of the National Scotch Church, Rotterdam, to Margaret, only dau. of Alexander Beaton, esq. Rotterdam.—At Burnley, Henry, second son of Charles *White*, esq. of Lime-st. to Ellen-Ann, eldest dau. of J. Dugdale, esq. of Ivy Bank and Manchester.

28. At Fillongley, Charles *Foulger*, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Anne Kelsick, youngest surviving dau. of the late T. H. Vaughton, esq. and sister of A. Ashley Vaughton, esq. of Fillongley Lodge, Warwicksh.—At Sheffield, Henry-Tibbats, eldest son of Henry *Stainton*, esq. of Lewisham, Kent, to Jane-Isabel, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Dunn, esq. of Sheffield.—At Brighton, Thomas *Cox*, esq. of Hastings, to Jessie-Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of John King, esq. of London.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Harry St. George *Ord*, Royal Engrs. eldest son of the late Capt. H. G. Ord, R.A. of Bexley, Kent, to Julia-Graham, youngest dau. of the late Adm. Carpenter.—At Whitechurch, Middlesex, Edward *Morse*, of Kennington, Surgeon, son of South Morse, esq. of Stepney, to Emily-Hannah, dau. of the late Lupton Relfe, esq. of Camberwell.—At All Saints, Poplar, George *Berkley*, esq. of Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park, to Matilda, eldest dau. of Francis Garford, esq. of the East India-rd.—At Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, the Rev. William *Pennefather*, second son of the Right Hon. Edward Pennefather, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Gen. the Hon. John Brodrick.—Lieut. Norman Chester *Macleod*, Bengal Engrs. to Maria-Isabella, youngest dau. of the late J. Unisacke, esq. of Boughton House, Chesh. and Belmont, Bath.—At Bromley, Kent, Denzil John Holt,

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third son of the Rev. Thomas Du Pré, Rector of Willoughby, Lincolnsh. to Sophia, third and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Frederic Gardiner, of Wadhurst, Sussex, Rector of Llanvetherine, Monmouthsh. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. C. Sedley *Burdett*, esq. third son of the late W. Jones Burdett, esq. to Harriet-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of L. Ames, esq. of Hyde, Hertfordsh. — At Brighton, the Rev. Frederic Charles Cook, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors, to Jessie-Barbara, dau. of the late Alexander Douglas M'Kenzie, esq. of Bursledon, Hants. — At Edinburgh, Alexander *Mouat*, esq. jun. of Craiglockhart, late Capt. in the Rifle Brigade, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Charles Balfour Scott, esq. of Wool. Rox. burghsh. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Jose. h. Masters, eldest son of Joseph *Bull*, esq. of Castlethorpe, Bucks. to Jane, only dau. of the late Thomas Nicholls, esq.

3. At St. Marylebone, the Hon. *George S. Gough*, of the Grenadier Guards, only son of Gen. Lord Gough, G.C.B. to Jane, second dau. of the late George Arbuthnot, esq. of Eidershe, Surrey, and Upper Wimpole-st. — At St. Neot's, Hunts, Edward Willson *Crosse*, esq. of Doctors' Commons, and Torrington square, London, to Sarah-Mary, youngest dau. of William Day, esq. of St. Neot's. — At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Robert Alexander *Mitchell*, esq. of Gloucester-terr. Hyde Park-gardens, second son of Alexander Mitchell, esq. of Bath, to Grace-Anghin, eldest dau. of Robert Savage, esq. of Montague-pl. Russell-sq.

11. At Selling, Charles, son of Thomas Neve, esq. of Benenden, to Fanny, dau. of Charles Neame, esq. of Harefield, Selling.—At St. Marylebone, Martin Thomas *Hiscar*, esq. M.D. of the University of Aberdeen, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Cecil, Vicar of Chobham.—

—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lieut.-Col. Lothian Sheffield *Dickson*, to Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late William Richardson, esq. of Letherhead.—At Kensington, Chas. *Munro*, esq. second son of Staff-Surgeon Munro, to Sophia-Lionel, youngest dau. of the late Col. Lionel Hook, of the 16th Reg.—At Nether Cerne, W. S. *Davis*, esq. Lieut. of the 15th Reg. of Madras N.F. to Elizabeth-Grace, fifth dau. of J. B. Knight, esq.

12. At Lauchope, Lanarksh. Edward *M'Leod*, esq. of Stockwell, to Catherine, only dau. of John Robertson, esq. of Lauchope Castle.

13. At Mangotsfield, Glouc. Nath. Stenson *Wood*, esq. fourth son of Sir Alex. Wood, of New Brentford, to Jessy, only dau. of Dr. Stenson, of Bourton-on-the-Water, Glouc.

15. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Cosmo Richard *Howard*, esq. to Meliora-Louisa, dau. of the late Bury Hutchinson, esq. Russell-sq.—At All Souls', Regent-st. John Henry, only son of Joseph John *Gurney*, esq. of Earham, Norfolk, to Mary-Jary, only dau. of Richard Hanbury Gurney, esq. of Thickthorn.

16. At Bridgewater, the Rev. Henry J. *Marshall*, Vicar of Weston Zoyland, Somerset, to Emma-Lovell, dau. of John Sealy, esq. of Bridgewater.—In George-st. Edinburgh, Henry D. *Fergusson*, esq. W.S. son of the late Sir James Fergusson, of Kilkerran, Bart. and of the Right Hon. Lady Henrietta Fergusson, to Anna, dau. of Robert Nasmyth, esq. F.R.C.S.E.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Geo. Simon *Harcourt*, esq. of Ankerwycke House, late one of the Representatives for the co. of Bucks, to Gertrude-Charlotte, only child of George Lucas, esq. of Newport Pagnel.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, W. *Ridley*, esq. of Great Marlborough-st. to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late C. Ward, esq. of Chiswick.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. S. J. *Bonham*, esq. late Governor of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to Ellen-Emelia, eldest dau. of Thomas Barnard, esq. of Southwick-crescent, late of the Bombay Civil Service.—At Lytham, Lancash. Charles-Roger, eldest son of the late George *Jacson*, esq. of Barton, to Catharine, only dau. of the late Henry Grenhalgh Formby, esq.—At Ipswich, T. *Hill*, esq. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Louisa-Maria, only dau. of W. Thurlow, esq.

17. At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. James *Carthew*, M.A. eldest son of Vice-Admiral Carthew, of Tredudwell, Cornwall, to Grace-Jenn, youngest dau. of the late John Kendal, esq.—At Chelsea, the Rev. Edward *Burney*, M.A. of the Royal Academy, Gosport, to Caroline Amyatt, dau. of Col. Brown, Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea.

18. At Brighton, Viscount *Fielding*, eldest son of the Earl of Denbigh, to Louisa, only child of the late David Pennant, esq. jun. and of Lady Emma Pennant.—At Streatham, William-Ladler, eldest son of William *Leaf*, esq. of Park Hill, to Emma, eldest dau. of John Bradbury, esq. of Bedford House, Streatham.—At Northallerton, John Pick *Allison*, esq. of South Kilvington, near Thirsk, to Maria, second dau. of the late William Whytehead, esq. of Thirsk, Solicitor.—At Sunbury, Luke Dowell *Smyth*, M.D. of Bingham, Notts, to Emma-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of T. W. Marriott, esq. of Sunbury.—At Exmouth, Devon, Lieut. Osmyn *Bourdillon*, 25th Bombay N. Inf. son of Brownlow Bourdillon, esq. of Bath, to Anne, eldest dau. of Capt. H. W. Scott, R.N.

—At Bromsgrove, the Rev. John Day *Collie*, M.A. Head Master of Bromsgrove Grammar School, to Josephine-Martha, eldest dau. of John Chatfield Tyler, esq.—At Stoke, Benjamin, youngest son of the late Richard *Stokes*, esq. of Devonport, to Mary-Knowles, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Trist.—At Clifton, the Rev. Peter *Peace*, B.D. to Jane, third dau. of the late William H. Goldwyer, esq. of Bristol.—At Salisbury, Edward Chamberlaine *Hill*, esq. of Cranborne, Dorset, to Elizabeth Olive, eldest dau. of George Pain, esq. of Salisbury.

20. At Upper Clapton, the Rev. Leopold J. *Bernays*, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Mary, second dau. of the late John Gorton, esq.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Capt. Henry *Connop*, late of 93d Highlanders, to Mary-Lucas, youngest dau. of the late John Mosley, esq.—At Barking-side, Alfred *Day*, esq. Norwich, to Jane-Dent, second dau. of George Johnson, esq. of Gearies, near Ilford.—At Canford Magna, Dorset, Thomas, fourth son of the Rev. E. *Hoblyn*, to Caroline-Rosa, youngest dau. of Lieut. W. Knight, R.N.

22. At Paris, William Jefferys *Allen*, esq. of Bridgewater, to Ellen-Susan, second dau. of the late Rev. Henry Burlton, of Exminster, Devon.—At St. Erme, Richard *Fleming Langmead*, esq. to Philippa-Tingcombe, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Pomery, Vicar of St. Erme.

23. At Butleigh, Somerset, James-Curtis, only son of James Somerville *Somerville*, esq. of Dinder House, near Wells, to Emily-Periam, eldest dau. of Sir Alexander Hood, Bart. of Wootton House, Somersetsh.—At Dixon, W. Henry *Shield*, esq. of Llandawke, Carmarthensh. to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Robert Yarworth, esq. of Hadnock, near Monmouth.—At Fulham, John G. *Brown*, esq. of New Court, Herefordsh. to Louisa, second dau. of J. L. Panter, esq. of North End Lodge, Fulham.—At Stockwell, Surrey, the Rev. Charles *Spooner*, of Powick, Worcestersh. to Mary-Ann, second dau. of E. Statham, esq. Stockwell.—At Bruton, Somerset, George Malim *Mosster*, esq. M.A. of Repton, Derbysh. to Gertrude-Anne, dau. of the late Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, Incumbent of Bruton.—At Clifton, the Rev. Henry F. *Cheshire*, to Mary, only surviving child of the late John Scale, esq. of Aberdare, Glamorgansh.—At Stapleton, Richard Say Armstrong *Bissett*, esq. of London, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Bissett, of the R. Art. to Martha-Isabella-Bissett, dau. of Mr. Baker, of Woodgrove House, Stapleton, and granddau. of the late Major Bissett.—At St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich, the Rev. John *Gorton*, M.A. of Wadham College, Oxford, Assistant Chaplain of the Hon. East India Company, to Agnes, dau. of the Rev. W. Robbins, Rector of Heigham, Norwich.—At Hampstead, the Rev. John *Patteson*, Incumbent of St. Jude's, Chelsea, to Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Hoare, esq. of Hampstead.—At Stamford Hill, George Foster *Brathwaite*, esq. of Kendal, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late A. B. Savory, esq. of Stamford Hill.—At Hackney, Henry J. P. *Woodhead*, esq. only son of Joseph Woodhead, esq. of Montague-sq. to Emily, third dau. of the late Rev. J. C. Clements, of Lower Clapton.—At East Farleigh, the Rev. Hector *Nelson*, M.A. to Mary, only child of Richard Miller, esq. of East Farleigh.

July 15. At Walmer, Rob. Ogle, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, only son of Rob. Ogle, esq. of Eglington Hall, Northumberland, to Mary, dau. of Capt. Harvey, R.N.

21. At St. John's Church, Notting Hill, Kensington, the Rev. John Ward, Vicar of Great Bedwyn, Wilts, to Helen Duncan, dau. of the late John Stuart, esq. formerly of the War Office.

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ter of the late Captain Thomas Symonds, R.N., and, of course, resigned his fellowship.

In the Court of King's Bench, and on the Northern Circuit, every year brought Mr. Tindal additional reputation as a lawyer, but very little fame as an advocate. He was never at a loss for a case; he could always expound a principle; he could give the history of any statute, and with great perspicuity set forth its provisions; he could argue any point, however apparently hopeless, and impeach the validity of any legal document, however apparently sound; but a knavish witness could elude his examination, and an apathetic jury were never warmed by his eloquence: yet he had what the profession calls a "capital business;" and a large income rewarded his learning, his industry, and his high reasoning faculties.

The natural process by which lawyers seek advancement in their profession is to get into Parliament. Mr. Tindal, however, enjoyed a distinguished opportunity of appearing before one house of Parliament long before his election as a member of the other. A Bill of pains and penalties was preferred against the Queen of George IV., and Mr. Tindal, conjointly with several others, was counsel for the Queen. How far his astuteness and knowledge rendered him an efficient assistant to her Majesty's Attorney-General, was a matter not very apparent at that period. That he was capable of giving valuable hints to his more showy brethren, Lords Brougham and Denman, there can be no doubt; but his oratory was not of the order to neutralise the dazzling ingenuity of Copley, or to cope with the wily manoeuvres of a cloud of Italian witnesses. Hence, though he enjoyed the honour of being a Queen's advocate, he obtained with the public little additional reputation from his share in this extraordinary inquiry.

We now follow him to the House of Commons, to which assembly in the year 1824 he was returned by the Wigton district of burghs; and here also we can say but little for his qualifications as a public speaker. His manner was cold, dry, and unimpressive; his political and historical knowledge displayed itself to small advantage, it bore upon few questions, and not even upon those with much power. One would have expected that his talents and learning as a lawyer must have often enabled him to enlighten the House on legal difficulties, but yet he had not a

and senior Chancellor's medallist. In 1801 he obtained the second members' prize. In October of that year he was elected a Fellow of his college, and held the fellowship for eight years. The degree of D.C.L. was subsequently conferred upon him at the installation of the Marquess Camden as Chancellor of the university in 1834.

Immediately on taking his Master's degree, he became a student of Lincoln's-inn, and he entered upon practice with very considerable success as a special pleader: Lord Brougham was among the number of his pupils. There can be no question that a young law student could hardly have chosen a safer guide, for a man more thoroughly learned than Mr. Tindal even then was, in every department of the law, could scarcely be found within the range of the profession; and he was especially celebrated for what is called "black-letter learning." His high reputation brought him so many clients that after a few years he thought it safe to go to the bar, and accordingly he was called in Trinity Term, 1809. In the same year he married the youngest daugh-

popular mode of discussing even questions of law. Nevertheless, a better man for the office of Solicitor-General could not be found amongst the Tory lawyers in the month of September, 1826, when Sir C. Wetherell became Attorney-General, in consequence of the elevation of Sir John Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst, to the Mastership of the Rolls. At this time Mr. Tindal became Sir Nicolas, but he still remained without any very material increase of professional fame, nor was he called upon during his tenure of office to assist in any important prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

Sir John Copley, who had represented the University of Cambridge, became Lord Chancellor in the year 1827, during the Canning Administration; thereupon a vacancy occurred in the representation of that constituency, and Sir Nicolas Tindal solicited its suffrages. Mr. William John Bankes, though also a Tory, went down to Cambridge to oppose him; the result of the polling was 479 for Sir Nicolas Tindal, and 378 for Mr. Bankes. He had been chosen for Harwich at the general election in 1826, but of course readily withdrew from that borough to enjoy the honour of representing his *alma mater*.

Two years after, when Lord Wynford resigned the chief seat in the Common Pleas, the Solicitor-General became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, which position he occupied during the long period of seventeen years; although, under the 6th of George IV., cap. 83, he might, at the end of fifteen years, have claimed exoneration from the toils of that high station. "As to the merits of Chief Justice Tindal, the bar may be divided, but the public are unanimous. They looked at his summings up as among the most masterly exhibitions of judicial sagacity, and they regarded his calm, thoughtful, and tranquil inflexibility as the impersonation of British justice. They admired the vigour and promptitude with which he would cast the light of a clear and searching intellect upon some vast accumulation of minute facts, inferences, and expositions,—how he would track out a plain and palpable path amidst some labyrinth of contradictory evidences. The world viewed with admiration the manner in which he threw aside the sophistries and disentangled the forensic perplexities with which cases are sometimes enveloped,—how he dissipated the obscurities, lopped off the irrelevancies, curtailed the redundancies which had been imported into the cause by the weak or wily advocate, and finally how he reduced the real point in dispute to its strict and indisputable merits. Such

was the impression that the character of Chief Justice Tindal made upon the community at large; and, whatever criticism his alleged eccentricities might occasionally provoke among the members of the Bar, all was forgotten in the intervals between one term and another, while his imperturbable temper, the uniform amenity of his manner, his perfect independence of spirit, his high integrity, and great judicial abilities, were always present to the mind of every observer."—(*Times*.)

His earthly career was terminated rather suddenly. About ten days before his death he attended the hearing of an Irish appeal in the House of Lords—"Sheehy v. Lord Muskerry." On leaving the house he complained of excessive heat, and appeared to be almost fainting. He was, within a few hours, seized with paralysis of the left leg, extending to the hipjoint; and, after the lapse of two or three days, his medical adviser recommended him to proceed to the seaside. Without delay he repaired to Folkestone, accompanied by his son, Captain Tindal; but there he unhappily experienced a renewal of his malady.

By the lady already mentioned, who has been dead for some years, Sir Nicolas Tindal had a numerous family. His eldest son, the Rev. Nicolas Tindal, M.A. Vicar of Sandhurst, co. Glouc. died Aug. 25, 1842, having married in 1839 Anne-Frances, only child of the late John George Schweitzer, esq. formerly of Southall Green, Middlesex. He has left two surviving sons, Louis-Symonds, a Commander in the Royal Navy (1841), and Charles-John, a barrister-at-law, and one daughter, Merelina, married in 1840 to James Whatman Bosanquet, esq. banker of London, a nephew of Mr. Justice Bosanquet.

On the 14th July the body of the late Chief Justice was removed from his house in Bedford Square for interment in the family vault at Kensall Green Cemetery. About fifty gentlemen, principally the immediate relatives and friends of the deceased, comprised the attendants, amongst whom were Mr. Baron Parke, Sir W. Symonds of the Civil Department Royal Navy, Major Symonds, Captain Symonds, R.N. Captain Tindal, R.N. and Mr. C. J. Tindal, sons of the deceased; Mr. Bosanquet, his son-in-law; the Rev. J. E. Tyler, Sir John De Veulle, of St. Hillier's, Jersey, (who married his niece Miss Tindal of Aylesbury); Major Woodroffe, W. Woodroffe, esq. A. N. Skirrow, esq. &c.

A portrait of Sir Nicolas Tindal, by T. Phillips, R.A. has been engraved in a large size by Henry Cousins.

Hon. I
June 13. At Lambeth, aged 71, the Hon. Pierre Butler, M.P. for the county of Kilkenny, and Colonel of the Kilkenny Militia; last surviving brother of the Earl of Kilkenny.

He was born May 6, 1775, the fourth and youngest son of Edmund eleventh Viscount Mountgarret, by Lady Henrietta Butler, second daughter of Somerset-Hamilton first Earl of Carrick.

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1801, and married in 1835 Jessy-Anne, widow of P. A. Warren, esq. by whom he has issue two daughters; 2. Charlotte; 3. Edmund-John Butler, esq. who married in 1832 Eliza, daughter of Lieut.-Col. John Wilson Kettleworth, and has issue three daughters; 4. Henry; 5. Anne, who died an infant; 6. Somerset; 7. Anne; 8. Thomas; 9. Harriet, who died in 1836; 10. William, who married in 1841 Catharina 2d daughter of Mr. John Walsh, and was left a widower in 1844; 11. Mary-Anne, who died an infant, and 12. Walter.

From some suspicion that Mr. Butler had taken an improper medicine an inquest was held on his body. Mrs. Eliza Fernanday deposed that he had lodged at her house in York-street, Lambeth, for several years during the sitting of Parliament. The verdict was, "Natural death from general decay of nature."

SIR JOHN TREVELYAN, BART.

May 23. At Nettlecombe Court, Somersetshire, aged 85, Sir John Trevelyan, the fifth Bart. of that place, and of Wallington, Northumberland (1661-2).

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He was the eldest son of Sir John Trevelyan the fourth Baronet, M.P. for co. Somerset, by Louisa-Marianna, daughter and coheir of Peter Symond, esq. merchant of London, and sister to Susan Lady St. John of Bletsoe. He succeeded to the Baronetcy, April 1828, on the death of his father, who lived to the advanced age of 93.

In 1798 he raised "The Wallington and Kirkharle Volunteer troop of Cavalry," of which he was constituted Captain commandant.

In 1830 he served the office of sheriff of Northumberland. He was a member of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-on-Tyne, of the Archaeological Society of Athens, and of several other scientific societies.

Sir John Trevelyan married in Aug. 1791, Maria, daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, of Charlton in Kent, Bart., and sister to Margaret-Elizabeth Lady Arden, and to Jane wife of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval. By that lady he had issue seven sons and six daughters: 1. John-Wilson, who died an infant; 2. George-Thomas, who also died an infant; 3. Maria-Jane, married to the Rev. Noel Thomas Ellison, Rector of Huntspill, co. Somerset; 4. Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, who has succeeded to the title; 5. Julia; 6. Raleigh, who died in 1814; 7. Emma, married in 1830 to Alexander Wadham Wyndham, esq. second son of William Wyndham, esq. of Dinton, Wilts; 8. Arthur, married in 1835 to Elizabeth Mackay; 9. Edward-Spencer Trevelyan, esq. married in 1833 Catharine-Anne, daughter of John Foster, esq.; 10. Beatrice, married in 1830 to her cousin Capt. Ernest Augustus Perceval, 15th Hussars, youngest son of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, 11. Alfred-Wilson Trevelyan, esq. who died in 1831, aged twenty-four, having married, in 1830, Matilda-Margaret, daughter of John Boyce, esq. of Limerick, and leaving issue one son, Alfred-Wilson; 12. Laura-Agnes, married in 1836 to Rev. John Woodhouse; and 13. Helena-Caroline, married in 1837 to the Rev. Bryan Faussett.

The present Baronet was born at Newcastle in 1797, and married, May 21, 1835, Paulina, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jermyn, of Swaffham Priors, Cambridgeshire. He is M.A. of University college, Oxford, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, Edinburgh, of the Royal Geographical and Geological Societies, the Archaeological Societies of Rome and Athens, &c. &c.

ADM. SIR CHARLES ROWLEY, BART.

Oct. 13, 1845. At Brighton, aged 75, Sir Charles Rowley, Bart. Admiral of the White, G.C.B., G.C.H., K.M.T.

This officer was the fourth son of Vice-Adm. Sir Joshua Rowley, Bart. by Sarah, daughter of Bartholomew Burton, esq. of Petersham, Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England; and a grandson of Sir William Rowley, K.B. Admiral of the Fleet, Vice-Admiral of England, and a Lord of the Admiralty, who died on the 1st Jan. 1768.

The subject of this memoir was made a Lieutenant in 1789; and was appointed acting Captain of the Hussar frigate in the summer of 1794. He subsequently commanded the Lynx sloop, and captured numerous French merchant vessels, on the North American station. In March 1796, being then acting Captain of the Cleopatra frigate, he captured *l'Aurore*, a French privateer of ten guns. He afterwards resumed the command of the Hussar, at Halifax, and continued in that ship until paid off, about the end of the same year. His advancement to post rank took place on the 1st Aug. 1795.

When commanding *l'Unité* 36, he displayed great firmness during the general mutiny in 1797. He subsequently captured the French 18-gun corvette *Découverte*, the brig-privateer *Brunette*, of ten guns and eighty men, and several other armed vessels, on the Channel station.

Captain Rowley left *l'Unité*, in consequence of bursting a blood-vessel; but after the lapse of a few months he was appointed to the *Prince George* 98, the flag ship of his brother-in-law the late Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. In the spring of 1801 he was removed into the *Boadicea* frigate, and entrusted with the command of a light squadron employed in Quiberon Bay, where he greatly molested the enemy.

In 1804 Capt. Rowley commanded the *Ruby* 64, successively employed in the North Sea and off Cadiz. Subsequently to his return from thence, he was stationed off the Scheldt; and in Nov. 1805, was appointed to the *Eagle* 74, destined to the Mediterranean, which ship he joined at Spithead. She formed part of the squadron under Sir W. Sidney Smith, employed in disarming the coasts of Naples and Calabria in the summer of 1806. On the 11th May that year Capt. Rowley conducted the attack at the capture of the island of Capri; and he was afterwards severely injured by a shell, while employed on shore in the defence of Gaïeta.

The *Eagle* was attached to the grand armament sent against Antwerp in 1809; and part of her officers and crew were em-

ployed in the defence of Fort Matagorda, near Cadiz, in April 1810. In Nov. 1811 she captured the French frigate *Corceyre*, pierced for 40 guns, and mounting 28. At this period Captain Rowley was senior officer in the Adriatic. His conduct at the capture of Fiume, July 3, 1813, was highly conspicuous: leading in his gig the first detachment of marines, he took possession of the fort, and hoisted the king's colours; and he afterwards bore a conspicuous part in the operations against Trieste. He continued to serve in the Adriatic until the allies were masters of that sea.*

In April 1814 he attended Louis XVIII. from England to France; and in the following month, he obtained the royal permission to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Imperial military order of Maria Theresa, which had been conferred upon him by the Emperor of Austria. He was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral on the 4th June 1814; and was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, Jan. 2, 1815. Towards the close of the latter year he was appointed to the chief command in the river Medway.

Sir Charles Rowley's next appointment was, in the autumn of 1820, to be Commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station, then much infested with pirates. Immediately on those desperadoes attempting to insult the flag of Great Britain, this active officer took such effectual steps that many vessels were captured and destroyed by the cruisers under his orders. Of the survivors of their lawless crews, about thirty were sentenced to death, and executed at Port Royal. He returned home with his flag on board the *Sybil* 44, in May 1823; and was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in May 1825.

Sir Charles Rowley was nominated a Groom of the Bed-chamber to King William IV. Nov. 23, 1832; and appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in Dec. 1834, which he continued to be until the following April. He was created a Baronet in 1836; and a good-service pension of 300*l.* was conferred upon him by the Admiralty, Sept. 1, 1837. He attained the full rank of Admiral, Nov. 23, 1841.

On the 26th Dec. 1842, he was appointed to the chief command at Portsmouth; from increasing debility he was compelled to resign his post in September last, upwards of three months before his period of service would have expired.

Sir Charles married in 1797 Elizabeth,

* Full details of these services will be found in Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography*, vol. IV. li. pp. 420 et seq.

youngest son
King, Bart. :

Jan. 11, 1838, he had issue three sons and two daughters: 1. Sir Charles Rowley, who has succeeded to the title. 2. Elizabeth-Sophia, married in 1818 to the late Peter Langford Brooke, esq. of Moore Hall, Cheshire, and died before 1836; 3. the Right Hon. Louisa-Burton Countess of Kinnoull, married in 1824 to Thomas-Robert 10th and present Earl of

Mermaid, of 32 guns, and whilst cruising off Basse Terre, Gaudaloupe, fell in with, and beat off, after an action of three hours and a half, the French frigate *La Vengeance*, of 55 guns, sent by Victor Hughes expressly to destroy the *Mermaid*, and who was so incensed at the failure of *La Vengeance*, that he broke the Captain's sword, and deprived some hundreds of English prisoners of water, who cheered on seeing the result of the action.

While commanding the same frigate, and in company with the *Hermione* and *Quebec*, Capt. Otway had a smart affair with the forts of Jean Rebel, St. Domingo, and succeeded in cutting out twelve sail of merchantmen. In the boats of the *Ceres* (with which vessel he had exchanged) he cut out the *Matine* privateer, of 18 guns and 19 men, and drove on shore and burnt another vessel of the same force; also a guarda costa off the Havannah, of 6 long 24-pounders and 1 smaller guns. In the boats of the *Trent* he took *L'Alexandre* and *Le Revenge*, French privateers, of 18 guns each, and a Spanish brig of 10 guns. During a period of six years' service in the West Indies, Capt. Otway captured or destroyed 200 of the enemy's privateers and merchantmen, mounting in the whole above 500 guns, besides assisting at the sieges of Fort Matilda and Morne Fortunée. For these services the thanks of the Admiralty were three times communicated to him through the respective Admirals on the stations.

At the battle of Copenhagen he commanded the *London*, and rendered much service. In 1805, in the *Montagu*, he was one of the supporters of the veteran *Cornwallis*, in his attack on the French fleet close to Brest Harbour. He subsequently assisted at the sieges of Girona and San Sebastian in Spain.

He attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1809, and that of Admiral in 1811. He was nominated K. C. B. June 8, 1826, was created a Baronet Sept. 30, 1831, and advanced to the grade of G. C. B. on the 8th May 1845.

On the 17th July, 1845, he was appointed one of the Green Cloth Waiting to Her Majesty, and on the 10th August 1845, he was sworn of the Privy Council.

His Lordship is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and of the Royal Society of Arts, and of the Royal Society of Literature.

He was married on the 12th of May 1801, to the late Lady Anne, daughter of the late Sir John Lubbock, Bart., and by her he has issue three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Sir John Lubbock, Bart., was killed at the battle of Waterloo, and the second son, Sir John Lubbock, Bart., was killed at the battle of the Marston, and the third son, Sir John Lubbock, Bart., was killed at the battle of the Marston.

way, co. Tipperary, by Elizabeth, sister of Sir Robert Waller, Bart. of Lisburn, in the same county; and younger brother to the late Henry Otway, esq. the husband of the Baroness Braye, and father of the late Mr. Otway Cave, M.P. for Tipperary. Another brother is Lieut. Gen. Sir Loftus William Otway, C.B. Colonel of the 84th Foot.

He was born April 26, 1772, and from an early age shewed a preference so decided for the naval profession that all his father's efforts (who had been an officer of the Royal Horse Guards) to induce him to enter the army, by the offer of the purchase of a Cornetcy, were unavailing, and in 1784 he embarked as Midshipman on board the *Elizabeth*, 74. He was Lieutenant of the *Impregnable* in Lord Howe's battle, on the 1st of June 1794, on which occasion his services were distinguished by his Admiral thanking him publicly on the quarter-deck. After the action he was made Com. of the *Thorn* sloop, in which vessel he captured, after a gallant action (in which he was wounded), the *Courier*, a national French corvette, of superior force. On his promotion to Post Captain, he obtained the command of the

deep interest he took in everything connected with the welfare of the seaman.

Sir R. W. Otway married Aug. 15, 1801, Clementina, eldest daughter and coheir of Admiral John Holloway, of Wells, co. Somerset; and had issue six sons and seven daughters: 1. Henry, who died an infant; 2. Elizabeth, who died in 1828, unmarried; 3. Clementina-Matilda; 4. Augusta; 5. Emily; 6. Robert Waller Otway, esq. Captain R.N. who died in 1840, aged 26, in consequence of a fall from his horse in Hyde Park (see our vol. XIV. p. 107); 7. Charles Cooke Otway, Commander R.N. who perished in command of the *Victor* sloop of war; 8. Sir George-Graham Otway, who has succeeded to the baronetcy; 9. Letitia; 10. Adelaide-Louisa, to whom her Majesty Queen Adelaide was sponsor in 1819; 11. Arthur-John; 12. Martha; and 13. Edward-John.

The present Baronet was born in 1815, attained the rank of a Commander R.N. in 1841, and lately commanded H.M.S. *Virago*. He was promoted to the rank of Captain immediately after his father's death.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR C. PHILLIPS.

June 20. At his residence, Linwood near Lyndhurst in the New Forest, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Phillips, Knt., K.St.J.

This officer received an Ensigncy in the 33d foot the 20th of June, 1783, and the same year was placed on half-pay. On the 21st of May, 1788, he was appointed Ensign in the 44th; and the 31st of August, 1793, Lieutenant. He served in the West Indies as Lieutenant and Adjutant, the whole of the campaign under Sir Charles Grey; and was present at the siege of Fort Bourbon, the taking of the islands of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe. He succeeded to a Company, Sept. 2, 1795; he served three years on the staff in England as Aid-de-Camp to Lord Cornwallis and General Grenville; one year at Gibraltar, and in the expedition to Egypt. The 14th Jan. 1802, he obtained a majority in his regiment; and he served on the staff at Malta as Acting Deputy Adjutant-general to General Fox. In March 1803 he was appointed Deputy Quartermaster-general at Malta, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He afterwards served on the staff of the army, under Lieut.-Gen. Lord William Bentinck, in Italy, Sicily, &c. The 1st Jan. 1812, he received the rank of Colonel; of Major-General the 4th of June, 1814, and Lieut.-General the 22d July 1830.

He received permission Jan. 20, 1817, to wear the grand cross of St. Januarius of Sicily, conferred upon him for the

defence of Sicily and the expedition to Italy in 1815; and was knighted by the Prince Regent at home, March 6, 1817.

Sir Charles Phillips married, in 1830, the relict of the Rev. Richard Strode, of Newnham Park, Devon, and daughter of the late Sir Fred. Lemon Rogers, Bart.

MAJOR-GEN. FYERS, C.B.

May 17. At Charlton, near Woolwich, aged 77, Major-General Peter Fyers, C.B. Colonel Commandant of the 7th battalion of the Royal Artillery.

This veteran had been throughout his life a very active, zealous, and scientific officer. He was born within Edinburgh-castle, the youngest son of Mr. Thomas Fyers, who for many years filled with credit the situation of Chief Engineer in Scotland, a highly responsible appointment, then connected with the civil branch of the Ordnance department. On the breaking out of the French revolutionary war, Mr. Peter Fyers solicited and obtained a commission in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, in which distinguished corps he served during the campaigns of 1794-95 in Holland. He was employed on board bomb-ships against the ports on the coast of France in 1796, and he was engaged in the same description of service in the year 1797-98 under Lord Gambier in his expedition to overawe the Northern coalition. He also served in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1801, under Sir Hyde Parker, by whom he was appointed Acting Engineer to the force; and at the battle of 2d April, under Lord Nelson, he was senior officer of Artillery. He was present and wounded at the attack of the Boulogne flotilla by Lord Nelson; and was engaged in the operations against Copenhagen under Lord Cathcart in 1807; served in the Walcheren expedition and the siege of Flushing in 1809; also in the campaigns in 1813-14 in the Netherlands, including the surprise of Bergen-op-Zoom and the action of Merxem, where with one gun, which he laid with his own eye, he silenced a battery of several guns of the enemy, which threatened the flank of the 78th Highlanders, then advancing to drive the French out of that village. For this service (which was performed under the view of Sir T. Graham, commanding the forces) he was thanked in general orders, and received the Companionship of the Bath. Being promoted to the regimental rank of Major, he came home, and thus, to his unceasing regret, lost the opportunity of being present at the battle of Waterloo. In 1815, having then the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, he was appointed to the command of the Rocket Brigade, which he held for the period of ten years; subsequently to which he lived

1846.]

T. Bunbury

in retirement. To be
Colonel Col. attal-
Hon on the 14th June, 1845. Lord Nel-
son honoured him with his confidence and
friendship; and his late Majesty William
IV. (under whom he had served in the
Netherlands,) was pleased to shew him
marked attention.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RYAN, K.H.
Lately. In India, on his way from the

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pore, and led the 39th Foot in their brilliant
charges against the enemy's batteries. In
one of these memorable charges he had a
horse shot under him. The deceased was
first gazetted without purchase, and his
further promotions were equally un-
bought, except by hard service.

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THOMAS BUNBURY, Esq. M.P.
May 28. In Crawford-street, Portman
square, aged 71, Thomas Bunbury, esq.
M.P. for the county of Carlow.

This gentleman was the son and heir of
Thomas Bunbury, esq. of Moyle, formerly
M.P. for the same county.

Mr. Bunbury twice unsuccessfully con-
tested the county of Carlow in the year
1837 - first in February, on the occasion of
Mr. Kavanagh, when he was defeated by
N. Aylward Vigors, esq. who polled 1691
votes, and Mr. Bunbury 633; and again
at the general election, which terminated
as follows:—

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N. Aylward Vigors, esq. - - - 730
John Ashton Yates, esq. - - - 730
Col. Henry Bruen, - - - 643
Thomas Bunbury, esq. - - - 613

FRANCIS GLANVILLE, Esq.

June 3. At Marlow, Buckinghamshire, aged 83, Francis Glanville, esq. of Catchfrench, Cornwall, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the latter county.

He was fifth in descent from the learned judge, Sir John Glanville, justice of the Common Pleas temp. Eliz. and fourth in descent from Sir John Glanville, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1640. His father, also Sir John, was knighted when Sheriff of Cornwall in 1753. His elder brother John Glanville, esq. died unmarried in 1777, whereupon he succeeded to the family estates.

Mr. Glanville served the office of Sheriff of Cornwall in 1793. In 1794 he was returned to Parliament for Malmesbury; and in 1797 for Plymouth, for which he sat until the dissolution in 1802.

Mr. Glanville was twice married; first, in 1790, to Sarah, youngest daughter and coheir of William Masterman, esq. of Restormel Park, Cornwall; she died in 1792, leaving an only daughter Sarah, who is married to Gordon William Gregor, esq. of Trewarthenick. Mr. Glanville married secondly, in 1796, Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Fanshawe, esq. Commissioner of Plymouth Dockyard, by whom he had several children. The eldest son, Francis Glanville, esq. is a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Cornwall. The late Mr. Davies Gilbert, in noticing the seat of Catchfrench, stated that "Mr. Glanville has given it up to his son, and on quitting the county he has carried with him the regret of every one in it." (*Hist. of Cornwall*, 1838, vol. ii. p. 77).

MAJOR HAMILTON IRVINE.

May 25. At his residence, Greenhill, near Brookeborough, co. Fermanagh, in his 77th year, Hamilton Irvine, esq. Major of the Fermanagh militia, Provost of Enniskillen, a Deputy Lieutenant and justice of the peace.

He was born Oct. 21, 1768, the eldest son of Gerard Irvine, esq. of the same place, by his first wife Anne, daughter of Andrew Hamilton, esq. of Balimadonnell, co. Donegal. He served the office of Sheriff of the county of Fermanagh in 1799. He was an officer of the Fermanagh militia before the Rebellion, and served with his regiment, both in England and Ireland, up to the last disembodiment. He was, it is believed, the oldest Grand Juror of the county; and for many years, up to his death, Provost of Enniskillen.

Major Irvine married in Feb. 1798, Elizabeth, daughter of John Sandys, esq. of the co. Longford, and had issue two sons, Arthur-Henry and Hamilton-John,

and four daughters, Leticia, Elizabeth, Anne-Hannah, and Catharine-Angelina.

THOMAS TURNER ATKIN, Esq.

June 18. At the Court Lodge, Hunton, Kent, in his 72d year, Thomas Turner Atkin, esq. for many years a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for that county.

He was born July 18, 1774, the only son of the Rev. Thomas Verrier Atkin, Vicar of Lenham and Eynesford, by Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Turner, esq. of the Court Lodge, Hunton; and having succeeded to that property on the death of his maternal uncle, Thomas Turner, esq. Oct. 17, 1821, he served the office of Sheriff of Kent in 1838.

He married Jan. 21, 1808, Frances-Richard, second daughter of Edward Penfold, esq. of Loose Court, near Maidstone, by whom he had issue one son and one daughter. The former, who bears the same names as his father, married in 1836, Henrietta-Mary-Anne, only child of Joseph Warde, esq. of Dedham, Essex, and has issue.

CAPT. W. BALFOUR, R.N.

Feb. 10. William Balfour, esq. a retired Captain R.N.

This gentleman was a midshipman of the *Irresistible*, 74, Capt. (afterwards Sir George) Martin, and was wounded in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797.

He obtained his first commission in 1801, and received another wound whilst serving as Lieutenant of the *Cleopatra* frigate, commanded by Sir Robert Laurie, in her desperate action with *la Ville de Milan*, a French national ship of very superior force, Feb. 16, 1805; upon which occasion he was reported to have rendered "every assistance that could be expected from a good and zealous officer." The *Cleopatra* was taken; but the *Ville de Milan* was so severely crippled, that she fell an easy victim to the *Leander*, 50, six days after.

Lieut. Balfour was promoted to the rank of Commander, Jan. 22, 1806. He was subsequently appointed to the *Cockatrice* and *Woodlark* sloops. He retired with the rank of Captain, Sept. 10, 1840.

This gallant officer died possessed of very valuable estates, which he has divided amongst his numerous family. His funded and personal property in England, within the province of Canterbury, was estimated for stamp duty at 120,000*l.*, which was exclusive of freeholds and other property in Scotland. The acting executor is his eldest son, David Balfour, esq. to whom

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CAPT. W. FLETCHER, R.N.

May 23. At Lower Knowle, Kings-
bridge, Devonshire, William Fletcher, esq.
Capt. R.N.

He was made a Lieutenant in Oct.
1809; and wounded while serving on
board the Northumberland, 74, Captain
(the late Sir Henry) Hotham, at the
destruction of two French frigates and a
brig, near l'Orient, May 22d, 1812. His
next appointments were,—Jan. 14th, 1813,
to the Elephant, 74, Capt. Francis W.
Austen;—Jan. 31st, 1814, to the Superb,
74, Capt. the Hon. Charles Puget;—April
26th, 1816, to the Royal Naval College;
—and, July 17th, 1820, to the Royal
George yacht, from which vessel he was
promoted to the rank of Commander on
the 30th Nov. following. He subse-
quently commanded the Terror bomb
and served as second Captain of the Wil-
liam and Mary yacht. His advancement
to the rank of Captain took place March
4th, 1829.

This officer married, in 1826, Elizabeth,
daughter of J. L. Luscombe, of Combe-
Royal, co. Devon, esq.

Mr. Haydon was a native of Plymouth, where his father was a bookseller. His fondness for the arts of design unfolded itself in his childhood. At seven years of age he was sent to the grammar school at Plymouth, then conducted by Dr. Bidlake; and afterwards to Honiton to the care of the Rev. W. Haynes, with whom he removed to Plympton grammar school, which was formerly the place of Sir Joshua Reynolds's education.

After his father had for some time opposed his predilection for drawing, he at length gave way to his son's wishes, who left Plymouth for London on the 14th May, 1804, and commenced his studies at the Royal Academy. He was introduced by Mr. Prince Hoare to Fuseli, whose exaggerations both of style and behaviour he afterwards too faithfully copied. His first picture was commenced in Oct. 1806, and exhibited in 1807. The subject was ambitious,—“Joseph and Mary resting with our Saviour after a day's journey on the road to Egypt:” it was purchased by Mr. Hope, the author of *Anastasius*. His second work, “*Dentatus*,” was commenced in Jan. 1808, but delayed, and materially altered, in consequence of his deriving fresh principles of art from the study of the Elgin marbles, to which he for some time devoted ten or twelve hours a day. It was finished and exhibited in 1809, and in the following year obtained the great prize at the Royal Institution.

He next applied himself to the subject of “*The Judgment of Solomon*,” during the progress of which his resources failed, and he continued his labours under severe privations. At length, it was completed, and exhibited in Spring Gardens, and the directors of the Institution voted him a present of a hundred guineas. He had already quarrelled with the Royal Academy, or he might now have become an Academician.

He continued however a fast friend with Wilkie, though the latter was a man of directly contrary temperament, being all caution, circumspection, and deference, whilst Haydon was all incaution, obstinacy, and pride. Wilkie went with Haydon into Devonshire in 1809, and Haydon went with Wilkie to Paris in 1814. There Haydon studied in the Louvre. After an absence of two months, he returned home, and commenced his largest work, of Christ entering Jerusalem. This was exhibited with triumphant success in 1820, both in London and Edinburgh.

1817 he fixed his residence in Lisson where he established a school of g, and had several pupils.*

* preceding particulars are chiefly

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Haydon's ambition from the first was to distinguish himself as an historical painter. Confounding admiration of great works with the power to achieve them, and mistaking largeness of size for grandeur of conception, he presumed that he possessed a genius for painting sublime pictures; and the sensation created by his early works, especially “*The Judgment of Solomon*,” helped to confirm this idea. But his pictures were too large to be hung in private rooms, and his treatment of Sir George Beaumont was sufficient to alarm all the patrons of art. Sir George gave him a commission for a subject from Macbeth, intended for a particular place. Haydon painted a picture three times the required size, and was astonished that Sir George Beaumont was not delighted with the enlargement of his ideas. Previous to a public meeting of his friends, in 1827, when a public subscription was made for his relief, under the presidency of Lord Francis Egerton, Mr. Haydon gave the following melancholy account of the fate of his great pictures:—“My ‘*Judgment of Solomon*’ is rolled up in a warehouse in the Borough! my ‘*Entry into Jerusalem*,’ once graced by the enthusiasm of the rank and beauty of the three Kingdoms, is doubled up in a back room in Holborn! my ‘*Lazarus*’ is in an upholsterer's shop in Mount-street! and my ‘*Crucifixion*’ is in a hay-loft in Lisson Grove!”

Subsequently “*The Judgment of Solomon*” was bought by Sir William Elford and Mr. Tingcomb for 700*l*. The Earl of Egremont bought his “*Alexander returning in triumph, after having vanquished Bucephalus*,” for 500 guineas; and Lord De Tabley his “*Venus and Anchises*,” for 200 guineas.

In 1827 Haydon's pecuniary embarrassments compelled him to become an inmate of the King's Bench Prison; where he turned his misfortunes to good account by painting the “*Mock Election*” that was held there. The picture was bought by King George the Fourth for 500 guineas, and its companion, “*Chairing the Member*,” also found a purchaser for 300 guineas in Mr. Francis of Exeter. Another picture of the same period was his “*Pharoah dismissing Moses, at the dead of night, after the passover*,” bought by Mr. Hunter, an East India merchant, for 500 guineas.

He now attempted portrait-painting, which he had previously disdained, but he did not study the graces enough to make him fashionable, and his manner of painting, always tending to coarseness, had become

derived from a memoir of Mr. Haydon in “*Contemporary Biography for 1824*,” and evidently came from himself.

less delicate. are of
the "Reform" advance
his reputation in portraiture; and his best
essay in this walk, the "Anti-Slavery
Society," attracted little notice.

His "Napoleon at St. Helena" was one
of his most successful works; of this he
painted at least four copies, three of which

energy, which often made his gusto run
into extravagance. However large a share
the faults of the man had in producing his
misfortunes, there can be no doubt but
that, had he lived in France or Germany,
his devotion to his profession, and his en-
deavours to advance the cause of art,
would have been more highly appreciated
and better rewarded.

The melancholy fact that a man of
strong natural talents and great ability
both as an artist and a teacher of his art
—who was equally remarkable for high
courage, energetic determination, and
active industry, and as temperate in his
habits of life as he was ardent and san-
guine in disposition—that such a cha-
racter should be driven to desperation by
the failure of his endeavours to earn a
subsistence and achieve a reputation—and
this, too, at the very time when the Go-
vernment had taken the arts under its
protection—excites surprise as well as
regret. For above forty years had Haydon
struggled bravely with adverse circum-
stances, and amid the fluctuations of for-
tune maintained a cheerful confidence that
historical painting, to which he had en-
thusiastically devoted himself, would be
encouraged in England. He lived to see
his anticipations realised, so far as the art
itself was concerned; but his hopes of
benefiting by the result that he had so
strenuously laboured to bring about were
doomed to disappointment. The slighting
of Haydon's cartoons by the Royal Com-
mission was the death-blow to his hopes.
From the very outset of his career he had
set his heart on being employed to paint
pictures for the House of Lords; and his
last efforts were directed to vindicate his
claims to this distinction, by carrying out
the plan he conceived thirty years before.
He appealed from the Commissioners to
the public when he exhibited his "Aris-
tides" and "Nero;" and people passed
the door of his exhibition-room in crowds
to go and see "Tom Thumb." Pecuni-
ary embarrassments, the result of the
failure of this exhibition, were the imme-
diate cause of Haydon's last act; but mor-
tification at the apathy of the public and
the neglect of the Royal Commission
broke his heart—he died of disappoint-
ment. He had fought through over-
whelming difficulties before, and would
have borne up against them now, had he

laboured most actively and zealously to
promote the advance of the British school
of painting, and to improve popular
taste. Both in his writings and his con-
versation he was as warmly eloquent in
praise of fine qualities in work of art as
he was violent in his censure of their de-
fects.

In 1840 he gave a course of six lectures
on painting in the university of Oxford.
The first series of his Lectures was pub-
lished in 18 , and the second shortly be-
fore his decease. As a lecturer and teacher
he showed complete knowledge of his
subject, and great powers of conveying it
to others. His mastery of drawing and
his knowledge of the human figure were
very great. His power lay in the repre-
sentation of realities: what he saw he de-
picted boldly and truly—bating that ex-
cess consequent upon his marking points
of character too strongly. Historical and
imaginative subjects were not his forte;
he thought they were, because he burned
to do great things, and liked to work on a
large scale. Perhaps he should have been
a sculptor: the resistance of clay or
marble would have suited his physical

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* In an entry made in his diary on the
21st of April the unfortunate man had
noted down the number of visitors to his
own exhibition, during one week, as 133½;
while Tom Thumb's levee, during the same
period, had been attended by 12,000
persons.

but entertained the hope of painting a fresco for the new Houses of Parliament, or been cheered under his disappointment by popular support. As it was, his eyes were opened to his lifelong delusion of identifying his own success with the prosperity of what he called "high art."

At the coroner's inquest held on the body of this ill-starred son of genius, his daughter Miss Mary Haydon stated that she found him dead on the floor of his studio on the morning of Monday, June 22, after returning from accompanying her mother part of the way to Brixton. In this state, the body was shown to the jury, stretched on the floor, immediately in front of a colossal picture (Alfred the Great and the first British Jury), on which the artist appears to have been engaged up to the period of his death, his white hairs saturated with blood, in a pool of which the whole upper portion of the body was lying. The head partially rested upon his right arm, and near the latter were lying two razors, the one in a case, and the other smeared with blood, half open, by its side. There was also near the same spot a small pocket pistol, which had been recently discharged. He was dressed with great neatness in the ordinary attire which he wore while engaged in painting. His throat had a frightful wound, extending to nearly seven inches in length, and there was also a perforated bullet wound in the upper part of the scalp over the parietal bone. The most singular circumstance, however, in connection with the melancholy affair, was the extraordinary and careful arrangement of the room and the articles therein. Mr. Haydon had placed a portrait of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, on a small easel, immediately facing his large picture. On an adjoining table he had placed his diary, which he seems he had kept with much care for many years past. It was open at the concluding page, and the last entry ran thus—

"June 22. God forgive me, Amen.
Finis.

B. R. HAYDON.

Stretch me no longer on this rough world.
Lear.

"The end of the 26th volume."

Packets of letters addressed to several persons, a statement, and another document headed "The last Thoughts of Haydon, at half-past ten o'clock a.m., June 22, 1846," were also placed upon the same table, together with the deceased's watch, and a prayer-book secured open at the Gospel appropriated to the 6th Sunday after the Epiphany.

Mr. Haydon married Mrs. Hyman, a widow, and whose son, the Rev. Orlando

Hyman, produced the journals of the deceased at the inquest, and read some interesting extracts in evidence of the state of his mind.

On the 30th June a meeting took place at the chambers of Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, in Serjeants' Inn, to devise some means of providing for the widow and daughter of Mr. Haydon. Lord Morpeth presided, and among the resolutions were the following:—"That, without presuming to offer any judgment as to the place which Mr. Haydon will ultimately fill in the annals of his art, or any opinion on the controversies in which he was sometimes engaged, this meeting feels that the efforts of his genius, and the circumstances of misfortune which obstructed them, justify an expression of public sympathy with his widow and daughter. That such expression would be most fitly conveyed by securing a permanent provision to his widow and daughter, left wholly destitute by his death; and that a public subscription be opened for that purpose." Mr. Serjeant Talfourd read a letter from Sir R. Peel,* stating that the Queen had been pleased to grant Mrs. Haydon a pension from the Civil List of 50*l.* a-year, and desiring that his own name might be put down for 100*l.* as a contribution to the proposed subscription. It was also stated that Lady Peel had assigned a pension of 25*l.* a-year to Mrs. Haydon out of a fund in her control; and that Sir Robert Peel, having found that a son of Mr. Haydon, who held a situation in the Customs, was of sufficient standing to receive promotion, immediately gave him a step in rank. Another son, Frederick, is in the Royal Navy. Lord Morpeth, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, and Mr. W. Hamilton, were appointed trustees of the subscription.

D. A. ALEXANDER, Esq.

March 2. At Baring Crescent, Exeter, aged 78, Daniel Asher Alexander, esq., formerly of London, and there known as an architect of considerable eminence.

He was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and admitted, in Oct. 1782, a student of the Royal Academy, where he obtained the silver medal two months after his admission, and when little more than fourteen years of age. On the completion of his professional education he was called into very important and responsible practice, and such as only his promising talents could at so early an age have justified.

* The last sum of money Haydon had received was a present of 50*l.* from Sir Robert Peel.

His engagements were so numerous that he was obliged to pass away. The late Earls of Egremont, Camden, Romney, Radnor, and Folkestone, were his patrons, and many of the commercial aristocracy, who were prominent at the beginning of the present century, might be enumerated as his friends and supporters; but we should have to mention,

competent to estimate his performances as an architect according to their true merit, and his works can best speak for themselves; but it will not, perhaps, be arrogating too much to say of him, that a characteristic fitness of purpose was prominent in every building, whether a principal or a subordinate one, and that in his hands the architecture, whatever it was, was ever made to grow out of and to form an inherent necessity of the structure, and not something superadded as a vestment to exhibit a mere reprint or impression of some previously accredited combinations. He always regarded architecture as a reality based upon common sense, and arising purely out of the necessity of every case, not as an exotic to be merely transplanted from another clime without reference to circumstances; not to be servilely adopted as part of a sacred canon handed down to us from classic or mediæval days for senseless imitation; nor, like a confession of faith, to be held without doubt, whole and undefiled, and repeated over and over again, as admitting neither of variation nor improvement. He ever distinguished between the sense of an original architectural feature and the nonsense of a false adaptation of it. However insignificant the object was in his hands, whether a mere ramp in a wall, a pier, or a chimney shaft, a person of any discernment could not fail to see that it had proceeded from an architect, although at the same time, there was no affectation of architecture about it. His knowledge of construction was of the most thorough kind, and enabled him to execute his works with the minutest attention to their details. His ability to enlist the hearty co-operation and even zeal of the artisan or mechanic in the success of his contrivances and the execution of their work, was very striking and advantageous.

mansion, Longford Castle, Wilts; and additions to Beddington House, Surrey, and Combebank, Kent.

Among his earliest works was the widening of Rochester Bridge, and forming the two centre arches into one, to give increased waterway and facilities to the navigation—a work of great difficulty, and the successful accomplishment of which tended very much to establish his reputation.

In 1818 or 1819, he submitted designs to the Chamber for a new bridge at Rochester of five arches, to be built in a direct line between Rochester and Strood streets; a design which, if executed, would have done credit to any age or country. A short time previous, Mr. Alexander was engaged by the city of London, in conjunction with Mr. Cleggman, the civil engineer, to survey and report on the state of London Bridge.

He was long a member of the Architects' Club, meeting at the Old Theatre House Tavern, St. James's-street; and he was for some time, we believe, treasurer of the Artists' Benevolent Fund.

The discerning and well-educated profession of the present day will be quite

Two of Inigo Jones's works, the Queen's House at Greenwich (now the Naval Asylum) and Coleshill House, Berks, came under Mr. Alexander's hands at different periods, and we have heard him complimented from the chair of the Royal Academy by the late Sir John (then Mr. Sturt) for the great attention he had paid to all the great works of the past. At his conservative requests he had made to those architects, and especially to the scrupulous exactitude with which every part had been restored and preserved with additional ornamentation. As an evidence of his strict sense of propriety on this point, we are able to give his own words by a memorandum accidentally preserved in a note in his own hand-writing. It is as follows:—

"When the Naval Asylum was begun in 1807, I slipped a note into the Duke of Cumberland's hand, who was then sitting at the Board as President, *That the architect be directed to form his plan in strict accordance with the style of Inigo Jones*; the Board at that sitting adopted it, and the building now tells the tale."

Very many architects perhaps would have done the same, but it would be well if all were alike scrupulous.

The building above mentioned gave rise to the acquaintance and long-trying friendship which existed between Mr. Alexander and Sir Francis Chantrey. On Mr. Alexander's applying to his friend Flaxman to recommend him a young artist to model busts of the four British Admirals, Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, and Nelson, to place in Inigo Jones's hall there, Flaxman observed, "There is a young man who has a colossal bust of Satan this year in our Exhibition; go and see it. He'd do them well and thank you; he has much talent, and is looking up for employ."

An interview soon took place. Chantrey gladly undertook the commission, saying that he should be satisfied with any money remuneration, as the doing them for such an

institution would introduce him to notice, and be quite a sufficient payment. Ten pounds each was, however, the price agreed to on both sides; and there the busts stand, and are quite an earnest of the Sculptor's future fame.

Two letters of Mr. Chantrey's, written in 1815, to Mr. Alexander's eldest son, an architect of considerable attainment, but who, subsequently, left the profession for the Church, and died Vicar of Bickleigh, in Devonshire, in 1843, may not be uninteresting to our readers, being on a kindred subject to one which has, in more recent times, given occasion for much discussion, viz. "*a column to Nelson*." The young architect was at that time making a design, in competition, for a monument to be erected to Nelson on the sea shore in Norfolk. They will be found in the note.*

Although Mr. Alexander had, for many years, left the profession, he did not cease to take a lively interest (so far as frequent and severe indisposition permitted), in everything connected with it, especially in those gigantic works of modern times which have shrivelled former labours into comparative insignificance.

His latter years were passed in the bosom of domestic and social ties—his

* *Letters of Sir F. Chantrey.*

"DEAR SIR,—If you place a statue of Lord Nelson on your column, it should be large and of substantial materials, not of thin plates of metal, and it should be the principal ornament of the monument—magnificently grand, not one diameter only of the shaft, as in the Trajan and Antonine columns, because in them there is a profusion of ornament, of which the statue forms only a very small portion. These works are in the florid style of art, which cannot well be accomplished in this country; nor are they suitable to the climate.

"I should say adopt the severe and grand style—what you are deficient in in detail make up by quantity; if you introduce basso-relievos of sea fights you need no ships' prows on the sub-plinth; and I would construct it in such a manner that it should wear to the very core. Make the ornaments few in number, but let them be English, intelligible to the meanest capacity—you have nothing to fear from classical dunces. These are the true sentiments of your sincere friend,

"*To Mr. Daniel Alexander, Jun.*"

"F. L. CHANTREY,
"Goulston-st., 9 Feb., 1815."

Again, on the same date, he says:—

"As to your design for the column to be raised to the memory of Nelson, I am afraid you are in danger of falling into too many parts, of perfecting the detail and leaving the *first* and grand principles undigested. The first object is to make it applicable to Lord Nelson, and to *Lord Nelson ONLY*.*

"Architecture cannot do this without the aid of sculpture, and *common sense* says the principal sculpture of the monument should be the Hero to whose memory it is raised, and in the garb in which he won his renown, marking distinctly the period and the nation to which he belonged. It may be said this will not be classical. I say it will be classical if it be *elegantly natural*. We must no longer raise monuments to the Greeks and the Romans. The Greeks did not rear monuments to the Egyptians or the Persians, but to their own countrymen, and to the gods of their popular belief. I could say much more on this interesting subject, but have not time now."

* "In Edinburgh a column is erected they say to the memory of Nelson, but no one knows it until he is told." (This alludes to the monument on the Calton Hill.)

1846.] *Mr.*

Barker.—

strong mind c nearly an
to the last; h... circle as
of friends were thus privileged to en oy the Be
benefits of his conversation and en arged at
experience for a lengthened period. In his an
retirement he buried three of his sons, at a
the respective ages of 19, 22, and 40. Fe
Mrs. Alexander and one son, and, we be- we
lieve, five daughters, survive him. pi
or

MR. MATTHEW HENRY BARKER.

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where he edited the Demerara Gazette, and on his return to England in 1824, published his first successful efforts as a chronicler of naval "yarns," with the title of "The Greenwich Pensioners," in the Literary Gazette. His next transition was to be editor of the Nottingham Mercury, which he conducted with much ability on Liberal or Whig principles from the autumn of 1828 to the spring of 1841. In this station, as in every other, he never forgot the spirit which ought to breathe throughout every department of literature, but in the midst of angry and violent politics preserved the feelings of gentlemanly respect, and thus conciliated the approbation of all ranks and parties in and near Nottingham, —from Lord Ranccliffe, Colonel Wildman, and Mr. Musters, and the Corporation and citizens, to the poorest hand working at his press.

As an author, his productions occupy a broad space. Among them were "Land and Sea Tales," "Tough Yarns," "Walks round Nottingham," "The Literary Mouse-Trap," "Hamilton King," "Jem Bunt," "The Victory," "The Jolly Boat," "The Life of Nelson," (penned with congenial feelings), "Nights at Sea,"

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mate with, and attached to, the founder of the new system, and acquired a perfect knowledge of its details. Returning to England, he soon after commenced an establishment on a similar plan at Cheam, where his success far exceeded his own expectations or the predictions of his friends, and he soon found that his numbers were only to be limited by the extent of his accommodation, which was on an extensive and most liberal scale. Dr. Mayo was admirably calculated for the profession of his choice. He was quick in the discrimination of character, extremely kind-hearted, and very forbearing and considerate, but withal firm where resolution was required, and his boys knew that he was not to be deceived. They all loved and respected him, and placed confidence in him, for they felt that he deserved it and took an interest in every thing with which they were connected. There are few persons who undertake the drudgery of education because they like it—this Dr. Mayo did; and to his over anxiety and exertions in the cause—a cause his whole heart was in—may be ascribed his premature death, for he was not more than fifty-three or four when the event happened.

Dr. Mayo wrote several pamphlets connected with his profession: we have seen—

A Lecture on the Principles of Pestalozzi, May 1826; printed again in 1828, under the title of a Memoir of Pestalozzi.

Observations on the Establishment and Direction of Infants' Schools, 1827.

A Sermon on Infant Education: on Psalm viii. 2, preached at Chelsea, and printed there in 1829.

Lessons on Objects, 1830.

Lessons on Number, 1831.

M. TOPFFER.

Lately. At Geneva, aged 47, M. Rodolphe Topffer, a humorous author and artist, who produced some very well known works.

A painter by profession, but disabled by ophthalmia, he studied letters, which helped him to translate in another shape his artistical impressions. In his works—the “*Voyage en Zigzag*,” the “*Nouvelles Genevoises*,” the “*Presbytère*,” &c.—were many a landscape, many a caricature, many a graceful profile, which he would have thrown on canvass had he possessed the means. Xavier de Maistre, the author of “*Lepreux*” and of the “*Voyage au bout de ma Chambre*,” when book-ers, enticed by the success of these two novels, besieged him with entreaties for other works of the same kind, simply sent them to M. Topffer. Still the renown of the latter was slow to pass the bounds of his native town. All the success achieved

at Paris by two or three series of caricatures—M. Vieux-Bois, (which was republished in England as Mr. Oldbuck), M. Crepin, &c. was requisite to excite public curiosity as to what might be the worth of the more serious works of this joyous quizzer.

It became then, as it were, a discovery, and the reputation of M. Topffer was especially extended in families to whom he gave a kind of book rare enough in all countries, but still more so in France; books gay without being objectionable, and witty without immorality. This tardy renown did not dazzle the novelist, who had established a school, and who modestly continued his arduous labours. He has just succumbed, after a cruel malady, leaving amongst his pupils, his friends, and especially his readers, many a bitter feeling of regret.

CLERGY DECEASED.

March 24. On his passage from Van Diemen's Land to England, aged 31, the Rev. *Edmund John Pogson*, D.C.L. a Law Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford; fourth and second surviving son of the late Colonel Pogson of Kesgrave House, near Woodbridge.

May 8. In his 75th year, the Hon. and Very Rev. *Henry Louis Hobart*, D.D. Dean of Windsor and of Wolverhampton, Registrar of the order of the Garter, Vicar of Wantage, Rector of Nocton, Lincolnshire, and of Haseley, Oxfordshire: uncle to the Earl of Buckinghamshire. He was the fourth and youngest son of George the third Earl, by Albinia, eldest daughter and coheir of Lord Vere Bertie, second son of Robert first Duke of Ancaster. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, M.A. 1797, D.D. 1816; was presented to the rectory of Nocton (value 560*l.*) in 1815, by Lord Chancellor Eldon; appointed to the united deaneries of Windsor and Wolverhampton, with the rectory of Haseley annexed to the former, in 1816; and took the vicarage of Wantage (in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, and worth 503*l.* per ann.) in 1828. By the 3 and 4 Vict. cap. 113, sec. 43, the rectory of Haseley was detached from the deanery of Windsor on the death of Dr. Hobart; and by the same clause the Rev. William Birkett, the curate, becomes the rector: after whose death the presentation will revert to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. Dr. Hobart married, in 1824, Charlotte Selina, second daughter of Richard Moore, esq. of Hampton Court Palace, and has left issue four daughters and two sons. His will was proved on the 5th of June, by two of his executors,

REV. JOSEPH SIMMONS, LL.D. VICAR OF

daughter of John and Hannah Merriman, of Newbury: she died Feb. 7, 1842, aged 60. His body is placed in the family vault in the Old Church at Reigate.

June 10. In Cambridge terrace, aged 61, the Rev. *Edward Trevenan*, Rector of Drewsteignton, Devonshire, to which he was instituted in 1810. He married March 12, 1835, Emma, third daughter of the late Sir William Strickland, of Boynton, Bart.

June 12. At Brampton manor-house, near Chesterfield, aged 55, the Rev. *Malson Vincent*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Brampton St. Thomas, to which he was presented in 1832 by the Dean of Lincoln. He married, Nov. 4, 1835, Tabitha, second daughter of Mr. R. Longson, of Walton Works, near Chesterfield.

June 14. At Usk, aged 62, the Rev. *James Barnard Davies*, Rector of Kemsay Inferior, Monmouthshire, and for many years an acting magistrate. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, M.A. 1811, and was presented to his living since 1836.

June 16. Aged 83, the Rev. *James Price*, Rector of Great Munden, Herts, and formerly Vicar of High Wycombe, Bucks. He was of Merton college, Oxford, M.A. 1788. He was presented to High Wycombe, 1784, by the Earl of Shelburne, and to Great Munden in 1817 by the King.

Aged 82, the Rev. *Henry Dyson*, Rector of Wexham, Bucks. He was formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1779, M.A. 1792, and was presented to his living in 1811 by Lord Char. ellor Eldon.

June 25. At Stoke-upon-Tern, Shropshire, aged 93, the Rev. *Oswald Leicester*, Rector of that parish. He was uncle to the late Ralph Leicester, esq. of Toft-hall, Cheshire M.P. for Shaftesbury, and brother to the late Hugh Leicester, esq. K.C. one of the judges of North Wales, being the fifth and youngest son of Ralph Leicester, esq. (who was born in the 17th century,—1610) by Katharine, daughter and coheirress of Peter Gerard, esq. of Crewood. He was formerly Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1770, M.A. 1777, and was presented to the rectory of Stoke-upon-Tern, in 1806, by R. C. Jebb, esq. He married, first Mary, daughter of P. Johnson, esq. of Southampton, secondly Eliza, daughter of Charles White, esq. of Manchester.

At Kidwick Lodge, Backingham, aged 50, the Rev. *George Robert Mountain*, Rector of Havant, Hants. He was the third son of the late Right Rev. Jacob Mountain, D.D. Bishop of Quebec and brother to the Right Rev. George Josephat Mountain, now Bishop of Montreal. He was collated to the rectory of

aged 34, the Rev. *Thomas Henry Benjamin Bund*, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest and only surviving son of Col. Bund, of Upper Wick, near Worcester.

Aged 56, the Rev. *W. Slatter*, of Rosehill, near Oxford.

June 7. At Reigate, Surrey, in his 72d year, the Rev. *Horace Salisbury Cotton*, formerly Ordinary of Newgate. He previously kept a school at Cuckfield. He was appointed Ordinary of Newgate in 1815; and after 25 years' service he retired on a pension granted by the Court of Aldermen, in 1838. On the 20th Dec. in the same year, his curious collection of books on angling was dispersed by Mr. Leigh Sotheby. His favourite pursuit during many years had been the collection of antiquities, books, and autographs, a large part of which was sold, and a rare portion has been preserved by his eldest son, Lynch Cotton, esq. who inherits his freehold estate at Reigate. By his will he has bequeathed to his two daughters and second son his personal property, with the residue, except £10, which he gives to his old servant. He married Caroline-Amelia,

Havant in 1825, by Dr. Tomline, then Bishop of Winchester. He married Miss Catharine Hinchliff.

June 26. At South Cockerington, Lincolnshire, aged 58, the Rev. *Richard Fenton*, M.A. Vicar of that parish.

June 28. At Whitemoor, Notts, aged 31, the Rev. *William Francis Pickin*, M.A. Fellow of Magdalene college, Oxford.

June 29. At Cley next the Sea, Norfolk, aged 47, the Rev. *Charles Marcon*, for many years Curate of that parish and Hanworth.

June 30. At St. Alban's, aged 45, the Rev. *Joseph Burges Watson*, M.A. late Vicar of Norton, Herts. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1824, and was presented to the vicarage of Norton in 1831, by J. Watson, esq.

July 1. The Rev. *Marcus Falloon*, Rector of Layde, co. Antrim.

July 3. At Rowdell house, Sussex, aged 30, the Rev. *Charles Freeman Sandham*.

July 5. At his rectory, aged 65, the Rev. *Richard Burn*, Rector of the united parishes of Beaumont and Kirk-Andrew's on Eden, Cumberland, to which he was presented in 1815 by the Earl of Lonsdale.

July 6. At Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, in the house of his son-in-law Henry Skeels, esq. aged 77, the Rev. *Henry Clark*.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 18. At the residence of his son-in-law Mr. E. Moseley, Upper Gloucester-st. aged 73, Thomas Beeby, esq. late of Camberwell.

April 10. At her residence, Somers Town, aged 71, Lucy, relict of Thomas Roberson, esq. late Town Clerk of Oxford.

May 29. In Hyde Park-gardens, aged 47, Capt. Sir Spencer Lambart Hunter Vassall, R.N., K.H. He was the eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel Spencer Thomas Vassall, (who was mortally wounded at the storming of Monte Video, in South America,) by the daughter of the Rev. D. Evans, D.D. He attained the rank of Captain in the Royal Navy in 1837; and received the honour of knighthood from her present Majesty, in 1838.

June 10. At the residence of Capt. Fowle, Greenwich, aged 30, Miss Jane Grant Wilkinson. She committed suicide by taking enough of the essential oil of almonds to destroy eight persons. Verdict, "Temporary Derangement."

June 13. Aged 25, Peter Edward, second surviving son of J. W. Warren, esq. of the Grove, Kentish Town.

At an advanced age, Thomas Garratt, esq. of Newington Green.

At Walworth, Hannah, relict of William Osborne, esq.

June 14. In Park-road, Regent's Park, in her 82d year, Lady Jane Muirhead, great-aunt of the Duke of Atholl. She was the only surviving daughter of John the third Duke, by his cousin Lady Charlotte Murray, only surviving child of James second Duke of Atholl. She was born Dec. 2, 1764, and married at Bath, Aug. 8, 1785, John Grosset Muirhead, esq. of Breadisholm, co. Lanark, who died in 1836, having had no issue.

At Hammersmith, aged 92, Mary, widow of James Moss, esq. and dau. of the late John Walford, esq.

At the house of his grandfather Thomas Acocks, esq. of Sussex-gardens, William-Acocks, only son of the late William Marris, esq. of Gray's-inn-square.

June 15. At Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, aged 61, Elizabeth wife of William Courtney, esq.

In Devonshire-road, Wandsworth-road, aged 35, Capt. John Percival Robinson.

At Camberwell, aged 62, James Puckle, esq.

In Milner-sq. Islington, aged 69, George Whiteley, esq. late of London-st.

June 17. At St. Thomas's-sq. Hackney, John Giberne, esq. of Bond-st. for many years wine merchant to his late Majesty George the Fourth's Household.

June 18. Aged 92, Mary, widow of Wm. West, esq. of West-sq. Southwark.

In the Brixton-road, the relict of Ambrose Bourdon, esq.

In Great Cumberland-pl. Hyde Park, Mary, widow of Sir John Peter, K.M.H.

June 19. At Hampstead, aged 18, Ellen, fourth dau. of the late George Raikes, esq. of Felbridge, Surrey.

Aged 48, Ellen, wife of Henry Davis, esq. of Upper Bedford-pl.

At North Brixton, aged 43, James Kinloch Walker, esq.

In Bloomsbury-sq. aged 58, William Blackburn, of Lincoln's-inn, esq. eldest son of the late William Blackburn, esq. of Southwark.

Mary, wife of J. C. Farebrother, esq. of Lambeth.

June 20. Aged 23, Mr. Samuel Butler, son of Mr. Butler, chemist, St. Paul's Church-yard. It appeared that he had formed a strong attachment to a young lady, to whom he wished to be married, but his father proposed a short delay as he considered him too young and the lady was much younger; this produced great excitement, and he poisoned himself by taking prussic acid. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

OBITUARY

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Lawes.	
At Stamford Hill, aged 74, Mrs. Wil-	66
iams, late of Great St. Helen's.	th
Aged 60, Robert Benson, esq. of Sus-	Be
sex-sq. formerly of Liverpool.	
June 21. At his brother's residence, fr	es
Stamford Hill, aged 71, John Windus,	
esq. formerly of Broad-street-buildings.	
At Crouch End, Hornsey, aged 73,	St
John Grant, esq.	
June 22. At Chester-terrace, Regent's	Ca
Park, Caroline-Sophia, fourth dau. of	vic
James Gordon Murdoch, esq.	hu
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June 26. Ranulph, youngest son of	Ch
Charles Cooley Craven, esq. of Harley-	da
ford-pl. Kennington.	H
At Marlborough-terr. Old Kent-road,	
aged 68, Mary, widow of Ambrose Ward,	D
esq. of Court-lodge, Yalding, Kent.	
At Red Lion-sq. aged 59, Mr. P. Davis,	sc
who committed suicide by cutting his	Be
throat. Verdict: "That the deceased gen-	
tleman destroyed himself while in a state	H
of temporary insanity, brought on by his	
misfortunes in business, but more parti-	in
cularly his having been robbed by a confi-	le
dential clerk."	lu
June 27. At Kent-terr. Regent's Park	
aged 65, Thomas Richard Toker, esq. Post	re
Capt. (1813), second son of the late John	R
Toker, esq. of the Oaks, Ospringe, Kent	H
He was midshipman in the Defence at the	
battle of the Nile, and senior Lieut. of the	W
Colossus at Trafalgar, for which he was	ed
made Commander Dec. 24, 1805. In	co
1808 he was appointed to the Cruiser 18,	d
and captured two privateers on the Baltic	H
station. He was promoted to post rank	dh
Dec. 4. 1813, and after the peace com-	of
manded the Tartarus 20, Perseus 22, and	dr
Tamar 28.	ca
Lately. In Eaton-pl. Mrs. F. Webb,	in
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXVI.	

474.) The body of the Marquise was interred on the 1st July in the family vault at Aldbury, Herts. The chief mourners were her two sons, le Comte George d'Harcourt, who married the daughter of le Comte de St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador; and W. B. Harcourt, esq. who is united to the eldest daughter of the Hon. Colonel Cavendish; and le Comte de Castris, her son-in-law.

BUCKS.—*June 15.* At Olney, aged 31, George Thomas Gauntlett, esq. M.R.C.S. youngest son of the late Rev. Henry Gauntlett, Vicar of that place.

CAMBRIDGE.—*March 31.* Aged 23, Charles-Woodcock, eldest son of the late W. W. Hayward, esq. of Cambridge.

May 10. In her 55th year, Katherine Frances, widow of Swann Hurrell, esq. of Foxton, and youngest daughter of the late Charles Finch, esq. of Cambridge.

CHESHIRE.—*July 1.* Aged 87, Mr. Henry Hindley of Stockport, formerly an extensive manufacturer in that town.

At Chester, aged 79, Mary, relict of Capt. Drake of the Royal Marines.

CORNWALL.—*June 11.* Aged 18, Richard Henry Gurney, youngest son of the late Richard Gurney, esq. Tregony.

June 19. At Falmouth, on his return from Madeira, aged 45, Thomas-Kington Bayly, esq. of Clifton, Glouc.

June 27. At Alverne Hill, Penzance, aged 70, Henry Husband, esq.

CUMBERLAND.—*April 11.* John Moorhouse, esq. of Newton, by being thrown from his horse. He was a young gentleman highly respected, and had lately become possessed of a large fortune left to him by his late uncle, Thomas Bousfield, esq. of Newton Rigg House. Mr. M. has left a young widow, but no children.

DEVON.—*March 22.* At her niece's, Plymouth, in her 90th year, Margaret, sister of the late J. Willson, esq. of Romford.

March 26. At Plymouth, in her 81st year, Mary-Moy, relict of John Mark, esq. of Liskeard, Cornwall, and eldest daughter of the late Gill Badeley, esq. of Bath.

June 20. At Belle-vue, near Exeter, Francis Cross, esq. son of the late George Cross, esq. of Duryard, near Exeter.

June 26. At Belmont, Torquay, aged 77, Honoratus Legh Thomas, esq. F.R.S. late of Leicester-place.

June 27. At Culmstock, aged 37, Alfred Dunsford, esq. surgeon.

June 28. At Paignton, aged 67, James Domville, M.D. formerly of Greenwich Hospital, and Deputy Medical Inspector of Royal Naval Hospitals and Fleets; father of the Rev. D. E. Domville, of Christ's coll. Camb.

July 1. At Exeter, aged 86, Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Troutbeck, of Blencoe, formerly King's Chaplain at Boston, in Massachusetts, North America.

July 2. At Exeter, aged 75, Mrs. Frances Granger, sister of Vice-Adm. Granger, and of the late Edmund Granger, esq. of Exeter.

Eleanor, widow of Rev. F. Belfield, of Primley Hill, in this co.

July 9. Samuel Pitman, esq. surgeon, of Sandford, son of James Pitman, esq. of Dunchideock House.

DORSET.—*April 5.* At Grange, aged 81, Elizabeth, widow of John Bond, esq. M.P. for Corfe Castle. She was the sole dau. and heir of John Lloyd, esq. of Cencoed, co. Cardigan, was married in 1794, and left a widow in 1824, having had issue two sons and two daughters.

June 10. At Swanage, aged 65, Elizabeth, relict of Lieut.-Col. White, C.B.

June 19. At Bourton, aged 63, John Burfitt, esq.

June 21. At Stalbridge, Jemima, fourth dau. of John Seymour, esq.

July 10. Aged 63, Charlotte-Mary, wife of the Rev. Blackley Cooper, of Luccombe rectory, Dorset.

DURHAM.—*Lately.* Mr. Thomas Jennett, of Stockton-upon-Tees, bookseller and printer. He was, it is believed, of a yeomanry family resident at or near Ormesby, in Cleveland. At a very early age he was taken into the shop of Mr. Robert Christopher, then an eminent and wealthy bookseller at Stockton-on-Tees; and he was afterwards taken into partnership by his master, by whose death, in 1819, he became sole proprietor of the business, and, although a man of very different abilities and acquirements, eventually rose to a position of great popularity and considerable respect at Stockton. He was not a person of literary attainments; but his exceeding good nature, and his "affection for Stockton, and all that pertained thereto," amply compensated for the want of it. He was twice mayor of Stockton (first in 1819, and, subsequently, a few years before his death); and on the day of his funeral the town testified its respect by an order for closing all the shops.

ESSEX.—*May 30.* At the rectory-house, Ashen, Margaret, youngest sister of the Rev. Edm. Squire.

At Pebmarsh, aged 36, Emma, wife of John Start, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*May 29.* At Cheltenham, aged 68, Lieut.-Col. William Ireland Jones, late of the Madras service, from which he retired in 1825.

June 18. At Clifton, Ann, second dau.

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June 30. At Clifton, aged 90, Mrs. Hamilton Lambart.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 81, Judith, widow of David Bernard, esq. of Jamaica.

At Bristol, Mr. Henry Williams, late ironmonger, of Newport. Mr. Williams was one of those who were wounded while protecting the Westgate against the memorable attack of the Chartist, for which he received 20*l.* per annum to the time of his decease.

July 7. At Clifton, aged 31, John eldest son of the late Rev. John Dennis A.B. of Budleigh Salterton.

HANTS—*March 20.* Margaret Frances, wife of Francis Worsley, esq. of Birchfield, Isle of Wight, and late of Thames Ditton.

June 6. At the house of her son-in-law, at Southsea, aged 57, Honor Edgumbe, widow of George Towry West, esq. formerly of the Admiralty Office Somerset House.

June 14. At Shirley, Southampton, aged 78, Dorothy-Fryer, relict of J. C. Hyda, esq. formerly of the Hon. Company's Service at the East India-house.

June 17. At Ridgway House, near

Daniel Dronsfield, esq. of Werneth House, Oldham.

At Everton, aged 62, Mr. James P. Phoenix, late librarian at the Liverpool Lyceum Library, which institution he had faithfully served for a period of 40 years.

MIDDLESEX.—*June 15.* At East Acton, suddenly, while superintending the making of a rick of hay, Mr. Peter Grillion, the well-known proprietor of Grillion's Hotel, Albemarle-st. Piccadilly.

At Page Green, Tottenham, after a long illness, much respected, aged 78, George Capper, esq. many years at the head of the firm of George Capper and Nephews, merchants, Crosby-square.

July 1. At Harrow, Emily B., youngest dau. of Clement Tudway, esq. of Endsleigh-st. Tavistock-sq.

July 2. At Teddington, aged 56, William Levitt Hedding, esq. late of the 35th Foot.

July 5. At Teddington, aged 20, Rebecca, youngest dau. of Mr. A. Cosser, of Belvedere-road, Lambeth.

Lately. At Castlebar Hill, Ealing, aged 67, Elizabeth-Ann, Lady Wetherall, relict of Gen. Sir Frederick Wetherall, G.C.H., and dau. of the late W. Mair, esq. of Colby House, Kensington.

NORFOLK.—*March 31.* At Norwich, aged 61, Mr. G. Edwards, late Alderman of that city.

June 5. At Catton, aged 79, Robert Longe, esq. a Deputy Lieut. of this county.

At Martham, aged 77, Wm. Rising, esq. a justice of the peace.

June 6. At Marsham, aged 35, George William Danby Palmer, esq. eldest son of G. D. Palmer, esq. of Great Yarmouth.

June 8. At Denton, Esther, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Hickman.

June 14. At Watlington, aged 85, William Dowsing, esq. for forty years Churchwarden of that parish.

SALOP.—*Lately.* At Belle Vue, near Shrewsbury, aged 90, Mrs. Lane, dau. of the late Sir C. Leighton, Bart. of Loton-park.

SOMERSET.—*June 28.* At Milverton, aged 68, Charles Trevor, esq.

Lately. At Bath, aged 83, Miss Mary Williams, of Belvedere.

In Bath, aged 78, Hannah, relict of S.P. Boileau, esq. of Carnarvon, North Wales.

At Bath, Mary, only dau. of J. M. Nooth, M.D., F.R.S.

At Bath, aged 30, Elizabeth, wife of W. Hunt, esq.

STAFFORD.—*June 21.* At Warlow hall, aged 78, Eleanor, relict of Major Carige, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

July 3. At Lichfield, aged 88, Eliza-

beth, relict of the Rev. John Oldershaw, LL.D., Vicar of Tarvin, Cheshire, and dau. of the late Rev. William Inge, M.A., Precentor of Lichfield Cathedral, and Rector of Brereton, Cheshire.

Lately. Samuel Barber, esq. of Walsall, who has bequeathed to the General Hospital, Birmingham, 500*l.*; Queen Mary's School, Walsall, 500*l.*; Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edgbaston, 500*l.*; the British and Foreign Bible Society, 500*l.*; the Church Missionary Society, 500*l.*; the Church Pastoral Aid Society, 500*l.*; St. Peter's Church, Walsall, 200*l.*; the Parish Church of Cannock, 100*l.*; and the Blue Coat and National School, Walsall, 100*l.*

SUFFOLK.—*July 3.* At Walsham-le-Willows, aged 77, Jane, relict of Daniel Vautier, esq. R.N. of Hainault Forest, Walthamstow.

SURREY.—*June 13.* At Richmond, aged 79, Mrs. Thuillier, formerly of Bath, and relict of John Thuillier, esq. of Cadiz.

June 16. At Ditton-park, aged 37, the Hon. Jane-Caroline Scott-Montagu, third dau. of the late Lord Montagu, and sister to the Countess of Home.

At Croydon, aged 83, John Norrish, esq.

June 20. At Guildford, aged 83, Mrs. Tinkler, relict of W. Tinkler, esq. of Chilworth.

June 25. At Grove-house, Battersea, aged 21, Duncan M'Kellar, esq.

At the residence of Capt. Carew, of Beddington Park, aged 12, P. M. Shaw Stewart, son of Capt. Houston Stewart, R.N., accidentally shot from his clothes catching the trigger of a gun.

At Weybridge, aged 80, James Taylor, esq.

June 26. At Godalming, William Keen, esq. banker.

June 30. At Norwood, Henry Langton, esq. of Margate, and late of Maidenhead.

July 5. At Chobham, William, eldest and only surviving son of the late Thomas Newman, esq.

SUSSEX.—*June 15.* At Mr. Wyatt's, St. Leonard's, aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of John Whichelo, esq. formerly of Brighton.

June 21. At Brighton, Miss Elizabeth Hunter, niece of the late Mrs. Adm. Hunter.

June 24. At Bexhill, near Hastings, aged 39, Mr. William Peacock, solicitor, late of Carlton Chambers, Regent-street.

June 25. At Brighton, Catherine, wife of Thomas Knox Holmes, esq.

July 5. At Worthing, aged 31, Sarah-Jane, youngest dau. of James Scovell, esq. of Ulster-place, Regent's Park.

July 6. At St. Leonard's, aged 38, Walpole George Eyre, esq. late of the

Royal Fusiliers, nephew of Henry Samuel Byre, esq. of Bryanston-sq.

At Chichester, aged 69, Nancy, the only surviving sister of John Voyse Hodge, esq.

WARWICK.—June 26. At Leamington, Mary, relict of the Rev. Samuel Sandys, Rector of Southam.

Lately. At Warwick-house, Leamington, aged 74, J. Rotton, esq. late Receiver-General of the Excise.

WILTS.—June 12. At Trowbridge, John

Aged 75, Mrs. Frances Edwards, of the Grove, near Llansaintfraid, Montgomerysh.

Lately. At St. Thomas's Green, Haverrfordwest, aged 94, Miss Shewins.

At Carmarthen, William Graham, an individual well known about that town for his eccentric and caustic humour. He was the *protégé* of Sir James Graham, the late Secretary for the Home Department, to whom he was nearly allied, and who allowed him up to his death 40*l.* per annum. It was the foible of the deceased to claim—and in several instances the claim was allowed—relationship with several of the Scottish nobility, in particular with the Duke of Montrose. In early life he was a clerk in the banking-house of Henderley, in London; but his erratic and eccentric disposition was found to disqualify him for the sedentary labours of the desk, and he was ultimately rusticated in this part of the country (Carmarthen), where he has spent the greater part of a long and harmless life.

SCOTLAND.—May 7. At Glasgow, William Menkleham, esq. LL.D. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University.

June 8. At Skaldon, Ayrshire, Sir Alexander Montgomery Cunningham, the 7th Bart. of Corsehill in that county (1672). He was the son of Sir James Montgomery Cunningham, whom he succeeded in 1837. He is now succeeded by his brother Thomas.

IRELAND.—April 7. Robert Heineky, esq. proprietor of the Briton Hotel, Sackville-street. He came by his death by taking a large dose of laudanum.

May 31. At Dublin Francis Prendergast, esq. Registrar of the Court of Chancery.

June 11. Aged 59, the Hon. Thomas French, of St. Brandon's Galway, brother of Lord French.

June 15. At Kingstown, aged 78, Rachel dau. of Mark Scott, esq. of Mohubber, Tipperary, and niece to John, first Earl of Council.

June 20. At the Royal Barracks, Dublin, Capt. Nicholas Pelham Green, 70th Reg.

June 26. Aged 84, Mrs. Abigail Knott, a highly esteemed member of the Society of Friends, and eldest of William Knott, esq. of Richmond.

June 27. June 27. At St. Peter's, Aged 175, John Rada, esq. of Dodder, a Justice of the Peace, and Magistrate for the County.

June 28. June 31. Of whom it need not be repeated, Colonel James Melan, of the 56th Grenadier, Bengal Inf. He was a cadet of 1768, and attained the rank of Major 1815. He was nominated Aide-de-camp to the Queen,

family.

YORK.—May 25. Aged 63, Mr. Thomas Benson Pease, one of the aldermen of Leeds, the senior partner in the eminent firm of Pease, Heaton, and Co., stuff-merchants, and uncle to Mr. W. Aldam, jun. one of the representatives of the town. He was a Member of the Society of Friends.

June 30. At Leeds, aged 62, Hannah, wife of Mr. George Ibbotson, of Sowerby Bridge, and formerly of Brighouse, both near Halifax, solicitor, eldest surviving son of the late Rev. Adam Ibbotson, of Kilham, near Driffield, Vicar of Garton-on-the-Wolds.

July 1. At Hull, aged 73, Mary, relict of George Fielding, esq. M.D.

July 2. Jessica-Jemima, youngest dau. of the Rev. George Wyatt, Rector of Burghwallis.

July 5. At Scarborough, aged 70, Henry, youngest son of Henry Byron, esq., formerly of that place.

WALES.—June 7. At Llandudoch, near Pontardulais, aged 117, John Mathews, labourer, leaving a dau. nearly 90, several grand-children and great grand-children, and the children of great grand-children.

June 21. Aged 46, Samuel Lewin, esq. of Womaston House, Radnorsh.

with the rank of Colonel, in the Gazette (since his death) of the 3d April.

March 22. At Chukkoke, Ensign James Laing, 15th Regt. of Inf., youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Laing, of Brighton.

March 27. Near Bellary, Mary, wife of Capt. James Jackson, 14th Madras N. I.

March 29. At Bellary, Lieut.-Col. Francis H. Ely, 6th Regt. N. I.

April 15. At Mangalore, aged 21, Lieut. H. Hickman, 34th Madras Light Inf. youngest son of R. Hickman, esq. of Old-Swinford, Worc.

April 16. At Coroth, on the Malabar coast, Lieut. C. G. Smith, H. M. 25th Regt. which he joined as Ensign in 1837. He destroyed himself while on a shooting excursion with some brother officers.

April 18. At Calcutta, Caroline, wife of F. W. Simms, esq. civil engineer, and dau. of H. Nutting, esq. of Islington.

April 22. At Calicut, Harry Gough, Senior Lieut. 25th Regt., eldest son of Richard Gough, esq. of Kibworth House, co. Leicester.

April 23. At Neneva Ellia, Ceylon, Henry, third son of the Rev. Frederick Peel, Rector of Willingham, Lincolnshire.

April 27. At Meerut, aged 27, Francis-Digby Willoughby, Capt. 9th Royal Lancers, second son of H. Willoughby, esq. of Birdsall, Yorkshire.

May 2. At Surat, Bombay, John Gordon, esq. Collector at Surat. He arrived in India as a writer, on the 23d Jan. 1828. It was as deputy postmaster, and afterwards as postmaster-general, that Mr. Gordon was best known to the community.

May 20. At Bombay, Capt. Philip Charles Newton Amiel, 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Inf. youngest son of the late Capt. H. S. Amiel, of the 7th Hussars.

June 2. On his passage to England, within a few miles of Aden, Lieut. John Adeo Curtis, Bombay Eng. second surviving son of John Adeo Curtis, esq. of Dorking.

WEST INDIES.—*March 14.* At Nassau, New Providence, Capt. George Bartley, 2d West India Regt., second son of the late Sir Robert Bartley, K.C.B., having survived his youngest brother, who was killed at Sobraon, but 32 days.

April 11. At Providence, aged 76, the Hon. James Fenner, for many years Governor of Rhode Island.

ABROAD.—*Dec. 20.* At Wellington, New Zealand, aged 24, Harold John M'Leod, third and youngest son of John Norman M'Leod, of Macleod.

Jan. 11. In Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, aged 50, Matthew Forster, esq. Member of the Legislative Council, and Comptroller General.

Feb. 21. At Monte Video, Augusto Lewis Vanzetti, esq., Master of her Majesty's ship Eagle.

Feb. 22. On board Her Majesty's ship Herald, in the Pacific, aged 23, Mr. Edmonstone, botanist to the expedition. A loaded rifle being accidentally touched by one of the men, it went off and passed through his head, killing him instantly. He had lately been elected Botanical Professor of the Andersonian University of Glasgow, and was the author of a botanical work, the "Flora of Shetland." His remains were buried on shore on the following day.

March 9. At Valparaiso, aged 23, Thomas-Bond, second son of the Rev. John Buck, of Hampton Lacy, co. Warw.

April 1. In Switzerland, Col. Charles Frederick Wild, C.B., of the Bengal service. He was a Cadet in 1805; and was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 13th N. Infantry in 1833.

April 2. At sea, four days from the Cape, on his passage home, aged 19, James S. W. Atkinson, Lieut. R.A., third son of the Rev. T. D. Atkinson, Vicar of Rugeley.

April 11. On his passage from India, off St. Helena, aged 33, Capt. John Surman, of the 15th Hussars, son of Capt. Surman, of Petty France, leaving a wife and five children to lament his premature death. He entered the regiment as Cornet in 1835.

April 16. In the district of George, Cape of Good Hope, Alfred Taylor, esq., late of Highbury-terrace. He was accidentally drowned in the attempt to save the life of one of his servants.

At Monte Video, Catherine De Cardignon, wife of John Greenway, esq. and dau. of John Hunter, esq. American ex-Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Brazil.

April 24. At Nassau, Mary, the beloved wife of the Hon. John Campbell Lees, Chief Justice of the Bahamas, and eldest daughter of the late Hon. William Vesey Manning, formerly Chief Justice of the same island.

May 5. At Quebec, Lower Canada, aged 81, the Hon. James Kerr, late one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in that Province. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, July 8, 1791.

May 6. At Dusseldorf, Henry Comyns Berkeley, esq., formerly of Lincoln's-inn. He was one of the sons of the late Rev. Dr. Berkeley, Vicar of Writtle, in Essex.

May 7. At Madeira, aged 22, James Henry Barclay, esq., Ensign 93d Highlanders, youngest son of Capt. Barclay, R.N. of Dysart, Fyfe.

May 15. At Paris, Elizabeth, wife of

William Lock, esq., late of Norbury Park, Surrey. She was a Miss Jennings, a celebrated beauty.

May 21. Of apoplexy, at Geneva, while on a tour in Switzerland, aged 44, Major Richard Dowell, late of the Madras service. He was appointed Captain of the

1799, and in the Peninsula and the south of France from Nov. 1813 to the end of the war in 1814, including the passage of the Adour.

June 3. At sea, on board her Majesty's ship Vixen, Mr. Edward Ward, R.N., late Paymaster and Purser of her Majesty's

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.
DEATHS REGISTERED FROM JUNE 27, TO JULY 18, 1846, (4 weeks.)

Males	1918	}	3818	}	Under 15.....	1942	}	3818
Females	1900				15 to 60.....	1237		
					60 and upwards.....	633		
					Age not specified.....	6		

Births for the above period.....5227

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, July 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
52 10	28 2	23 6	33 8	39 1	37 6

PRICE OF HOPS, July 21.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 2*s.* to 6*l.*—Kent Pockets, 4*l.* 5*s.* to 9*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, July 21.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw 1*l.* 12*s.* to 1*l.* 11*s.*—Clover 1*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, July 21. For sale the Official—per cwt. of 81bs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at M ^t ket, July 20.
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Beef, 2 <i>s.</i> 15 <i>d.</i> Calves 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lamb 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> Pigs 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, July 21.

Walls Ends, from 14*s.* 3*d.* to 15*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 0*d.* to 14*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 43*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 43*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 26 to July 25, 1846, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Jun.	°	°	°	in. pts.		July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	60	63	67	29, 68	fair, cly. rain	11	64	69	60	30, 11	fair
27	66	69	67	, 67	do. do. hy. sh.	12	67	73	61	, 14	fine
28	68	68	59	, 82	do. do.	13	69	78	67	, 02	do.
29	67	71	57	, 82	do. do.	14	70	76	64	29, 73	do.
30	66	72	57	, 89	do. do. hy. sh.	15	67	72	68	, 04	do. cloudy
J. 1	64	71	61	30, 01	do. do.	16	66	69	60	, 63	cldy. sl. shrs.
2	66	72	60	, 05	cldy. showers	17	65	69	56	, 45	fair, cloudy
3	67	71	60	, 15	fair, cloudy	18	61	69	69	, 38	hy. shrs. fair
4	67	81	67	, 13	fine	19	61	69	60	, 72	do. do. fa. cly.
5	71	83	58	29, 68	do. cly. sh. th.	20	63	72	57	, 91	fine, cloudy
6	60	61	57	, 62	fair, do. do.	21	67	70	60	, 92	cly. fair, sho.
7	60	65	61	, 88	do. do.	22	66	71	60	, 88	fair, cloudy
8	60	67	61	, 78	slight showers	23	66	73	62	, 85	fine
9	62	67	61	, 71	cons. rn. fair	24	70	67	57	, 83	cly. hy. shrs.
10	64	67	61	, 81	hy. rain, th.	25	64	67	57	30, 02	fine

D

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
6, Bank Chambers, London.

J. S. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

Genl. Macg. 1st Div. 1st Sept. 1840

GAZINE.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.—We have received as additional contributions to the repairs of this venerable structure, since our last, from Bolton Corney, esq. M.R.S.L. 10s. and from C. E. Long, esq. 5s.

A. Z. inquires whether any correspondent can explain the initials, A. E. A. O. which are appended to each of Dr. Parr's Dedications to Burke, Lord North, and Fox, inserted in his Edition of *Bellendenus*.

M. wishes to know the authority of the term "Very Reverend" as applied to Deans of Cathedrals. In an inscription on the tomb of a Dean of Lincoln, who died in the early part of the present century, he is termed "The Reverend Sir Richard Kaye, Bart. Dean of Lincoln." When M. resided in the University of Oxford, 37 years ago, it was the practice to pray for "the Reverend the Dean," the Canons, &c. of Christ Church. It would not be difficult to enumerate other instances.

W. T. P. S. writes, "A bronze Celt has been lately found, embedded in clay on the Oxenham estates, *South Tawton*, about 19 miles from Exeter. It is without loop, and has the grooves, or places in the upper part for inserting two pieces of wood, as a handle or haft, lashed, no doubt, with cord or bandages. At Sittingbourne, Kent, Jan. 1828, four Celts and a gouge in bronze, or bell metal, were found in an urn. Those discovered near Attleborough, Norfolk, were in company also with gouges and other implements.—(See C. R. Smith's *Collectanea*, No. 7, pp. 105, 6.) Hence, it is supposed they were workmen's tools, not warlike weapons. France and Germany boast of these *chisels* as well as Britain. A remarkable fact has lately come to light. Mr. Ralph Sanders, of the Exeter Bank, in whose possession is the Devon *Celt* above noticed, informs me that he has a spear given to one of our travellers by the "King" of Madagascar; one end of which is the usual lance head, or point, common to all spears; the other has a *Celt* fixed on each side in grooves, identical with the one now under discussion, and with which the natives of that island used to flay, skin, or deglute the beasts killed in their hunting excursions. Have we at last come to the knowledge of the *Celt* as a cognate instrument, once common to the great family of mankind.

The same correspondent states, that it is proposed to set up a brass plate in St. Lawrence's Church, Exeter, to the memory of that ill used loyalist, Colonel JOHN PENRUDDOCKE, who was beheaded

by Cromwell's order, 16th May, 1655, in this city, together with COL. GROVE, of Enford, co. Wilts, in Exeter Castle, and interred very privately near the chancel, in St. Lawrence's church. A brass plate with the well-known inscription, "In restituendo Ecclesiam, in asserendo Regem," &c. exists to GROVE, in St. Sydwell's church. But poor John Penruddocke, (of Compton, Wilts) has been overlooked. The offence was, appearing in arms for Charles the Second; and the unhappy prisoners, along with many others, were captured at South Molton, in this county, by Col. Croke, who broke faith with them after solemn promises. Jones, a connexion of Cromwell, was pardoned. For particulars, see Izaacke's *Hist. of Exeter*, pp. 10—16; Ludlow's *Memoirs*; Hoare's *Modern Wiltshire*; and Sir Richard Steele's *Letters of Penruddocke* to his wife after condemnation. A portrait of him is given in some old copies of Clarendon, young, and in armour.

Mr. D'OYLY BAYLEY begs to correct two or three passages in his letter on Physical Genealogy in our Magazine of last month. Page 151, 1st col. 31st line, for "persons," read "person;" page 152, 1st col. 2d line, for "*cross* marriages," read "*inter*-marriages." Ibid., 40th line, insert "*the*" before "32 *quartiers*." Same page, bottom of 2d col., there is an obscurity and imperfection, which ought to be removed in favour of a clearer explanation of the statement, as follows:

"Who ever knew of a Scotchman who was not proud, prudent, and brotherly? Do not these properties mark the Scotch almost without exception, whether we view them separately as men and as families, or wholly as a nation? It is so; and the reason is, because within their own country they are the least mongrel race of the earth, and have for ages been more exclusive in their matrimonial alliances than any other—ever matching among themselves. Thus the Scotch nation is rather to be regarded as *one great family*, for every member of it may claim a common origin; and so intensely amalgamated has become the blood of its original founders, by the repeated intermarriages of their posterity—while seldom or never matching into other nations—that, however different their individual patriarchs might originally be, their properties have since got thoroughly mingled, and now inseparably united; and are indelibly imprinted on every one of their descendants as a general, though most distinctive, mental and moral characteristic."

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

The Early French Poets. By the Rev. Francis Cary, M.A. 1846.

the history of France, that one might read in two; in a hundred volumes, if you read two, if you gave a general view of the history; and one might add that it is desirable to read it in an abridgment. But if it needs a Benedictine monk to execute the former, it needs the same virtues and acquirements in his abridger. Besides, one is as likely to lose one's way, as in the intricacies of an extensive road, as in the intricate path, and become bewildered by the maze. It is not every one who can cut out a way through a thicket, or find nothing at all, as only to know a number of names, and be thankful to those writers who will occasionally, as Virgil did Dante, and, carrying out to our view the leading features of the landscape, lead country below us. Besides, as our time is very limited, as time is very short, we need an encyclopedia of universal information, of which we must be content to be a certain bounded and partial knowledge, particularly of the ornamental parts of

literature: hundreds and thousands of people read Shakspeare and Milton who never heard the name of Marston or Vicars. Many also are acquainted with the writings of Boileau and Racine, whose curiosity never extended to the pages of Marot or Ronsard. And yet it is seldom that any name is preserved in the register of fame without a reason: no man is distinguished above his fellows but for some superior quality; and on closer investigation it will be found that because a work is not to be placed in the foremost ranks of fame, it does not of necessity follow that it should be condemned to utter oblivion, or considered as worthless. Statues, it is said, that have once fallen to the ground, are never replaced on their pedestals; but that is no reason why they should not be deposited in museums containing the curiosities of antiquity. Before the long majestic march of a nation's literature commences, a number of skirmishers and irregular troops and light cavalry may be seen preceding it:—Now Fontenelle, in his life of his uncle T. Corneille, says truly, ‘To judge of the merit of a *work*, you must consider it in itself; but to estimate the merit of an *author*, you must compare him to the age in which he lived.’ And a surely may not improperly be considered both as an elegant and useful employment to those who, like ourselves, entertain a high opinion of the importance of literature, to mark its gradual progress, and not to overlook or to despise the earlier stages of its growth, to watch, one after one, the different stars as they come forth in its firmament, and to observe the various degrees

of lustre and beauty they possess. Such an inquiry also throws a light on the nature of genius as it is seen struggling with difficulties in its progress, and acted upon by association, by times, by circumstances, and by persons.

These observations will apply to the volume we have brought before our readers; which ought to recommend itself to them at once by the curiosity of the subject and the excellence of the execution. We can at least answer for ourselves, that when we began, some years since, our humble researches in the pages of the early poetry of France, we found the subject so attractive, that we were led on from poet to poet, both by many and various merits we acknowledged in their writings; and also by seeing for the first time in their pages the original *mould* before us from which so many copies had been taken, that were familiar to us in their followers, and unacknowledged by them. A sudden flash would sometimes dart out of the obscurity of these old neglected pages, which would throw a clear light over a whole surface of a modern allusion or expression. At any rate, there is to be found in these writers a freshness, a native force and colour that breathes as it were of nature herself, as if they were inspired by the open air, and sky, and breath of heaven; while their successors too often remind us of a mere artificial life, and of a light not borrowed from the sun. One may sometimes believe that we hear a new chord struck on the lyre that never sounded to us before, and we may at length learn to look with respect, if not with reverence, to those who, in ages of ignorance and of darkness, preserved by unceasing efforts the flame of poetry from being extinguished, and transmitted its increasing lights to distant generations.*

The chronological table of French poets in this volume, beginning with Robert Wace, in the 12th century, and ending with the death of Malherbe, in 1628, contains sixty-five names, of which to the general reader certainly not more than twelve are known; and of which we confess for ourselves, though we have read extracts from the writings of many in the compilations of historians, critics, and biographers, yet we have not made ourselves thoroughly acquainted with more than half that number. It is but a small shelf in a cabinet of our library that contains the following little nosegay of early poetry, commencing, as is fit, with the effusions of regal genius. Thibaut King of Navarre, Charles Duke of Orleans, then Clement Marot, J. du Bellay, Etienne Jodelle, Remy Belleau, Pierre de Ronsard, and the list closes with Malherbe. To all these, nevertheless, we have been indebted for many hours of recreation and delight; and we have lamented not seldom, that we had no opportunity of adding one or two more to our number, which should have contained the names of Villon, Alain Chartier, and Estienne Pasquier. We have not, however, mentioned the honourable names of the twin authors of the *Roman de la Rose*, Guillaume Lorris and Jean de Meun; while that also of Marguerite of Valois must not be overlooked. Charles Duke of Orleans flourished about the time of Chaucer,

* On the history of early French poetry we beg to recommend to our readers a work characterised equally by the depth, research, and the elegance of its composition, a work that has received the praise both of Gibbon and Voltaire,—we mean *L'Histoire de la Poésie Française*, par M. L'Abbé Massieu. It is unfinished, owing to the death of its author, coming down only as far as the time of Francis I. The Abbé Massieu died in 1722: he was nearly blind in his latter years. There are some discrepancies by him in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions*, and other works.—

1846.]

Early Fr

and Ronsar ry with
Malherbe, given in the *note* of our Jam
 Cary has made extracts from the writ
 Introductory Essay he has given an acc
 those who wish only for a *bird's eye v*
 outline of its principal features: or to act
 and more extensive information are int
 he has laid. The papers which compos
 lished in various numbers of the Lor

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of the troubadours and other poets, both

The history of French poetry appear
 first extending from Henry I to Phil
 the authors of the *Roman de la Rose* and
 Philippe de Valois to Francis I. that t

* The distinction between the troubadours is
 in mind, and Mr Cary's note upon the subject
 The Abbé Massieu takes up the subject of the
 an era *previous* to that at which M. Cary be

† Gibbon has remarked "the voices of A
 mous death, as very extraordinary." See his
 ordinary indeed they are! What a picture for
 a portrait of himself after death is the follow
 with his companions in crime, when he wrote

' La pluye nous a bue, et le
 The rain has drench'd out so
 The sun has dried out the
 The crows and ravens have p
 And pluck'd up our birds,
 Not a moment are our bodies
 Here and there, sowing the
 The wind, as it chings & tosses
 And then the birds come, wit
 Picking holes, tal our bodies
 Drilled through and through.
 But go and ask God to absol

and Charles Duke of Orleans.* The third from Francis I. to Henry IV.; this includes Marot, Saint Gelais, and great part of the poets who are mentioned in this volume. The fourth and last] extends from this time to that of Louis XIV. Many of these poets may be classed in different schools. Some possess original talent; some are only faint imitations and shadows of others. Of all periods that of the *Pleiad* was the most brilliant. It consisted of seven illustrious names, the stars of the poetical hemisphere,—Ronsard, Du Bellay, P. de Thyard, Jan Antoine de Baïf, Estienne Jodelle, Remy Belleau, and Jean Dorat. All yielded to their supreme influence, and almost all the poets of the day enlisted under their banners. Rabelais alone would not submit; he attacked them with his strong pungent wit, his sturdy, bold, uncompromising satire, as may be seen in his sketch of the character of the Limosin scholar.† But we must refer our readers to the pages of Mr. Cary's work, and to Massieu's History, and later critics who have treated on the same subject, and proceed to give a few extracts and specimens, shewing the manner in which the subject is executed.

CHARLES DUKE OF ORLEANS.

It is a curious fact that the poems of a person who was grandson to one of the French kings, father to another, and uncle to a third, himself also a prince of distinguished talent, should have been suffered to lie neglected and unknown from the 15th century to a very late period; particularly when we reflect on the character which Mr. Cary gives of the poetry itself, "It not only excels any other of that time we are acquainted with, but might at any time be regarded as a pattern of natural ease and elegance." The MS. however was noticed in the royal library at Paris, near a century back, by the Abbé Sallier, who inserted three papers on the subject in the Memoire of the Académie des Inscriptions. The volume had belonged to Catharine of Medicis. The arms of Charles Duke of Orleans were impressed on the first leaf, together with those of Valentina

And yet this is the same poet who could write those charming and delicate verses, that pretty ballad on the fragility of female beauty,—*Sur les dames du temps jadis*, of which the burden is,—

Mais ou sont les neiges de l'an dernier ?
But where are the snows of the year that has fled ?—REV.

* In the Poems of Charles d'Orléans is one to his host and hostess :—

Mon tres bon hoste et ma tres douce hostesse,
Tres humblement et plus vous remercie
Des biens, honneur, bonté, et courtoisie,
Que m'avez fait tous deux par votre humblesse, &c. (Vide p. 365.)

There is also another poem, asking his friends to assist him with his ransom, beginning,—

Des nouvelles d'Albion,
Si vous en plaist escouter, &c. (P. 345.)

A poem on the death of his second wife—for so I presume it to be—may be found in p. 237 of his poems,—

J'ay fait l'obsequie de Madame,
Dedans le moustier amoureux, &c.—REV.

† See Pantagruel, l. ii. c. 5, and l'Epistre du Limousin au Pantagruel (Cary).—REV.

of Milan, & of her husband, which the edition printed (Grenoble, 1803); and a third, of singular splendour, is in the library of the British Museum. This last was once the property of Henry VII. of England, whose daughter Mary was married to the son of the poet himself, Louis XII. Mr. Cary says, "The Abbé Sallier remarks that if Boileau had seen these productions, he would not have called *Villon* the restorer of the French Parnassus. I am not sure of this; the palate of Boileau In these there is as much simplicity as in the others; the chief difference is, that they

thought, my love,
 meet thee move,
 way.
 joys above
 array;
 I wish, and thought, my love,
 every day.
 none, no aim I prove,
 to sway;
 while on earth I rove,
 I obey,
 I wish, and thought, my love.
Poésies de Charles d'Orléans, p. 208. Paris, 1809.
 the poem, "Le temps a laissé son manteau."

The Time hath laid his mantle by
 Of wind and rain and icy chill,
 And dons a rich embroidery
 Of sunlight pour'd on lake and hill.

No beast or bird in earth or sky
 Whose voice doth not with gladness thrill,
 For Time hath laid his mantle by
 Of wind and rain and icy chill.

River and fountain, brook and rill,
 Bespangled o'er with livery gay
 Of silver droplets, wind their way.
 So all their new apparel vie;
 The Time hath laid his mantle by.

Also "En regardant ces belles fleurs," &c.

In blinking at the bonny flowers
 When April them to love doth woo,
 And all shine brighter in the bowers,
 And all are deck'd with colours new,

No heart there is but youth restores
 Amid their breath of balmy dew,
 In blinking at the bonny flowers,
 When April them to love doth woo.

The birds are dancing in their glee
 Upon the twigs 'mid blossomy showers;
 There sing they loud in their chauntie,
 Counter and tenor merrily,
 In blinking at the bonny flowers.

We venture to add to these admirable and spirited translations a stray one of our own, as we were turning over the volume ; it may act as a foil to make Mr. Cary's shine the brighter. "De votre beauté regarder," &c.

To gaze upon your beauty near,
And still another look to steal,
My own, my gentle mistress dear,
You cannot think the joys I feel.

I'm never wearied there to gaze,
All sorrow I forget, and fear ;
In gazing I could pass my days,
My own, my gentle mistress dear.

From evil tongues away I turn,
For ever your sweet youth to praise ;
I cannot keep myself, but burn
Upon your beauty still to gaze.

The life of Charles Duke of Orleans, Mr. Cary says, might furnish the materials for a romance, or rather for several romances ; but our readers must turn to his pages for them. His father was assassinated ; his mother died of grief. He married the widow of Richard II. of England. In the year after the marriage his consort died. Before the age of 20, he was an orphan and a widower ; a second marriage with a daughter of the Count of Armagnac involved him in fresh troubles. At the battle of Agincourt he fell into the hands of the invaders ; he was found lying under a heap of slain by a soldier of the name of Waller, and was taken to Henry V. Waller was desired to take charge of his prisoner, and confined him in his own mansion at Groombridge, near Tunbridge, in Kent ; and at this time his second wife died.* He is supposed to have remained a prisoner for 25 years here and in the Tower. He rebuilt the mansion at Groombridge, and repaired part of the neighbouring church of Speldhurst, over the porch of which his arms are said now to be seen. From this Waller, the Wallers of Beaconsfield are descended, and of course the poet. He died in 1466, in his 75th year. It is said that Henry refused all ransom for Orleans, because he was next heir to the throne of France after Charles the Dauphin. A large volume of English pieces bearing his name, and said to have been written during his captivity, exist in MS. in the British Museum, and was printed for the Roxburghe Club by Mr. Watson Taylor in 1827 (MS. Harl. No. 682). An article on them appeared in this Magazine, in May, 1842, and in the Retrospective Review, vol. I. of the New Series, by Sir Thomas Croft. It appears, however, that there are translations from his poems by another hand ; see *Collection des Documens inédits sur l'Histoire de France*, p. 70 (Par. 1835), where it is observed. "Ce manuscrit contient la traduction Anglaise de la plupart des poésies de Charles d'Orleans, *exécutede par un contemporain*. *L'on n'y trouve rien qui puisse autoriser à croire qu'elle soit du prince lui-même*," &c. For this reference, we owe our obligations to the editor of Mr. Cary's volume, and we fully agree in the correctness of the criticism.†

* See Harris's History of Kent, vol. i. p. 292 ; Hasted's History of Kent, vol. i. p. 431.—REV.

† We may add, that the volume concludes with some verses of bitter triumph against the English for their loss of the provinces of Guienne and Normandy. "Comment je les Anglais esbahis," &c. p. 368.—REV.

MARO

Mr. Cary observes that the French of the *revisers* of the poetical art; and he tude for what they call the purity of t easily offended by phrases, the irregulari to pardon, in consideration of higher ex many means of aiding us in that escape every-day life which it is one great end c sidered by them as an antiquated poe dictionary to explain them, and one of the *Epigrams* may be considered the only present day. "All this," says Mr. Car French now have for the elder poets. overlooked those exquisite sketches, the of Pan and Robin, the latter of which *Queene*, as the former is of Chaucer?" selves to be reading an imitation of the the Ten

que la b
erts de d
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for one
the Ten

On Cupid's brow for crown
Of roses a fair chapelet,
The which within her garden
Were gather'd by Love's grace
And by her to her infant des
Sent in the spring-time of th
These he with right good-wi
And to his mother thereupon
A chariot gave, in triumph l
By turtles twelve, all harness
Before the altar saw I, blood
Two cypresses, embalm'd wi
And these, quoth they, are p
To stay this altar famed far s
And then a thousand birds t
Amid those curtains green c
Ready to sing their little son
And so I ask'd, why came th
And these, they said, are ma
In honour of Love's queen a

* *

In the Forest of Loves,—

Many a linnet and canar
And many a gay nightin
Amid the green-wood's
Instead of desks, on bra
For verse, response, and
Sat shrilling of their mei

"It may be seen," says the author, "fr
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXVI.

how strong a resemblance Marot bears to Chaucer. He has the same liveliness of fancy, the same rapidity and distinctness of pencil, the same archness, the same disposition to satire; but he has all these generally in a less degree. His language does not approach much nearer to the modern than old Geoffrey's, though his age is so much less remote from ours. Marot was contemporary with our writers in the time of Henry VIII. and, had they left anything equal to this piece, or to the Epistle of Maguelonne à son Amy Pierre de Provence, or to the Hero and Leander of this writer, many a lover of antique simplicity would have risen up amongst us to shew how superior such compositions were to the *nugæ canoræ* of later times." Mr. Cary says that Marot's tale of the Lion and Rat opened the way for *La Fontaine's* excellence in that species of writing. This alone would be sufficient to entitle him to our gratitude and respect, for Fontaine is a poet who has no successful competitor in his own or any other language. But we must leave the delightful company of Ferme-amour, and her faithful porter, Bel-accueil, and the comely saints Beau-parler, and Bien-celer, and Bien-aymer, to give a brief notice of our poet's mortal existence. He was born in 1484. His father, a Norman, was a poet of some celebrity. During the captivity of Francis I. in Spain, Marot was imprisoned on suspicion of heresy; being delivered through the intercession of friends, he took refuge, first with Margaret of Navarre, afterwards at Ferrara, with Renée, duchess of that city, daughter of Louis XII. Here he contracted a friendship with Calvin. The duchess, however, interceded with the King of France to allow him to return to his court, in consideration of his becoming a dutiful son of the church. He said he was neither a Lutheran, Zuinglian, nor Anabaptist, but that he had written many a poem, and his delight was to exalt his Saviour and the virgin mother. On his return in 1536 he translated some of the Psalms into French metre, which gave much scandal; he also so openly delivered his sentiments on religion that he was obliged to remove to Geneva. Here he is said to have had an intrigue with his landlady, which obliged him to leave that city, and he retired to Turin, where he died at the age of sixty. Such is the picture of a poet's life!*

HUGUES SALEL.

This poet lived in the time of Francis I. The title-page of his work is worth transcribing:—"The Works of Hugues Salel, Valet de Chambre in ordinary to the King. Imprinted by commandment of the said lord. With privilege for six years. Imprinted at Paris, by Stephen Roffet, called the Mower, Binder to the King, and Bookseller in this town of Paris, abiding on the Bridge St. Michael, at the sign of the White

* Bayle may be consulted for some interesting anecdotes and discussions on Marot. See also Chaudon's *Dict. Historique*, and Palissot, *Memoires*, ii. p. 149. Tenhove's *Memoirs of the House of Medici*, ii. p. 351, and Costello's *Early Poetry of France*, p. 191. For a critique on Marot, see *Les Caractères de la Bruyere*, vol. i. p. 98. On Marot's version of the Psalms, Lord Hailes, in his *Tracts on Scotland*, p. 195, says, "There are many extraordinary passages in the paraphrase, which I do not choose to quote." Greswell, in his *Parisian Typography*, i. p. 261, says, "The Epitaphe de Laure, found annexed to Marot's Psalms, has been pronounced to be the *undoubted production of Francis the First*." We observe that the editions of Marot vary very much. On the very rare one of 1596, de Niort, see *Hist. d'une Voyage Littéraire*, p. 148, 196, and Bayle. The edition of Sedan, par Jannin, 1636, is very celebrated and scarce. It is the most *diminutive book ever printed*.—REV.

Rose;" sup in 1536. We do not mention this poet for the sake of his poem, a *Royal Chase of the Wild Boar* Discord, who is slain by the emperor Charles I. and Francis I.; but that we may quote the following song, which Mr. Cary says may be considered as a testimony on the long-pending suit with respect to the song of the nightingale.

In passing by a Wood and regretting Margaret.

Ye nightingales, whose voice divine
Thrills out these greenwood glades among,
Of mine
Pleasant song.
Wending
You are flown;
Note lending,
Stress gone.

most remarkable amongst his poems
is called, in which he uses the Italian
is adopted by some of our writers
as Sir Thomas Wyatt, Sir Francis
wards by Milton, in his version of
supposed he was the first to in-
spired translation of the first three
notes to his Essay on Epic Poetry;
in a later poem called the Vision of
mistake."

was born about 1508. Ronsard
n to write well in France. He was

presented by Francis I. to the Abbey of St. Cheron, near Chartres, where
he died in 1558.

JOACHIM DU BELLAY.

Mr. Cary commences his account of Bellay with the encomiastic verses
of Spenser,—

Bellay! first garland of free poetry
That France brought forth, though fruitful of brave wits,
Well worthy thou of immortality, &c.

and has observed that he has still more distinguished the subject of it by
translating several of his poems, thus securing to him undeniable claims
to attention and deference from an English reader. His poem called
"Olive" is a collection of 115 sonnets, nearly all of them, excepting a
few of the last, on the subject of his love, which he shadows forth under
the figure of that tree, as Petrarch had done his under that of a *laurel*.
The word itself is an anagram of *Viole*, the real name of the lady whom
he celebrates, and who was an inhabitant of Angers. In the 28th is found
the sentiment in a common, but very pretty, French song, which the un-
fortunate Major André was fond of applying to his *Horora*. Mr. Cary
says he writes it from memory having never seen it in print:—

Ah! si vous pouviez comprendre
Ce que je ressens pour vous,
L'amour n'a rien de si tendre,
Ni l'amitié de si doux.

Loin de vous mon cœur soupire,
 Près de vous suis interdit :
 Voilà tout ce que j'ose dire,
 Et peut-être j'ai trop dit.

Mr. Cary not having favoured us with one of his beautiful translations of this pretty little song, we venture on an extempore version :

Oh ! if you could understand
 What feelings in my bosom beat ;
 Love has nothing half so tender,
 Friendship nothing half so sweet.

Away from you, my heart is sighing,
 Near you, voice and speech are fled :
 This is all I dare to utter,
 And perhaps too much I 've said.

Mr. Cary thinks that we have an English song in which the same natural feeling is expressed, but he is not able to recollect the words of it.

Of the 91st sonnet we have a rival in an Italian one of Bernardino Tomitano, a Paduan physician, who died in 1576. Which is the original it is not easy to say. We give the English version of Bellay's :

Yield to the spheres thy witching strain
 That from their orbs has roll'd ;
 To eastern climes return again
 Their fragrance, pearls, and gold.
 Be to the sun that brightness given
 Thou borrow'st from his flame ;
 And render back thy smile to heaven,
 From whence its sweetness came.
 Owe to the morn thy blush no more,
 Which from her cheek has flown ;
 To seraph bands their truth restore,
 Her chasteness to the moon.
 What then shall of those charms remain
 Which thou dost call thine own,
 Except the pride and cold disdain
 That turn thy slave to stone.

We must find room for Bellay's satirical sonnet against Venice (115).

It doth one good to see these magnificoes,
 These proud poltroons ; their gorgeous arsenal ;
 Their roads o'erthrong'd with vessels ; their Saint Mark ;
 Their palace, their rialto, and their port ;
 Their bank, their traffic, their exchange, their bart'ring.
 To see their antique hats with formal beak,
 Their broad-sleeved mantles, and their unbrimm'd bonnets :
 It doth one good to mark their uncouth jabbering,
 Their gravity, their port, their sage advice
 On public questions : yea, it doth one good
 To see their senate balloting on each thing ;
 In every port their gondolas afloat ;
 Their dames, their masquing, and their lonely living.
 But the best sight of all is to behold
 When these old wittols go to wed the sea,
 Whose spouses they are, and the Turk her leman.

England came in for a large portion of the poet's gall. At f. 189 is a
 n called " *Execration sur l'Angleterre*." He invokes all the infernal
 its of antiquity, Erebus and Phlegethon, Styx and Acheron, Cocytus,

Chaos and hell, to destroy, and all that dwell in the throat of
 hell, to destroy, he devotes the whole land to them. He
 then expresses his hopes that the French armies will return conquerors,
 laden with the booty of the land, and that

England, and her queen, and her allies,
 Their arms tied shamefully behind their backs,
 And eyes downcast, before my prince shall march,
 Prisoners of war.

Joachim du Bellay was born in 1524, in a village near Angers. He
 of Valois Queen of Navarre, and was
 some years in Italy with his kinsman
 onry given him in 1555 by another of
 op of Paris, and died of apoplexy in
 15. We had marked many poems in
 ut for want of space are obliged to
 works of this poet will well pay the

REMY BELLEAU.

the appellation, Mr. Cary says, that dis-
 poets of his time; and it is enough to obtain
 regard from those who know how much is
 rare that merit is of which it may be con-
 siders that he has not met with a perfect
 but that "there is sufficient to prove that
 if looking at nature through the eyes of other
 men; that he did not content himself with making copies of copies; but
 that he drew from the life, whenever he had such objects to describe as
 the visible world could supply him with. Nor is this the whole of his
 praise, for he has also some fancy, and a flow of numbers unusually me-
 lodious." His first poem, "The Loves and Transformations of the
 Precious Stones," resembles in its plan Darwin's Loves of the Plants.
 The stones are supposed to have been youths and maidens who were
 changed into their present shape. The nymph *Amethyst*, flying from
 Bacchus, prays to Diana for succour, and is transformed into a stone,
 which the enamoured god dyes purple with the juice of the grape. The
 "Pearl" strikes us as very prettily and fancifully told, and is appropriately
 dedicated to Queen Margaret, the Queen-Pearl of all. Indeed there is
 much picturesque imagery, and poetical allusion, and brilliant expression,
 in the whole poem. Mr. Cary has described the picture of Bacchus,

* Mr. Cary has given one of the sonnets which Spenser translated from Bellay, as
 the best he has taken, and as rendered with fidelity. "Spenser, says a writer in the
 Quarterly Review, Oct. 1814) was impressed with the wild solemnity of Bellay's
 deeper strains." Scaliger says, "Ronsardus magnus ille poeta Galicus, ut *Bellayus*,
 utriusque linguae Latinae et Gallicae, qui, quod hactenus pauci, facilitatem et dulcedi-
 nem Catalli asssecutus est;" vide Scaligeriana, vol. i. p. 144. See also Perroniana,
 p. 111, and Valesiana, p. 27. "J. du Bellay faisait fort bien des vers Latins." The
 learned author of *Mœurs des Français*, p. 229, says, "Du Belai donna de l'harmonie
 et de la douceur à ses vers; il fit revivre le Sonnet, oublié depuis trois cent ans,
 c'est lui qui en fixa les règles." See also Œuvres de Boileau, vol. v. p. 358, Ind.
 p. 110, 111, 115; and Costello's Early Poetry of France, p. 123.—Rr

with his attendants and his chariot, as executed with a luxuriance of pencil that reminds us of Rubens.

A train of Mænads wanton'd round the car
With light and frolic step : one on the reins
Hung of the ounces speckled o'er with stars,
Of eye quick-glancing, and free supple foot,
The long mustaches bristling from their maws.
Another with quick hand the traces flung
Across the tygers of the streaky skin :
They yoked in pairs went snorting, and with ire
Their restless eyeballs roll'd. Fine cloth of gold,
Sown o'er with pearls, hung mantling to their side,
And at the knee the tassel'd fringes danced.
Then, as their pride abated, in quaint curls
They braid their wavy tails.

In the story of Hyacinth and Chrysolithe, Mr. Cary has described the spot in which the boy meets his fate as a "piece of landscape painting sweetly touched." In turning to it (p. 31) we find it well worthy of his praise. The tender branches of the laurels were glittering with dewy pearls; the pine trees were linked arm in arm together, while their long dark tresses floated in tender shadow from one to the other. The sighs that breathed from the zephyrs' lips just moved and mixed the emerald foliage of the trees as shadowed in the silver waters, while the earth opened to the sun her bosom, variegated with all the flowers and purple colours of the spring; and a brooklet, trembling in its winding channel, taught the little rolling pebbles the sweet murmur and song of its vocal waters, &c.

Among Belleau's poems, Mr. Cary says, is the following Song on April. "Having seen it much commended in the accounts given of this poet by French writers of the present day, I have obtained a transcript of it from a public library in this country. If we compare it with Spenser's Song in the Shepherd's Calendar (April) we shall find some slight resemblance in the measure, which would induce us to imagine that *Colin*, though he calls it a lay

Which once he made as by a spring he lay,
And tuned it unto the water's fall,

had yet some snatches of this melody floating in his ear, which mingled themselves with the wilder music." It is to be found at p. 126, vol. i. of our edition. (1585, 12mo.)

April, sweet month, the daintiest of all,
Fair thee befall :
April, fond hope of fruits that lie
In buds of swathing cotton wrapt,
There closely lapt,
Nursing their tender infancy.

April, that dost thy yellow, green, and blue,
All round thee strew,
When, as thou go'st, the grassy floor
Is with a million flowers depeint,
Whose colours quaint
Have diaper'd the meadows o'er.

April, at whose glad coming zephyrs rise
With whisper'd sighs,
Then on their light wing brush away,
And hang amid the woodlands fresh
Their aery mesh,
To tangle Flora on her way.

1 loth us

Odours and bees, a balmy sto
That breathing lie on Nature'
So richly blest,
That earth or heaven can ask

April, thy blooms, amid the trees
Of my sweet maid,
Adown her neck and bosom fl
And in a wild profusion there,
Her shining hair
With them hath blent a golden

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And in her fitful strain doth r
A thousand and a thousand cl
With voice that ranges
Through every sweet division.

April, it is when thou dost come
That love is fain
With gentlest breath the fires
That cover'd up and slumber
Through many a day,
When winter's chill our veins

Sweet month, thou seest at this j
Of the spring-time
The hives pour out their lusty
And hear'st the yellow bees t
With laden thigh,
Murmuring the flowery wilds

May shall with pomp his wavy v
His fruits of gold,
His fertilizing dews that swell
In manna on each spike and s
And, like a gem,
Red honey in the waven cell.

Who will may praise her, but
Sweet month, for thee
Thou that to her dost owe thy
Who saw the sea-wave's foam
Swell and divide,
Whence forth to life and light

It is needless for us to point out with what delicacy of taste, poetical feeling, and correctness of language, the translator of the above has executed his task. Remy Belleau was born at Nogent-le-Retrou, in 1528. René de Lorraine Marquis of Elbeuf, and General of the French Gallies, committed to him the education of his son. He died in Paris, 1577. Some one said of him, in allusion to the first of his poems above-mentioned, that he was resolved to construct himself a monument of precious stones. He was a friend of Ronsard's, but is said to have imitated his manner less than his contemporaries.

ESTIENNE JODELLE.

Jodelle is chiefly remembered as being the first of the French poets who brought tragedy into a more regular form, dividing his tragedies and comedies into acts and scenes. He was intimate with Ronsard, and had a place in the French Pleiad. His *Cleopatra* was performed in the presence of Henry II., who was so pleased with it that he made the author a present of five hundred crowns. It was on this occasion, reviving the form of ancient triumphs, that a he-goat, crowned with ivy, with his horns and beard gilt, was led in procession, to the great scandal of the Reformers. Jan Antoine de Baïf wrote a dithyrambic poem on the occasion. His glory is, however, said to have been obscured during his lifetime by the superior genius of younger poets. In the tragedy of *Cleopatra*, Octavius expostulates with her for her conduct towards Octavia, the wife of Anthony. Cleopatra endeavours to appease him by *discovering her treasures!* But Seleucus, one of her vassals, declares she has not shewn the whole, on which the queen cuffs and drags him by the hair.

Devant Cæsar aux cheveux m'a tiré
Et de son poing mon visage empiré.

But what will not an angry woman do? says the satirist. Not satisfied with the above punishment her designs go still further. She says—

Hon ! le deuil que m'efforce
Donne a mon cœur langoureux telle force
Que je pourrais, ce me semble froisser
Du poing tu as, *et les flames crévasser*
A courses de pied, &c.

This was probably the part of the story that excited Henry's admiration, and called forth his liberality. The chorus expresses itself in language and metre that would have somewhat surprised its inventors, *ex. gr.*

La douleur
Qu'un malheur
Nous rassemble
Tel ennuy
A celui
Pas me semble
Qui exempt
Ne la sent ;
Mais la plainte
Mieux bondit
Quand on dit
Que ce'est feinte.

Of the other tragedy, the *Didon*, Mr. Cary says, "the speeches are

long and of more of what we should call poetry in it than in *any* *and Racine*," or than in the *Didon* of Le Franc de Pompignan, who one of the best of that school. The comedy of "*Eugene*" may be open to the objections which Mr. Cary alleges, but there is a quaintness and oddity about it which makes it very entertaining. These old poets must be staunch Catholics, but they were occasionally as profane as heathens, and the morality of the ladies in this play is not of a very high class, if we may judge by what Helen says to her brother on his intrigue.

Ne soyez pour Dieu marry ;
Quant a (son mary
Il est si de bien
Qu' il ne de rien !

"Jodelle's Ode de la Chasse," Mr. Cary says, "contains much that would interest those who are curious about the sporting in that time. The lively minuteness with which he has delineated the death of the stag would do credit to the pencil of Sir Walter Scott.

fleet hound hangs,
hold him lie :
entless fangs,
ictory.
rom his eyes ;
gh we mourn his case,
ch a chase
glorious prize.

is sounded : then
y, rock, and glen,
ing echoes sound.
ions scatter round.
shorn away,

The antlers from his forehead torn,
Meet ensigns, Sire, thy pomp adorn ;
Thy trophies in the bloody fray.

Jodelle was born in Paris 1532, and died in poverty in 1573 in the same city. Mr. Cary thinks that his poverty was the consequence of indiscretion. And very likely, for genius and discretion have not been always united. Our edition of Jodelle's works dates 1583, and is later and fuller than that Mr. Cary possessed, 1574.

PIERRE DE RONSARD.*

Mr. Cary observes, "there is no poet I am acquainted with, ancient or modern, who has impressed his own character so minutely and strongly on his writings as Ronsard." His loyalty, his patriotism, and the openness of his nature, his generosity to his friends, his gallantry to the ladies, and his zeal for the poetic art, to which everything else was subordinate, are all, like so many quarterings in a coat of armour, blazoned full on his pages, and in their proper colours. Ronsard was descended of a noble family, born 1524, the year in which Francis I. was made prisoner at the battle of

* For a critique on Ronsard, see Perroniana, p. iii. 125, and Les Caracteres de la Bruyere, vol. i. p. 98, and Menagiana, vol. ii. p. 68. See also T. Magiri Eponologium Criticum, p. 716, and Tenhove's Mem. of the Medici, ii. p. 351, and Costello's Early Poetry of France, p. 251.—REV.

Pavia. His ancestors came from the banks of the Danube, and one of them entering into the service of Philip of Valois, then at war with the English, was rewarded with an ample estate on the banks of the Loire, where he and his posterity continued to reside. The father of the poet accompanied Henry, the son of Francis I., when he was sent as an hostage for his father into Spain. Pierre, the sixth son, was sent to the Royal College of Navarre, at Paris, but soon after taken to Avignon in the service of Francis, eldest son of the French king. At his death he was transferred to the service of Charles Duke of Orleans, his brother, by whom he was passed over to James V. of Scotland, who had come to marry Madelaine, the daughter of the French king. He spent two years and a half in Scotland and six months in England, where he learnt the language; at his return he was retained as page by the Duke of Orleans. He afterwards visited Spire in the train of the Ambassador Lazare de Baïf, where he acquired the German language; and his next service to his country led him to Piedmont with the Capitaine de Langey. But these exertions, disproportioned to his time of life, for he was only sixteen, occasioned a fever, which was accompanied by a defluxion of the brain that deprived him of his hearing. This misfortune, however, determined him to those studies which he had hitherto neglected. He read Virgil, and the *Romant de la Rose*, and the works of Marot. He translated also the *Prometheus* of Æschylus, and the *Plutus* of Aristophanes. His next attempts were on the muse of Pindar, and so attached was he to Greece and her poets that he was influenced in the choice of a mistress whom he might celebrate in his verses by the circumstance of her bearing the name of "Cassandra," and he addressed her "*as his sole Entelechy*," which goes to prove that she understood Aristotle, or she must have been sore puzzled with the compliment. In a journey from Poitiers to Paris he fell in with Du Bellay, and they were so pleased with each other that they agreed to live together, and Antoine de Baïf made a third. There were of course some little jealousies occasionally among the poetical triad, but Ronsard's open and generous temper soon reconciled differences and forgave injuries. At the end of ten years he quitted his Cassandra, having carried on an unsuccessful siege against her virtue or affection for that time, though he reminded her of the violation of her person by Ajax. He then embarked for another conquest, and, finding a young damsel of Anjou, called Mary, he addressed her in plain language, which he found more advantageous than the poetical. His fame and merit now reached the ears and touched the hearts of chancellors and kings. Nobles and great men became his patrons; and the presidents of the *Jeux Floraux*, not thinking the customary prize of the *eglantine* sufficient for his deserts, sent him a *figure of Minerva in silver*, which he presented to the king. At the death of Henry II. he was somewhat roughly treated by the Reformers; but he did not seem to concern himself either for Papists or Huguenots, though the former was the more poetical religion of the two. Charles IX., who had succeeded to the throne, kept Ronsard near him; commanded him to write against the vices of the nobles, and not even to spare him. He did so and got safe out of the lion's den. Catherine de' Medici, the queen-mother, chose a mistress for him among her own ladies, one Helene de Surgeres; but this Spanish beauty more resembled the Cloud than the Juno, for he was commanded to address her only in the pure platonic language of Petrarch. He continued, however, Mr. Cary says, to warble many a sonnet in his cage, and, as a

reward for some priories. Elizabeth of England led a "a diamond," and sent him one, and Mary of Scotland from her prison, a casket containing 2,000 crowns, with a vase in the shape of a rose, inscribed—

"To Ronsard, Apollo of the Fontaine."

As a set-off against so much prosperity and honour, he was grievously afflicted with the gout. His great friend was the Sieur Galland, chief of the Academy of Boncourt, to whom he wrote that he feared the leaves of autumn would see him fall with them. Hoping for ease from change of place, he moved from one benefice to another: his piety was unremitting, and he expressed his repentance for sins which neither Cassandra nor Mary knew anything about. The faithful muse accompanied him to the last, for he shewed a frequent desire to dictate the verses that he had been silently making. He expired on the 27th December, 1585, with his hands joined in prayer. He was buried in the Church of St. Cosme en l'Isle, one of his priories, and Claude Binet inscribed on a little monument over him a quatrain of puns in Greek, which defy all attempts at translation, but which also would require some ingenuity to create. His friend Claude Binet considered him as a model of a French gentleman; and when poets, instead of being presented by the Secretary of State for the Home Department with one hundred a year (deducting official fees), as a reward and maintenance, in the present day, had rich abbeys and priories bestowed on them by the liberal hand of the monarch himself, they could afford to live like gentlemen. Ronsard's usual residence was at Saint Cosme, a delightful spot, the pink of Touraine, itself the garden of France, or at Borgueil, where he went for the sake of sporting, in which he took great pleasure; and here he kept the dogs given him by Charles IX. falcons, and goshawks, and lived as children of Apollo should live. Another amusement of his was gardening, in which he had much skill. When at Paris his favourite retirements were at Meudon, for the sake of the woods and the Seine, or at Gentilly, Saint Cloud, &c. for the rivulet and fountains. He took delight also in the arts of painting, sculpture, and music, and was skilled enough in the latter to sing his own verses. This was truly a poetical life, but it was the last of its race. Something better than lodgings at Highgate or Enfield, or a cottage at Sloperton, or a small parlour on Rydal Mere. Of his 220 sonnets which commence his work we give the 162nd in Mr. Cary's translation, addressed to his friend Baïf.

Baïf, who, second in our age to none,
Dost with free step to virtue's summit mount,
While thou allay'st thine ardour at the fount
Of Ascrea, where the muses met their son;
An exile I, where, sloping to the sun,
Rich Sabut lifts his grape-empurpled mount,
Am fain to waste mine hours, and pensive count
Loire's wand'ring waves, as ocean-ward they run.
And oft, to shun my cares, the haunt I change;
Now linger in some nook the stream beside,
Now seek a wild wood, now a cavern dim.
But all avails not: whereso'er I range
Love still attends, and ever at my side
Conversing with me walks, and I with him.

Of his imitations of Pindar, comparatively a favourite branch of his compositions, Mr. Cary has given such an account as will satisfy those who

have not the opportunity of reading them that they have lost but little ; but his other class of odes, by the overflowings of his own mind, will better please the English reader. We give his translation of the 18th ode of the 4th book.

God shield ye, heralds of the spring,
Ye faithful swallows fleet of wing,
Houps, cuckoos, nightingales,
Turtles, and every wilder bird,
That make your hundred chirpings heard
Through the green woods and dales.

God shield ye, Easter daisies all,
Fair roses, buds and blossoms small ;
And ye, whom erst the gore
Of Ajax and Narciss did print,
Ye wild thyme, anise, balm, and mint,
I welcome ye once more.

God shield ye, bright embroider'd train
Of butterflies, that, on the plain,
Of each sweet herblet sip ;
And ye new swarm of bees that go
Where the pink flowers and yellow grow,
To kiss them with your lip.

A hundred thousand times I call—
A hearty welcome to you all :
This season how I love !
This merry din on every shore,
For winds and storms, whose sullen roar
Forbade my steps to rove.

We must omit, though most unwillingly, the charming translation of the next ode, "Bel aubespın," &c. for absolute want of space. In several of the odes there are passages of extraordinary splendour. "What can," says the translator, "exceed in magnificence this description of Jupiter, coming in the form of a Swan to Leda ?"

His plumes beneath are glittering bright
With such a golden glow,
As when the broad eye of the night*
Is on the earliest snow.

* Mr. Cary, p. 32, in a passage in Antoine Hervet,

Que les *yeux* noirs face devenir *verts*,

observes, "This is one of the many instances, in which the early French poets have spoken of the '*yeux verts*,' 'green eyes,' (which I have taken the liberty of translating into hazel,) as being admired above all others. So we find in *Romeo and Juliet*, act 3, sc. 5 :—

An eagle, Madam,
Hath not so *green*, so quick, so fair an eye."

The author (quære Bovhier) of the Dissertation on the Antiquity of *Chansons*, prefixed to his edition of the poems of Thibaut of Navarre, vol. i. p. 231, has observed that the taste for these *green eyes* existed even at the courts of Charles IX. and Henry III., for Ronsard says,—

Que l'*œil vert* toute la France adore,

and he says, "If these *green eyes* were so common in those days, as the poets say, why are they not seen now ? Has nature changed ? It is for philosophy to disclose the mystery." In *Chanson xli.* of Thibaut, we find them praised :—

Les *eux vairs*, la bouche riant.

however, observe that the word "*vert*" signifies quick, vigorous, and is not

once his out-spread wing,
 res the sky amain,
 And at one stroke his new oars fling
 The billowy air in twain.

His great poem of the *Franciade*, like most of his other writings, is composed of shreds and patches of the Greek and Latin poets, but with some splendid passages of his own interspersed. His eclogues are interesting. In one we have portraits of Queen Elizabeth and Mary, in another, of his contemporary poets. The first book of poems is inscribed

at he laments. There is a great deal
 these poems to the captive queen, who
 ade with Ronsard's muse. "Ronsard
 of versification. He introduced a great
 ed several new forms of strophe. Many
 Malherbe, who probably thought them
 ase of Du Bellay's Alexandrines, the
 ng to Ronsard's opinion. Again, the
 ig of masculine and feminine rhymes
 y Thibaut King of Navarre, and after-

wards recommended by Jean Bouchet, was insisted on as indispensable by Ronsard. Du Bellay, in his *Illustrations of the French language*, had designated this rule as *superstitious*, but afterwards conformed to Ronsard's views."

(To be continued.)

Secret Memoirs and Manners of several Persons of Quality of both Sexes, from the New Atalantis, an island in the Mediterranean. 4 vols. 7th ed.

THIS book, so celebrated at the time it appeared, and so utterly neglected at the present day, was written by Mrs. Manley, daughter of Sir Roger Manley, a person of considerable literary talents.

She died in 1724, and published as many as ten or eleven other works. The present work was a satire on those that effected the revolution, and caused so great a sensation that the printer and publisher were seized by a warrant from the Secretary of State's

Office. Pope alludes to it in the *Rape of the Lock*—

"As long as *Atalantis* shall be read,
 Or the small pillow grace a lady's bed,"

It abounds in much scandal and account of personal and political intrigues, all probably painted with much exaggeration. Such pictures we have passed by, but have selected a few portraits which may be compared to those of the same persons that have appeared in the graver and more

confined to *colour*, nor is the Latin word *viridis*, from which it comes. But the truth is, *verd*, or *vert*, signified nothing more or less than *grey*. We take this to be proved, by its being predicated not of the sun, but persons of extraordinary beauty, but generally of *all European women* as distinguished from those of the southern and swarthier quarters of the globe. Ronsard says of *Europe personified*, that she had "*cheveux blonds*," and "*yeux cendrés*," and we know that grey eyes are found with light hair. A poet might say in comparison to his mistress that she had *green* or *hazel* eyes, but he could not say it universally of a whole quarter of the globe. We take this passage to have settled this disputed question. The object of the poets, we believe, was to express the colour "*grey*" without using the word "*gris*," which for obvious reasons would not suit their purpose, and they chose "*vert*."—REV.

authentic pages of history. We shall continue them in a second number; but after our selection is completed, a much larger proportion of the memoirs will still be left untouched by us. At any rate, this book is a curious record of the court scandal, and stories at that time in circulation about town, touching the principal characters of the day.

I.—EARL OF PORTLAND.

“We are entertained with another object: who is that person, not very young nor handsome, yet something august and solemn in his mien—he that walks upon the *Vista*? He sees us not; it is certainly one that loves the departed monarch (*William III.*); his handkerchief is in his hand, his eyes red and full of tears; he comes hither doubtless to weep in solitude a master upon whom his fortune probably depended. He weeps, indeed, and he loved his master; but his fortune is the greatest of all his favourites: therefore are his tears the more meritorious, yet not free from those vices of men in power, the greediness of gain, and unbounded ostentation, in expending with noise and splendour in foreign courts what he by cunning had acquired in this. Love has had his turn in a fatal manner—fatal, I mean, to the unhappy object of his flame. Raised from a mean degree, it is no wonder his head is giddy with the height. If pride and contempt of those beneath him be fashionable manners, worn even by those that are born great, we need not wonder to find them assumed by persons who, oftener by chance than true merit, reach a fortune unexpected. Yet is the duke’s fidelity to his master to be applauded; and, as well as he loves riches, he could never be brought to depart from the king’s interest. He has been bred to the business of the state and cabinet; he perfectly knows the management of affairs, the position of his own and that of his neighbour nations, their true and their false interests. He is not eloquent, but wise; to be short, few princes but would be glad of such a servant. For since in the construction of the human frame vices are generally blended with the virtues, we are to reverence that man who suffers not, to the prejudice of

his master, the former to get the ascendant.”

II.—DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

“Count *Orgueil* has already touched the skies in his imagination. He depends much upon the merit of his former admiration for the *empress* (*Queen Anne*), and does not doubt but to rival the most fortunate in her favour. In matter of entertainment she said to him this morning, after he had made his congratulatory visit, ‘*That ’twas a very fine day.*’ He answered, with a presence of mind and no ill turn of thought, ‘Yes, it was the finest day he ever saw in his life.’ Seldom are women renowned for constancy, but if she do persevere in her former good opinion of him now she has power, so to trust and raise him as he expects will scarce be grateful to those who love virtue or moderation. He affects to be head of a party which in a little time will be thought opposite to the pretended interest of the court. Then his pride and narrowness of soul are intolerable. There is no excess that he has not been guilty of, even to the lowest and most despicable part of womankind. Though thrice advantageously married to ladies of beauty and merit, all of them, he has used two of them with very little deference. Ill nature is his province, false gaming his profession, sarcastic wit his delight, luxury his practice; animated by pride, and devoted to covetousness. I never yet heard of any good or generous action performed by him.

III.—BISHOP BURNET.

“Methinks I am not half so much satisfied with the devotion offered in the temple, as with the temple itself. The *High Priest*, supine and drowsy, scarce attended to the duty of his place: he has a robust appearance, is clad in becoming ornaments; but still he seemed to be little at ease, drowsy, and rather fitted for a bed of roses at home than his devotion,—that is, because it was not his time for declaiming to the people. Then none more vigorous, fuller of motion, vehement in speech and gesture: he is admired and followed for his oratory. But the snares of beauty (against

which he has
himself),
other vices, have dared to mirror
his character; but the respect which have
for all that attend the service of the
altar, makes me choose rather to
conceal than publish their defects."

IV.—*Ms. St. John.*

advise to dedicate to him; and presently he is Virgil and Mæcenas too. The gentleman looks indisposed at present, his native fire quenched in unnatural *tissane*; else nothing so gay or so coquet. Pardon the expression, it may not be thought so proper for the sex; but they of late seem to put in for an equal claim. He angles, notwithstanding a strain of affectation, for hearts, catches at applause, softens his eyes and voice, gives snuff to the ladies on his knees, that his fair person may appear to advantage with that graceful and submissive turn. * * * He had a troublesome place of profit in the Government,† a thing quite out of his road

* Sir Walter St. John, the third Baronet, died in 1708, aged 86.

† Henry first Viscount St. John died in 1742, in about the 90th year of his age.

‡ He was Secretary at War from April 1704 to Feb. 1707-8.

is only virtue pretended. But of late she is become the idol of the court; the favourite (*Col. Godfrey, jun.*) (though their acquaintance be not of long standing neither) has introduced her. She has long borrowed from her high sphere an exact imitation, though, with a very little examination, we find something in her air very constrained, uneasy, till the appearance she has assumed be dismissed, and she returns to her native vice, which is ever in the cabinet, at their couchée, and in familiar conversation. Her assistance is only required upon extraordinary occasions, at council, audiences, times of festivals, or visiting days; and then her two fashionable maids of honour are perpetually prompting her for fear she should be out in her part. These are beauties very much admired, namely, *Artifice* and *Flattery*. The mother of the maids is called Hypocrisy, and is very busy in keeping all under her charge in decorum. They have the lares and household gods in *Angela* as in old Rome. The favourite is the god of riches, set upon a shining altar within an alcove; but she lets none have the key of it but herself. There are found kneeling upon the steps three figures, inscribed *Corruption*, *Bribery*, and *Just Rewards*. The two first perpetually furnish diamond rings, cheques of gold, and bank bills; the other insignificant presents, which are hardly accepted,—ribbons, gloves, cordial waters, rich wines, and rarities for his mightiness's table. But those he looks down upon with contempt; even plate and jewels are but coldly received, as knowing they are valued by the giver at the prime cost, but when they are sold will not come up to above two thirds; therefore ready gold is the only thing current in his empire. Behind, and at a little distance, seem a long train of merchants and artificers, with bills in one hand, and rewards in the other to pay for the signing of these bills,—curious clocks, repeating watches, silver stuffs, fine pieces of linen, and lace. On each side of the altar are crowds of petitioners suing for places, either in the army, navy,

government, or household, with their bribes disposed in very regular and decent order; for not any are found so weak as to pretend to preferment in that court without one."

(*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN, *Audley End, Aug. 7.*

MR. W. D'OYLY BAYLEY is mistaken in supposing that Sir Henry Nevill, the first settler of his race at Billingbear, was thrice married. In fact the name of the reputed first wife, "Gresham Saville," does not occur in any of the documentary evidences preserved in the family. Amongst these is a fine ancient pedigree certified by Brooke in 1666, and corrected by Charles Nevill, Vice-Provost of King's college, Cambridge, who was esteemed a learned herald in his day; and it seems impossible that he should have omitted all mention of his own grandfather's first wife. Your correspondent may consult, in Ashmole's *Berkshire*, vol. ii. p. 432, the account of the Nevill monument still extant in the church of Laurence Waltham, upon which are the effigies of Sir Henry Nevill, his two wives, and his eldest son. I do not trouble you with the inscription, as it has been frequently printed; but it removes all doubt on the subject. It is equally clear that all Sir Henry Nevill's children were the issue of his first lady, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Sir John Gresham, including his eldest son and successor, who was sent in 1599 ambassador to France, and Catharine, who married Edmund D'Oyly, of Shottisham, Norfolk.

With respect to the right of quartering the royal arms, I have always understood that Frances Lady Gresham, the mother of Lady Nevill, was ultimately sole heir of her parents, Sir Henry Thwaytes, of Lounds, and Anne Saville, who descended from the Pastons. Unquestionably the Lounds estates devolved upon the second Sir Henry Nevill, and were alienated by him, or his son and successor, the third knight of the same names, seated at Billingbear.

Yours, &c. BRAYBROOKE.

L

IN the pictures of the Nativity of our Saviour, it will be observed that in general an ass and an ox are introduced, standing amidst the company, and usually with their heads towards

him.

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cognosceris; the Hebrew version, however, differing in its explanation. It is from this passage in Habbakuk, and from the well-known one in the beginning of Isaiah, that the favourite belief prevailed that our infant Lord lay in the manger between an ox and an ass, or, according to Saint Ambrose, a female ass, "non asinum sed asinam." Others among the fathers and ancient interpreters understood these words *allegorically*, as Gregory Nazianzen; and another Gregory (Nysse) says, "He placed himself in the manger between an ox and an ass that, throwing down the middle wall of partition, he might found both on himself." By the "ox" was meant the people of Israel, and the Gentiles by the "ass;" so Jerome and Nicetas both expound it. The passage in Cyril, *ἐν μέσῳ δύο ζώων*, in the "midst of two animals," has been altered by Casaubon to *ἐν μέσῳ δύο ζώων*, in the midst of two *lives*, which also agrees with the text of the Roman edition of the Septuagint. Sedulius, a Christian poet of considerable

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nails also. It appears to me that even the old Italian masters, who were much more learned than any of our own school, were not acquainted with the *real* form of the cross, and formed an imaginary one, suited to the purposes of their own art perhaps better than the real figure would have done. Those who would like to pursue this subject further than I can do at present, will gain much and curious information by consulting the Commentary of Joseph Scaliger on the Chronicle of Eusebius, who has a long and learned note on the subject, and the dissertation "De Cruce" in the third volume of the collected works of Justus Lipsius.

III.

Stopping to look at the *Judas* trees in the garden, covered with their bright pink blossoms, the question suggested itself to me, as to whether the legend, that this was the tree on which Judas Iscariot hung himself, was a very ancient one, and adopted by the fathers of the church and the old expositors; but I cannot discover whence and where it arose. The poet *Juvenius*, as quoted by Bede, says,

Exorsusque suas laqueo sibi sumere poenas,
Informem rapuit *fici* de vertice montem.

But, although the poet mentions the fig-tree, some interpreters suppose he used the word *ficus* for a tree generally, in a wider sense, as *pinus* is used for any wood employed in shipbuilding. It was, however, an ancient superstition that the fig was to be ranked among the "arbores infelices." See the Saturnalia of Macrobius; and that might be the reason of its being selected on this occasion: at any rate, this traditionary fable is comparatively modern, adopted by Bede and Baronius, but unknown to the older historians and commentators. When I was at Rome I bought the excellent edition of Juvenius, by Faustinus A. 1792, 4to.; and I find that he says, "I maintain that it was on an *o* *cus*), others on *on a fig-tree*, that *n* in our time in *phat.*" Juvenius, *w* be the author of

IV.

The miracle performed at the marriage supper at Cana by our Saviour has made Baronius, the Roman annalist, assert that he did not know any ancient author who lived before the time of Christ who had mentioned *natural fountains pouring out wine*; but here he is contradicted by Casaubon, who reminds him of a passage in Vitruvius, in his eighth book. "Sunt etiam fontes uti *vino* mixti; quem ad modum est unus Paphlagoniæ, ex quo etiam sine *vino* potantes fiunt temulenti." "There are fountains that seem mixed with wine, as one in Paphlagonia, by which those that drink the stream, not mixing wine, are made drunk." Pliny also says in his 31st book, on the authority of Theopompus and Eudoxus, ancient and grave authors, that some fountains have been mentioned and recorded which inebriate those who drink of them. Sotio, in his Ecloges, mentions a fountain in Arabia, called Isodon, in which, if a person pour a very small quantity of wine (*hemina vini*, three quarters of a pint), the whole fountain becomes diluted wine (*κραμμα*). In the fountain in the Island of Andros mentioned by Pliny wine flowed from it every seventh day, and it was called *Διὸς τεκνέσια*, or the birth place of Bacchus; and in the month of January, from many Greek cities, the inhabitants assembled in this spot to do honour to Bacchus. There has been more than one disbeliever who would have been glad to have got hold of this passage, to throw his dark cloud of doubts over the first miracle which our Saviour performed.

V.

It is well known to be the opinion of commentators, and other writers on Scripture, that the manner in which the *Virgin Mary* is mentioned in the History of the Evangelists being less frequent and full than might have been expected of one who was the "mother of Jesus," was possibly intended to guard against that very idolatrous worship of her into which the Church of Rome has fallen; and to teach us that, though "blessed above women," she was not to be considered as partaking of the divine nature. One cannot help being reminded of this argument

in reading

which he follows the tradition, that the Virgin Mary was the first person to whom Christ appeared after his resurrection. The Christian poet, Sedulius, asserts the same, v. 361.

hujus se visibus astans,
Læce palam dominus prius obtulit, ut bona

fit it should be so,"—"non quod factum dicant, sed quod fieri decuerit;" and he adds the following reflection, "Mitto dicere quantam fabulis et mendaciis fenestram aperiant homines fanatici, qui autem ita disputare. Credendum est hoc factum a Christo, quia sic decuit facere Christum." In our next number I shall give some further observations by that learned critic on the same subject, adding some few reflections of my own.

J. M.

B—2, July 1846.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 2.

LET those who please discard their Cæsar as a mere schoolbook: for my own part, I never set my foot in France, where he meets us at every step as a warrior and a writer, without taking him up and enjoying a perusal of his unrivalled narrative. With these impressions my military friend and I have just visited Wissant, the Portus Itius of the Roman conqueror, from which he effected his two descents upon Britain. This excursion was undertaken without any view of wearing ourselves or anybody else by entering into a controversy respecting the exact location of the Portus Itius, but merely to investigate what is called the "Camp de Cæsar," to survey the general appearance of the position and of the neighbouring country, and to reflect, with the scene before our eyes, upon an event in which we have so deep a domestic interest. We therefore very complacently took it for granted that Wissant is *bonâ fide* the Portus Itius: and we recommend all those who wish to view the conflicting opinions upon the subject, to consult Baron Wallekenner, "*Géographie ancienne des Gaules*," tom. i. p. 448, and in p. 467,—with this preliminary caution, that Wallekenner, like other people, is half to slips of the pen; as, for instance, when he approves of Pliny's assertion, that the distance from Gessoriacus (Boulogne) "au rivage le plus prochain de l'Angleterre est de 50 milles," "distance très exacte," adds the Baron, although the real space between Boulogne and either Dover or Folkestone, is within a trifle of 29 English miles.

Boulogne was our starting point; but we quitted the chaussée leading to Calais at Wimille, and jolted along a

There are numerous and very accurate disquisitions, says Casaubon, among the Greek and Latin fathers respecting the different appearances (*apparitions*) of Christ after the resurrection, and St. Augustin has collected the number and order of them with much care in his treatise *De Consensu Evangelii* lib. 3; but neither he nor any of the ancient theologians mention this manifestation. This very learned and pious scholar says that the opinion of Jansen is satisfactory to him, who thinks that Christ did not appear to the blessed Virgin first, because her faith was too firm to need it. For the same reason he did not immediately appear to St. John, quia credit (v. John. Ev. xx. 8); but he did to St. Peter, quia non planè credit, sed miratur (Luc. xxiv. 12). And here Casaubon justly rebukes the presumptuous feeling which could make Maldonatus, in his notes on St. Matthew (cap. xxiii.), say, "It is to be believed that Christ first appeared to his mother, not because the Evangelists assert it, but because it is

track which led towards the coast. We had from the hills, before descending towards Ambleteuse, a prospect of the immense irruption of blown sand, which, driven far inland, overwhelms the country like a lava flood, or an avalanche, converting whatever may have been the original fertility of the surface of the soil, into the arid sand hills of a garenne or rabbit warren, scantily covered with the sea-arum and sea-buckthorn. This dune, the work of the southwester during the lapse of innumerable ages, acts as a dam to the drainage of the valley; an interruption which must have produced swamps in former days, and is now but imperfectly corrected by an artificial channel, the embouchure of which forms the little harbour of Ambleteuse. M. de Walckenaer conjectures Ambleteuse to have been the "Portus Citerior" of Cæsar, but I cannot call to mind any such expression in the Commentaries. We considered this canal as made long subsequent to the time of Cæsar, who, although he speaks in the plural number of the ports of the Morini, alludes in all probability to the same only that were frequented in later times by the Romans, among which Ambleteuse does not figure. The drainage of this district, thus originally intercepted by the dunes, might be supposed to have occasioned malaria along the coast; but Cæsar, who frequently mentions the "paludes" of Belgic Gaul, makes no remark as to the insalubrity of the country. On the contrary, when he had afterwards driven Pompey across the Adriatic, and quartered his troops in the heel of Italy, Italians as they were for the most part they suffered immensely from the change of climate: "gravis autumnus in Apuliâ, circumque Brundisium, ex saluberrimis Galliæ et Hispaniæ regionibus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat;" and this to such a degree that his traitorous lieutenant, Labienus, in a speech to Pompey on the eve of the battle of Pharsalia, refused to recognise them at all as his victorious comrades. "Noli existimare, Pompei, hunc esse exercitum qui Galliam Germaniamque devicerit multos autumnus in Italia consumpsit."

We now reached Cape Grisnez, the Promontorium of the ancients,

a name which announces our approach to the object of our excursion. This is a remarkable point in past and present geography, not so much on account of its elevation and conspicuousness, for in those respects it yields to Cape Blanc-nez, which is, I believe, considerably higher, and much more notable on account of its far-seen cliffs of chalk; but at Cape Grisnez the coast makes a turn, and, coming from the south in a due northerly direction, here begins to tend to the north-east, presenting an obtuse angle, the nearest point of the continent to Great Britain. We did not quit this promontory without looking into the Phare, and were well pleased with the ingenuity displayed in the construction of the lensea, by which the light of its slender cotton wicks, fed with colza oil, (fish oil was mentioned with contempt,) is multiplied, concentrated, and magnified, and diffuses every night so brilliant an illumination over the channel.* The corresponding light upon the English coast stands at the South Foreland. Modern navigation, with its countless vessels from all parts of the globe continually passing between the Northern and Atlantic oceans, requires these situations for its signal lights as more suited to general purposes; and the old Roman fire-beacons of Boulogne and Dover, which served well enough to guide an occasional galley in a run from port to port across the straits, have been long abandoned. The usual fate of Roman buildings attended these two turrets: like the tombs of Metella and Hadrian, their vast strength tempted the chieftains of the middle ages. They were diverted from their original purpose, and converted into fortresses. The erection of that at Boulogne, the Turre ardens, or Tour d'Ordre as they call it, is ascribed to Caligula.† It was fortified when Bou-

* This dioptric apparatus, the admirable invention of M. Laputé, has been adopted in our South Foreland lighthouse, and in that also, I believe, of the Eddystone. The colza (rape) oil has been in use at the South Foreland since May last.

† A tower built by Caligula is mentioned by Suetonius in his life of that emperor, but without any information as to its position. It is Cluverius, I believe, whose conjecture, fixing it at Boulogne, is generally followed. Other authorities,

logne formed a bone of contention between France and England, and is now fallen, with scarce a vestige left. But the Pharos at Dover still exists, one of the most remarkable relics of Roman masonry remaining in England. Its preservation may in some degree be attributed to the Anglo-Normans, who encased it with a coating of flint and siliceous grit, using Caen

the little that remains of the Boulogne Pharos, suggesting perhaps that it might have been quarried in that neighbourhood; and there is at Belle Brune, 12 miles from Boulogne, a spring, the waters of which do produce calcareous incrustations. The use of this material in both fire-towers, and their uniformity of design, both being octangular, lead to a supposition that they must have been contemporaneous erections,—perhaps about the year 43 of our era, in the reign of Claudius, when the Romans renewed their intercourse with Britain, 96 years after it had been visited by Julius Cæsar.

From the height where stands the Phare, we walked over the rest of the Itian promontory, until, descending at its northern extremity, we gained the "Sables Blancs," that have occasioned the change in the name of the *Portus Itius*; which, although sometimes written *Issius*, possesses nothing in common with the word *Wissant*. "White sand" tells of other conquerors than the Romans—the Saxon pirate.

—*Cui pelle salem sulcare Britannum*
Ludus, et assuto glaucum mare findere iembo,
found this bay well suited to his predatory descents, and here, like the Roman, he hauled up his vessels high and dry.

ba was on sande
se-geap naca
hladen here-wædum,
hringed stefna,
mærum and mæðmum.*

There was on the sand
the sea-curved bark
laden with war-weeds,
the ringed vessel,
with horses and gifts.

Witsand in medieval Latin is written "Guitsand." "Je trouve," says M. de Walckenaer, "qu'en 1100, Henri I., écrivant à Anselme, archevêque de Cantorbéry, qui était en Normandie, lui recommande de venir par Guitsand, et lui apprend qu'il l'attendra à Douvres." He refers to Ducange for ample proof that Witsand was habitually the point of embarkation for Dover between the years 520 and 1327, a period which sufficiently accounts for the Saxon appellation, and for other circumstances connected with the place.

To those who walk along these sands

however, suppose it to have been erected near Leyden in Holland.

* *Beowulf*; from "Vernon's Anglo-Saxon Guide."

as we did, and view the particles driven along by the westerly wind, two things are apparent—first, the extremely slow process of accretion by which the enormous dunes have been formed south of Cape Grisnez, where they tower so high, and penetrate so deep into the country; and, secondly, the immense effect produced by a slight deviation in the direction of the coast, in respect to the accumulation of the sand. It was only owing to the north of Cape Grisnez the coast is parallel to the force of the prevailing wind, and the sands do not get driven so far inland, as to throw up the huge dunes of the *terre de l'âne*, and the dunes of *Wissant* against these dunes. This is a point which the microscope has not yet reached, and which the eye can only see in a contrast in every respect to the British

shore, where water, not wind, is the impelling agent, carrying onwards an unceasing accumulation of shingle along the beach, and collecting the sand into the syrtes of the Goodwin, annually doing more mischief than all the French dunes put together.

The Bay of Wissant is a solitary expanse, a curve of some seven or eight miles; the dreary sandhills shut away all view inland, and the sea to us was relieved by scarce a single sail on the horizon. The impressions of the naked feet of two human beings, à la Robinson Crusoe, and a group of dismal looking gulls, were all we saw, until about the centre of the bay, when a fishing boat or two, and a few idlers, gave intimation of the neighbouring village. But this is exactly the sort of shore that would have been selected by the ancients; it is somewhat sheltered by Cape Grisnez, and well adapted to the practice of hauling up vessels. Such a spot never failed to attract the early Greek and Roman mariner, and such I have often stopped to examine along the coasts of the Mediterranean. Such is Cumæ, where the poetical ancestor of Julius Cæsar drew up his vessels, and first set foot on his promised land, while his unlucky pilot was washed upon a precisely similar beach at Velia. Turning through the sandhills by an aperture made by a little brook, in about a hundred yards we found ourselves at the humble straggling hamlet of Wissant. The old entrenchment is situated five minutes' walk further on; we went there immediately, and passing through a few clover and wheat fields, resounding with the liquid notes of the quail, we ascended the mound, and stood upon the "Camp de César."

The little rivulet which descends the valley of Wissant divides hills of very different soils; to the south are the subcretaceous formations; all the northern range is calcareous, running out into the well-known promontory of Blanc-nez. From this range of chalk hills a tongue descends into the vale, composed of that particular portion of the lower chalk which in many parts of England bears the name of the white malm. This tongue of land, ending in a considerable mound, with the rivulet not a hundred yards from its base, offers an opportune spot for an entrenchment; and, accordingly, we find

its position shaped into an oval of about 400 yards in circumference, with a foss 30 or 40 feet deep surrounding it, except on the west end, where it points towards the sea, and there an entrance is left by an interruption of the excavation. The area, which dishes a little, is cultivated; so is the bottom of the foss; so are the slopes of the hill all round: but the precipitous sides of the rampart remain in grass, and the nature of the malmy soil preserves it well from being levelled into disappearance.

It is evident that a camp of these limited dimensions could have contained but a very small portion of Cæsar's army. In the opinion of my military companion, scarce half a legion could have found accommodation in it; nor is its form at all in accordance with the style of Roman castrametation; and, if we are bound to assign it to Julius Cæsar, we are driven to the conclusion that it was the position merely of that body of troops left behind, and appointed to guard the port during the absence of the main army in Britain: "P. Sulpicius Rufum legatum, cum eo præsidio quod satis esse arbitrabatur, portum tenere jussit."

But my own opinion inclines to a belief that this earthwork is to be ascribed to the Saxons, whom we know to have been the principal frequenters of the place during the period from 529 to 1327, while Wissant was "le port où l'on s'embarquait habituellement pour passer en Angleterre;" and I am confirmed in this idea by the strong resemblance it bears to the Saxon portion of the entrenchments at Dover Castle. On that celebrated height there is nothing of Roman construction, except the Pharos. The notitia imperii do certainly speak of a detachment of troops stationed at Dover; but their quarters were doubtless in the valley, where vestiges of their masonry have been occasionally brought to light, and where they would naturally have sought a position "a quationis causâ," beside the limpid waters of the Dour. No possibility of "a quation" could then have existed on the heights, or William the Conqueror would not have expressed such anxiety to have a well sunk there. (Thierry, *Conquête d'Angleterre*, liv. iii.) The well-known Saxon entrench-

ment at Dover Castle is so precisely similar in its oval configuration and in dimensions to that at Wissant that I do not hesitate to believe them both the work of the same hands and of the same era. They are totally different from the quadrilateral style adopted by the Romans in their encampments, and the absence of masonry proclaims them distinct from the fortresses of the Anglo-Normans. At the Portus Itius Cæsar's army would have occupied an encampment on a very large scale, but intended for temporary purposes only. It stood in all probability on the site of the present village as the most convenient situation in the valley, and its outlines in that sandy soil would have quickly disappeared.

Although it would have been most satisfactory to have found an unquestionable "Camp de César" at Wissant, yet the absence of so interesting an object does not in any degree prejudice the claim of Wissant to be considered the Portus Itius of the Roman conqueror. Impressed with this belief we stood on the mound, and figured to ourselves the spectacle once presented by the valley below, when it was thronged with the legions of Cæsar, and all their various auxiliaries and attendants, the Gaulish and German cavalry, the Numidian light-horsemen, the Spanish infantry, the Cretan archers, and the slingers from the Balcaric islands, besides the crowd of sutlers and followers, the "calones" and "mercatores," and all the various costumes and callings connected with the naval portion of the expedition, all destined for the subjugation of an island remote, obscure, and barbarous, but over whose swamps and forests there was then brooding in expectancy the genius of an empire wider and mightier than that of the Cæsars. Cæsar had previously taken the precaution of sending the energetic Volusenus in a swift galley to make a reconnaissance of the British coast. He must have been the first civilized being that ever approached our shores, an event not unworthy to have been the subject of a cartoon for the parliamentary palace. The Roman warrior, grouped with a few attendants and Gaulish boatmen, might have been represented gazing earnestly at the cliffs covered with the hostile Britons.

But his galley, as well as the fleet of Cæsar which followed, doubtless rode at anchor in that part of the bay of Dover now converted into terra firma, and covered with marine-parades, crescents, and esplanades: "*Cujus loci hæc erat natura; adeo montibus angustis mare continebatur uti ex locis superioribus in litus telum adjici posset.*" These were the heights and the dangers, the anticipation of which produced such uneasiness in the minds of their friends at Rome, while the army lay encamped at Wissant. "*Britannici belli exitus expectatur,*" says Cicero in one of his letters, "*constat enim aditus insulæ munitos esse mirificis molibus;*" and, writing to his brother Quintus, then one of Cæsar's lieutenants, "*O! jucundas mihi tuas ex Britannia literas! timebam oceanum, timebam litus insulæ!*" "Quintus frater" was then meditating an epic poem, the subject of which was to have been the war in Britain. Had this work been completed, and had it descended to our times, what a treat it might have afforded to us! The project met with Cicero's approval, "*Quos tu situs! quas naturas rerum et locorum! quos mores! quas gentes! quem vero ipsum imperatorem habes!*" Nor are the jokes of the day without their interest; as, when he laughs at Trebatius, another of Cæsar's lieutenants, "*homo studiosissimus nandi,*" for shirking the expedition and remaining in Gaul, "*Neque in oceano natare voluisti.*" This was some of the by-play of the moment, while for the great leader himself a domestic calamity was approaching which gave him the deepest affliction, and was one of the causes of all the miseries of the civil warfare which so soon followed. When in Britain he received the intelligence of the death of his beloved daughter Julia, the wife of Pompey, and was overcome with grief. On the third day he rallied, and resumed his imperial duties; but the bond which united the rivals and bound them to peace was broken;

"—— tu sola furem

Inde virum poteras atque hinc retinere parentem."

Such were some of the emotions which agitated the hearts of a few individuals of the hundred thousand who filled the valley of Wissant. No doubt

each man had his share, but for such minor incidents history has no spare space. The few that have been recorded, and have accidentally reached us, acquire additional interest from their rarity, and form agreeable materials for reflection to those who, like us, may delight to repeople the lonely plains of the Portus Itius with the Cæsarean soldiers, whose dust must now be mingling with the soil of France, Spain, and Italy, of Thessaly, Mauritania, and Egypt.

On the occasion of his first expedition, Cæsar had collected at Wissant, besides war galleys, a fleet of eighty transports, enough for the conveyance of the two legions destined for the subjugation of Britain; eighteen other vessels were wind-bound at a port eight miles distant, which is named the "ulterior portus," and which is not unlikely to have been the little "marina" of Sangate, on the north of Cape Blanc-nez, according to Walckenaer, who states Calais to have been a port of recent creation, besides being beyond the assigned distance, which agrees well enough with the position of Sangate. As a port, in our acceptation of the term, Sangate has fewer pretensions to the appellation than even Wissant; but still it is, and always has been, a small station, and is possessed of convenient sands, and enjoys some protection from the promontory of Blanc-nez. Cæsar sailed from Wissant at the third watch, or at about half-past two o'clock in the morning, and accomplished his voyage in safety; no adverse fortune attended his return, except in the little episode which he records, of two of his transports having been unable to make Wissant, and being carried a little to the southward, "paulo infra." The troops conveyed in them, 300 in number, disembarked, and were marching towards the camp when they were surrounded by the natives, who suddenly collected to the amount of 6,000 men: throwing themselves into an orb, the Romans fought bravely for four hours, when at length they were rescued by the whole of the cavalry, dispatched by Cæsar to their assistance. The scene of this event must lie to the south of Cape Grisnez; they would have been concealed by that headland from their comrades in the camp, so long as they were in the

valley of Ambleteuse, where they must have landed.

Cæsar's preparations for his second expedition were on a much larger scale, and conducted with a care which evinced the respect he had learnt to entertain for his enemy; the whole winter was spent in the construction of a fleet of transports, and he sent even to Spain for naval stores. All the vessels were ordered to rendezvous "ad Portum Itium, quo ex portu commodissimum in Britanniam trajectum esse cognoverat." These words prove him to have availed himself of the same port on the preceding year, although on that occasion he had not named it. For five and twenty days he was detained by a contrary wind, called Corus, which blew from the north-west; but having at length obtained favourable weather, he crossed the channel with a fleet of more than 800 sail, and an army of about 40,000 men. Deal, which has often been the point of the departure or the return of our expeditionary armaments, has rarely, if ever, witnessed so formidable a force assembled on its shore. The good fortune of Cæsar attended him; some accidents occurred, but they were overcome by his dauntless energy, and he again returned to Gaul in safety. "Sic accidit, uti ex tanto navium numero, tot navigationibus, neque hoc, neque superiore anno, ulla omnino navis quæ milites portaret desideratur."

It formed no part of our business to investigate Cæsar's military operations in Britain, nor will I further advert to them than merely to record my protest against the Coway Stakes theory, and all the hypothetical passages of the Thames at that fanciful locality. Cæsar undoubtedly followed the usual and most obvious road,—the famous Watling-street of after times; this would have conducted him to the banks of the Thames at London, where a ford, although a difficult and perhaps only an occasional one, was to be found, but which before the existence of the bridges might have been more practicable than we are at present disposed to believe. We know that this passage of the Thames by the Cæsarean forces occurred in the second of two extremely dry summers, of which the droughts (*siccitates*) are especially noted in the Commentaries; and even

now in similar seasons the river becomes fordable at Westminster, as it was on the 19th of this very month, July, 1846.

On quitting Wissant we drove along the sands as far as Sangate, under the cliffs of Cape Blanc-nez. In the rolling ocean here, and in its opponent sides of white chalk-rock, we may behold, without any great stretch of the

which enveloped the geography of Gaul and Britain, but only to remove them a little further north in the map of Europe. (Tacit. Mor. Germ. 45, and Agric. X.) Again driven further by the progress of European civilization, they took refuge in "Nova Zembla, and the Lord knows where;" until our own days, when Parry

Insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad arctos,
and has stripped the north pole itself of half its terrors.

The day succeeding this excursion we left the luxuries of Dessin's hotel at Calais, and, embarking in the *Onyx*, darted across the Channel in an hour and thirty-six minutes; a rapidity which would have astonished the "*monstrum activitatis*," as Cicero calls Cæsar, and which one of these fine days may contrive to astonish us, unless we look well to our harbours of refuge and defence. Caligula collected his army for the invasion of Britain at Boulogne, built his tower and retired. Following his example to the very letter, Napoleon performed a similar exploit: the *Armée d'Angleterre* was organized, and a column erected, but he disappeared, *re infectâ*, and his statue upon the summit, turning its back to the ocean, would seem designedly to commemorate his failure; but neither of these potentates, however masters of the continent, had the powers of steam at their command to control the ocean.

Yours, &c. H. L. L.

the philosophic Tacitus does not altogether discountenance the tale that "*Ulyssem longo illo et fabuloso errore in hunc oceanum delatum, adesse Germaniæ terras.*"

The expeditions of Cæsar first dispelled the darkness and ignorance

HOUSE OF THE BONHOMMES AT EDINGTON, WILTSHIRE.

(With a Plate).

EDINGTON, which is situated in North Wiltshire, in the hundred of Whorwelsdon, but within four miles of the town of Westbury, (which is in the southern division of the county,) is a place whose name has been rendered famous in various ways.

In the first place, it has been claimed as the scene of the signal victory of Ethandun, which king Alfred obtained over the Danes in the year 878, and this opinion was maintained by Camden, Gibson, Gough, and Sir Richard C. Hoare. As to the pre-

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site of the battle-field, however, even those authors are not agreed, whilst Dr. Milner removes it to Hedington near Roull, Leveghall, Lyons to Hedington near Hungerford, and Whitaker to Sloughfield near Yatton. Sir R. C. Hoare's assertion on this subject will be found in his *Ancient Wiltshire, Southern Division*, p. 56, and some remarks dissenting therefrom in the *Beauties of England and Wales*, for Wiltshire, 8vo. 1814, pp. 453—456.

In the next place Edington is men-

memorable as the place where the murder of Ralph Ayscough, bishop of Salisbury, took place in the year 1450. The bishop had been clerk of the privy council, and in the last parliament had been accused by the house of commons of having, together with the duke of Suffolk and lord treasurer Say, been instrumental in delivering up the counties of Maine and Anjou to the king's enemies. The duke and lord treasurer had already fallen victims to popular vengeance, the former at Dover, and the latter in Cheapside. The bishop had his enemies near at home, who took advantage of the disturbed state of other parts of the country, in order to wreak their vengeance upon him. He appears to have fled from Salisbury, and taken refuge in the monastic house of the Bons Hommes at Edington; but on the way his chariot was robbed, and the sum of 10,000 marks was abstracted therefrom. The next day the rioters,* led on by a brewer of Salisbury, came on to the place of his retreat; where they found him engaged in the celebration of mass, for it was the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, the 29th of June. They took him from the altar in his alb, and with his stole about his neck, and carried him to the top of an adjoining hill, where they shamefully murdered him, and stripped his corpse. His shirt, which was dyed in his blood, they divided amongst them, and displayed the parts of it as ensigns of their wickedness.†

Edington, then, is historically memorable for the death of a bishop under unusually tragic circumstances. But

* Holinshed says, "his owne tenauntes and servants." The citizens of Salisbury generally would properly come under this denomination. In the *Beauties of England and Wales*, Wiltshire, p. 449, it is stated, "The bishops of Salisbury had a palace here, which was plundered and destroyed in the time of Jack Cade's rebellion, 1450." So also in p. 138 of the same volume, "in his palace;" and "they then proceeded to pillage his house, where they found 10,000 marks in money." But the account above quoted says the money was taken from his *chariot*; and it is clear that the bishop had *no palace* at Edington. He was a guest in the house of the Bonhommes.

† Reign of Henry VI. in Kennett, i. 405.

it had previously been distinguished by the nativity of a more illustrious prelate than bishop Ayscough. William de Edington, Bishop of Winchester, who was first Lord Treasurer and afterwards Lord Chancellor, during many years of the reign of Edward the Third, was born at this place. At Winchester he is remembered as having commenced at the west end of the church the re-edification of the present nave, which was completed a few years after by William of Wykeham.

William de Edington was Bishop of Winchester from 1345 until his death in 1366. Shortly after his first settlement in the see he directed his attention to the foundation of a perpetual chantry and college of priests at the place of his birth. This was in the year 1347. A few years after, it is said at the suggestion of the Black Prince, he determined that the college should consist not of secular priests, but of regular canons of St. Augustine, of the class called Bonhommes. This is stated on the authority of Leland: "Prince Edward, caullid the Black Prince, had a great favor to the Bones-Hommes beyond the se. Wherapon cumming home he hartely besought bisshop Hedington to chaunge the Ministers of his College into Bones-Hommes. Hedington, at his desire, entreatid his collegians to take that ordre; and so they did, all saving the Deane. Hedington sent for ij. of the Bones-Hommes of Asscheruge to rule the other xij. of his college. The elder of the ij. that came from Ascheruge was caullid John Ailesburi, and he was the first Rector at Hedington."‡

The only other house of this order in England was that of Ashridge in Buckinghamshire, which was founded by Edward Earl of Cornwall in 1276. The brethren followed the rule of St. Augustine, and wore a gray or ash-coloured dress. The superior of the monastery was called, not Abbat or Prior, but Rector. The history and peculiarities of the order may be learned by consulting the late Archdeacon Todd's magnificent *History of Ashridge*, published under the patronage of John-William Earl of Bridgewater in 1823: but it may be suggested, in passing, that there was no real con-

‡ Itinerary, iv. 25.

nexion between this order and the "Albigenses, heretici," but merely the application of the same term of *Boni homines*.

On the 3rd of June, 1352, was laid the first foundation of the new house or monastery of Edindone. On the 17th Oct. 1358, was the first tonsure of the brethren of the monastery. In 1361 the conventual church was dedi-

in pensions to the bishop of Salisbury 6s. 8d., and to the dean and chapter 3s. 4d.

The manor was worth in rents and farms 16*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, in the profits of domain lands in the hands of the rector 76*s.* 4*d.*, in perquisites of courts, 13*s.* 4*d.* total 21*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* The rector was John Ryve. There were these payments from the manor: to the abbess of Ramsey 71*s.* 8*d.*, to the same abbess in her manor of Ashton 25*s.* 6*d.*, and to the heirs of Roger Palmer 10*s.*—in all 107*s.* 2*d.* John Catecott, the bailiff of the manor, received 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the like sum for the manor of Bulkyngton.

The register, or cartulary, of the monastery of Edyndon is preserved in the British Museum, MS. Lansd. 432, and a table of its contents is given in the *New Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 535, together with references to other records, transcribed from Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*.

According to a MS. in the Bodleian Library, and quoted in Rees's *Cyclopaedia*, art. *Church*, a pilgrim who visited the Holy Land in 1462 upon his return deposited the following articles in the abbey at Edyngton: "A chapel made to the likeness of our Lord's sepulchre at Jerusalem, and a variety of vestments, with imitations in wood of the chapel of Calvary, the church at Bethlehem, the Mount Olivet, and the valley of Jehosephat."

After the dissolution of the monastery, the site was granted in 33 Hen. VIII to Sir Thomas Seymour, and afterwards, in 3 Edw. VI to William Paulet, Lord St. John, afterwards Marquess of Winchester. It was subsequently the seat of Sir William Paulet, one of the natural sons of the third Marquess. The house, as now remaining, is occupied by a farmer, and is represented in the accompanying view. Considerable ruins exist between this and the church and near the house is an ancient wall, measuring seven feet in height and two in thickness, which is strengthened by some very singular semi-circular buttresses, with conical caps, ten of which are remaining.

The church is large, and, as may be imagined from the period of its erection and the magnitude of its builder, is a fine example of ecclesiastical architecture. It is of cruciform plan, with

thirteen in Wiltshire, Edyndon, Tynhyde, Beynton, Dilton, Bremylrige, Bratton, Yumer, Bulkyngton, Lavington, Escott and Urchefount, Bradlegh with Dicherige, Esthroppe and Freshedon, and Kyngston Deverell; Thormerton in Gloucestershire; Alvescott and Westwell in Oxfordshire; West Tydealey, Buckeland, and Collesbull in Berkshire; the income from all which temporalities amounted to 393*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* The total income of the house, therefore, was 521*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, from which there were payments amounting to 100*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; so that the clear value was 421*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* §

The rectory of Edyndon was worth yearly, including the 7*s.* for the proper tithes of the rector, 43*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, from which was paid in procurations to the archdeacon of Sarum 13*s.* 4*d.*, and

* Leland, *Itin.* vol. vi. fol. 15.

† *Mon. Angl.* ii. 357.

‡ Edington's chantry and effigies are engraved in Britton's *Winchester Cathedral*.

§ So the original: the fractions only being inconsistent.

a central tower, and a lofty south porch. The western front has a central doorway, divided into two openings, above which is a magnificent window of eight lights, and on either side is a window to the aisles. The nave is divided from the aisles by six lofty arches on each side, with as many clerestory windows above. Under one of these arches, on the south side, is a large altar tomb, having a flat canopy, and formerly decorated with brasses, which, together with the inscription, have been removed; but the arms, which still remain in stone, on the panels of the tomb and in the frieze of the canopy, will go far to help us to the identification of this hitherto unappropriated monument. They are the following coats, sometimes alone and sometimes quartered: Gules, four fusils in fess argent, each charged with an escallop sable, Cheyné; Azure, a cross fleury or, Paveley. We have added the tinctures, as there is no doubt of their identity. The Paveleys and Cheynés were successively lords of the neighbouring manor of Westbury; and their pedigree will be found at page 3 of Sir R. C. Hoare's *Westbury Hundred*. Ralph Cheyné married Joan, daughter and coheir of Sir John de Paveley; and Elizabeth Cheyné, one of the daughters and coheirs of his grandson, Sir Edmund Cheyné, who died in 1430, was, says the pedigree, the wife of John Powlett, though he could not have been "the 2d. Marq. of Winchester," who lived a century later.

Near the altar are several flat stones which had also brasses, but they are all gone, except that on one three shields remain, bearing, on a cross engrailed five (roses?)

At the end of the south transept is another large monument, with the effigy of a canon, probably one of the rectors; his feet rest on a tun; on a shield are the letters *tB*, and on another the figure of a tun with a tree growing from it, apparently a rebus of the name of Baynton—bay in tun.

The chancel measures fifty feet long by twenty-two wide, and has three lofty windows on each side, besides the great east window. The piers between the windows are decorated with niches having handsome canopies.

In the chancel is a monument to Sir

Edward Lewys of the Van, co. Glamorgan, who died in 1630. It was erected in 1664, by his widow Lady Beauchamp, daughter of Robert Earl of Dorset, and has effigies of the deceased, his lady, and children.

A marble slab at the east end of the chancel is inscribed to the memory of Lady Catharine Powlett, wife of the Right Hon. Lord Harry Powlett; she died April 23, 1744, aged 49 years.

The late George Watson Taylor, Esq. M.P., who was lord of the manor, repaired the chancel in 1825. Earl Stoke Park, which is about three miles distant from Edington, was at that time the flourishing abode of Mr. Taylor, and the intended nucleus of a large domain;* but the change which shortly came over the fortunes of our West-Indian proprietors, dissipated those splendid dreams.

The benefice of Edington is now a perpetual curacy, of the returned value in 1831 of 87*l.* with a residence.

MR. URBAN,

IN answer to the inquiries of "W. R." (p. 106), respecting the romances and ballads contained in Captain Cox's library, I beg, through the medium of your Magazine, to contribute my mite of information.

Lucrece and Euryalus is a translation from Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini's popular novel, written originally in Latin, and translated into English and printed more than once in the black letter during the sixteenth century.

Frederick of Geneva is a misprint for Frederick of Jennen, of which a copy was in the Roxburghe Collection, printed at Antwerp in 1518.

The Castel of Ladyes is either the Cyte of Ladyes, written by Christina of Pisa, translated by Brian Anslay, printed by Pepwell, 4to. 1521; or the Castle of Laboure, a poetical allegory, written originally in French, and translated by Alex. Barclay, printed by Pynson.

The Sackfull of News is a book of stories and jests, of which there was a copy of a late edition, 12mo. in the black letter, in Heber's sale, part iv.

Daniel's Dreams is a book of the interpretation of dreams, printed in 12mo. in the black letter, which I have

* Britton's *Beauties of Wilts.* iii. 357.

seen, but I
your correspon

to refer

The Budget of Demaundes is probably either the *Demaundes Joyous*, printed by Wynkin de Worde, 1511, or *Delectable Demaundes and Plaisant Questions in matters of Love*, printed in 4to. 1566. I incline to think it was the latter.

of so early a date. *Gargantua* is evidently a translation from *Rabelais*, not now known, although the allusion to the work by *Shakspeare* strengthens the supposition of some translation being in existence in his time. The Book of Riddles is no doubt the identical one which Master Slender so unprovidently lent to Alice Shortcake upon Allhallowmas last, and which that damsel so carelessly lost that it cannot now be found. The Seven Sorrows of Women I cannot even venture at a conjecture concerning. The others are all titles of old songs or ballads; and a reference to the extracts from the entries in the Stationers' books, given by Herbert in his edition of Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*, may supply more exact information as to the titles and by whom they were printed.

Yours, &c.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, July 6.*
HAVING some years ago made an examination of the stairs in the tower of Tamworth church, and having lately found from the new and

very creditable history of Tamworth* that their construction is not commonly understood, I shall endeavour to explain their peculiarities in detail, and to show that the popular diagram of them which is given in Plot's *Natural History of Staffordshire*, plate 32, figure 4, has reference to the main principle of the shaft at Dover, rather than to that which it was designed to illustrate.

Premising, then, that the stairs in the tower of Tamworth church, built probably during the fifteenth century, have been restored within the last two or three years, their chief peculiarity consists in this; that, being double, or two in number, they are contained within a space a little more than six feet in diameter, and are so contrived that the floor of one forms the roof of the other, at the same time that they have one and the same newel, with two distinct passages around it, and one common landing from two separate entrances.

These entrances are an outer one and an inner one; the outer entrance leading from the churchyard to a landing on the roof of the church, and the inner entrance from the vestibule of the church to the same landing; while all the parts of the stairs ending in a dome, constitute what is correctly named a *cochlea*, and hereby evidence a curious similarity to the plan of the *cochlea*, so called, of the human ear. For this is also remarkable for having two distinct winding passages; one of which is known as that of a vestibule or inner part, and the other as that of a drum, or outer part; while both winding round the same newel have the same termination in a dome from two separate entrances. Their newel, however, is hollow; and their passages are marked by folds and lines rather than by steps. Whereas the passages in the Tamworth example are effected by uniform steps, which in pairs on the same level are of this figure



* The History of the Town and Castle of Tamworth, by C. F. Palmer. Tamworth, Thompson. The publisher has kindly lent one of the illustrations of the History for the elucidation of the present remarks.

That is, each being in its general form a wedge, to the smaller end of which a certain fullness is attached, two steps are cemented together on the same level at the place of this fullness; and by their union form so much of the newel of the stair-case. But while the steps are all of uniform size, on either side, the parts of the newel vary in this respect; because by varying in length, their joinings vary, and the strength of the whole is consequently increased; the joints being broken, as the phrase is.

It may be observed, by the figure here given, that one line of the step is drawn straight from the greater end of it toward the centre of the newel, and the other to a little distance from this point. The former, then, is the exposed edge and face of the step; the other being, when in place, covered by the step above it. The curve at the end corresponds to that of the inside of the wall of the tower; the larger end being let into the wall, while the lower surface of the step between the wall and the newel is cut off corner-wise from back to front so

as to leave a sufficient bearing in front on the step below it, and yet increase the head-room of the passage which it covers. For the steps by their continued turning in opposite directions produce a covered passage on either side in a manner difficult to explain by mere diagram, although attempted in the following figure:

The westside of the church.

The churchyard.

Diagram of the stairs in the tower of Tamworth church. *Scale about 5½ feet to an inch.*

SECTION OF THE DOUBLE STAIRCASE, ST EDITHA'S CHURCH, TAMWORTH.

Thus two opposite doors are seen to lead to distinct passages; and these passages continuing distinct, two persons by means of them may, at the same time, reach the same point, without seeing one another until they have nearly reached it; which being the case within so small a compass, each step is, of necessity, a deep one, for the purpose of affording head-room, as the accompanying section of the staircase may shew; the only fault in the illustration being the smallness of the figures and the want of a newel between the passages.

Now, in contrast to this plan, the stairs of the Shaft at Dover wind round an open well, instead of a solid newel, so that, being three in number, the space which they occupy is unavoidably much greater than that occupied by the stairs of a church tower; while, if a well of the kind were large enough,

the stairs surrounding it might be increased to any number, and the steps made of any required size and depth; as the annexed figure may render apparent.

It must thus be evident that the usual illustration of different and unconnected bands wound spirally round a bottle, and taken each to represent a distinct passage, is more calculated to explain the Dover than the Tamworth construction, this latter being much better and more easily illustrated by placing over one another three or four table-knives in such a manner as that, while they twist on one another from the centre, the handles form one series of steps in one direction, and the blades another series in another direction; the experiment being "suited to the meanest capacity."

YOURS, &c. AMELIES

ORIGINAL LETTERS.—No. II.

Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies of Great Britain, from the commencement of the Twelfth Century to the close of the reign of Queen Mary. Edited by Mary Anne Everett Wood. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond.

SOME thirty years ago Miss Rebecca Warner, "of Beech Cottage near Bath," published consecutively three volumes of original letters, which contained some curious historical epistles; but they were edited with little care, and without that illustration from other sources which it is the useful practice of editors of the present day to bring to bear upon historical documents. The present editor is, we believe, the first lady who has in that respect put herself upon a par with the editors of the rougher sex, and we are pleased to be able to declare, that in research, and in acquaintance with the sources whence illustration is to be derived, she is no whit behind the very best of them. Her book contains many typographical blunders, so many that occasionally one is tempted to think that she did not read some of the proof-sheets; but, with that exception, the work is edited in a way which we would recommend to the notice of aspiring young gentlemen, who think that to edit ancient papers is an easy way of getting their names into print. Sir Henry Ellis has been Miss Wood's editorial and typographical model; and Sir Henry may deem himself complimented by the adoption of his mode of publication by a follower at once so energetic and discerning. Above all things Miss Wood is to be commended for the candid, honest way in which she refers to her authorities. Here is no concealment, no seeking to take advantage of the labours of other people, no dishonest self-laudation upon the ground of "discoveries," appropriated from little-known books of previous labourers in the general field of history and antiquities. Miss Wood has worked well, has sought for her materials far and wide, and lays them before us in a fair, liberal, upright, honourable way, which we are delighted to commend and to hold up as an example for imitation. The beggarly vice of literary theft is prevalent at present to a degree that is little improved by ordinary readers, and is

fostered and encouraged by the toleration, on the part of critics and of the public, of the absence and imperfection of references in historical works. It cannot be too often stated and enforced that books which pretend to adduce historical facts but omit references to authorities, or give merely blind, misleading references to voluminous works or collections, without mention of volume or page, are for all real historical purposes altogether valueless. Such references encourage ignorance, idleness, inaccuracy, and fraud in authors, and they throw upon the world, broadcast, the seeds of falsehoods, errors, and deceits innumerable.

Before people could write their own letters, when the hand of the scribe was obliged to be resorted to, and he was asked to express what he did not feel, and to describe what he never saw, letters were altogether different things from what they subsequently became, when the pen of him who saw and felt was employed to describe his own emotions. Until this was the case letters were either formal, as where the scribe was a lawyer or the business was of little moment, or rhetorical, as where the scribe was an ecclesiastic, or the business was of a tender, touching character. The letter was either dry, stiff, methodical, and precise as a bill in Chancery, or stiltish and high-flown in sentiment and expression, the effusion of a mere dealer in the pathetic. To this latter class belong the earliest letters published by Miss Wood. Matilda, the Queen of Henry I., writes in the style, and no doubt by the hand, of a popular preacher. She gives thanks and praise to his sublime holiness the Pope for his admonitions, and clasps his paternal knees with her whole heart, her whole soul, her whole mind. She testifies how happy the English people had been under the archiepiscopate of Anselm, that foster child of the Holy Ghost, who held the keys of the most opulent treasures of his Lord, and bestowed thereout abundantly things

seasoned w
of wisdom,
of eloquence, and sweetened by the
wonderful conceits of rhetoric; so that
neither did the tender lambs lack the
abundant milk of the Lord, nor the
sheep the richest fatness of the pas-
tures, nor the pastors the most opulent
satiety of aliments. (i. 56.)

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We pointed out in our last number (p. 145) that a letter printed in the old editions of Collins's *Peerage* had been quoted by Mr. Hallam, upon the information of the Rev. Jos. Hunter, as the earliest known familiar letter written in English. It is the production of a lady, and might well have found a place in Miss Wood's collection; but she does not seem to have been aware of its existence. It was written in 1399, Miss Wood prints (i. 92) a letter written in 1441 as the earliest she has seen, and, indeed, that is not a letter, but a formal petition written by some legal scribe.

The earliest known signature of any royal lady of England is that of Queen Joanna of Navarre, widow of Henry IV., appended to a letter written probably in 1415. (i. 89.)

The earliest letter actually written by a royal lady is one by Elizabeth, sister of Edward IV., printed i. 109.

Shortly after that time letters written by ladies become common; and during the reign of Henry VIII. the recently acquired power was strained to the very uttermost. Margaret Queen of Scotland has left a mass of letters, which, whether regarded in reference to number or character of handwriting, is perfectly bewildering. Miss Wood has printed a great many of them, and intends at some future time to present a connected biography of this female Henry VIII. We are glad of it, and not the less so that the promise of such a biography enables us to pass over this lady's letters for the present.

Respecting other queens during the reign of Henry VIII. there is much interesting information. The difficulties of Catharine of Arragon are set before us in many letters, all characteristic; and the troubles and trials of Mary Queen of France and Duchess of Suffolk form the subject of many interesting passages. It is clearly established that the attachment between Mary and Suffolk was well known to her brother Henry VIII. before her marriage with Louis XII. the old King of France; and that she consented to that marriage on condition that, on the decease of her ancient first husband, she should be permitted to consult her own affection in the selection of a second. When the event which Mary

2 M

is drunk up, shall cease! 'I long for death, I am weary of life; and though I thus die incessantly, I yet desire to die more fully,' &c. &c. (i. 16, 17.)

This is just the kind of eloquence which in all ages leads silly women captive, and now pays best in proprietary chapels.

The letters of the Fair Maid of Brittany, of Isabella the widow of King John, of Berengaria the widow of Richard I., and of several other queens of that period, are of the legal kind; but we have no space for extracts.

The earliest letters are of course translated from the Latin. In 1258 we have the first specimen of a lady's familiar letter, which is also the first letter in Norman French. It is addressed by a mother, Hawise de Neville, to her son Hugh de Neville, then absent in the Holy Land. It is a business letter with no chapel eloquence, but with occasional true touches of domestic and maternal feeling.

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thus anticipated occurred, she "found herself most painfully situated, owing to the impassioned but dishonourable addresses of Francis I., who, though he was already married to the Princess Claude, daughter of Louis, by his first wife Anne of Bretagne, and therefore addressed the widow of his father-in-law as his mother, was yet madly enamoured of the English princess." (i. 189.)

Within a few days after Mary had discreetly repulsed these unseemly addresses she learned that it was the intention of her brother Henry VIII., in breach of his arrangements with her, to dispose of her in another foreign marriage immediately upon her arrival in England. At this time her old lover the Duke of Suffolk arrived in Paris. Mary, full of grief, instantly poured out her heart to him. She said she must be short; she shewed, he says, "how good lady she was to me, and, if I would be ordered by her, she never would have none but me. . . . And she said that the best in France had been unto her; that an she went into England she should go into Flanders; to the which she said she had rather be torn in pieces than ever she would come there, and with that wept. I never saw woman so weep." Such weeping was of course conclusive; "and so I granted thereunto, and so she and I were married."

The letters of Anne Boleyn which are here printed are not of much moment; but Miss Wood is entitled to credit for having identified as written by Anne Boleyn a letter signed "Anne Rocheford," attributed in the Cotton. Cat. Vespasian F. xiii. art 147, to the wife of her brother, George Viscount Rocheford, whose name, Miss Wood remarks, was "Jane."

Of Anne Boleyn's sister Mary, the wife first of William Carey and afterwards of Sir William Stafford, an excellent letter is reprinted from Howard's Letters, principally probably for the sake of hanging upon it a note which bears upon the statements of Sanders the Roman Catholic historian of the Reformation. Sanders, it is well known, insinuates that Anne Boleyn was Henry VIII.'s own daughter, through an illicit connection with her mother. He also states that Henry VIII. was familiar not only with the mother, but

with Anne Boleyn's elder sister, Mary. Of the truth of the latter assertion we have here some new evidence. Miss Wood informs us that amongst the letters to the king and council, in the State Paper Office (vol. vi. art. 6), there is a detail by Throckmorton of a conversation between himself and Sir Thomas Dingley, in which occurs the following passage:—

"And I said to him, that I told your grace I feared if you did marry Queen Anne your conscience would be more troubled at length, for that it is thought you have meddled both with the mother and the sister. And his grace said, 'Never with the *mother*.' And my lord privy seal standing by said, 'Nor never with the sister neither, and therefore put that out of your mind.'" (ii. 193.)

Without in any degree wishing to have it inferred that we look upon Sanders's alleged parentage of Anne Boleyn as anything but an impossible fiction, disproved by that best of all critics chronology, we regard this quotation as clearly and conclusively confirmatory of the truth of the united assertions of Pole and Sanders in reference to her sister Mary. It also goes to prove that the character of her mother was affected by public report, although perhaps unjustly so. We wish Miss Wood had published the whole of this letter, and shall esteem it a favour if any of our correspondents who have access to the State Paper Office will communicate it to our pages.

Miss Wood has supplied from MSS. in the Bodleian some burnt portions of valuable letters in Cotton MSS. partially destroyed in the fire of 1731. Amongst these are various letters of Princess Mary to Henry VIII. couched in a style of Eastern submission and adulation. They were written in order to effect a reconciliation with her father after her mother's death. We can only refer to them, especially to No. ciii. vol. ii. 255. Humility could descend no lower. Of the same kind is also a letter from Mary to Jane Seymour, printed from an original in the State Paper Office (ii. 262), in which Mary professes that she will serve her grace "as humbly, gladly, and obediently, *with her hands under her noble feet*, as is possible to be devised or imagined." Is this an allusion

purity when contrasted with the other inmates of that place of defilement from which she was cast out.

Of Jane Seymour or Catharine Howard Miss Wood gives us no letters, but the brief fortunes of the former are alluded to in several epistles of other people. Of Anne of Cleves we have one letter, or rather a legal document relating to her divorce. Catharine Parr has furnished four letters; one addressed to the council, and two to the king, during her brief regency, and the fourth written to the Princess Mary respecting her translation of Erasmus's Paraphrase on the Gospel of St. John. The last supplies some few corrections of the statements upon that subject in the last edition of the *Royal and Noble Authors*. There are many letters of Elizabeth written during the lives of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Mary, most of them redolent of the pedagogue and of little interest save what attaches to the name of the writer.

The letters of Catharine Duchess of Suffolk are especially worthy of notice, and fully maintain the character of that admirable woman. Miss Wood should give us a Life of her after she has finished Margaret. A writer who can set a proper value upon her character, and enter into her opinions with a due feeling of their lofty purity; who can also appreciate her lively humour and shrewd practical good sense, could not have a better subject. At a time when liberty in the choice of a partner in marriage was never dreamt of by parents as being amongst the rights of children, we find this shrewd woman writing thus in reference to a proposal for a union between one of her sons and a daughter of Protector Somerset:—

“I trust the friendship between my lord of Somerset and me hath been tried such, and hath so good assurance, upon the simple respects of our only good will, that we shall not need to do anything rashly or unorderly, to make the world to believe the better of our friendships; and for the one of us to think well of the other, no unadvised bond between a boy and girl can give such assurance of good will as hath been tried already, and now, they marrying by our order, and without their consents, or as they be yet without judgment to give such a consent as ought

1845, p. 259 to 267), are here given entire, and detail in all its fulness and coarseness the miserable story of this termagant woman and her unfaithful husband. In the midst of the miseries and immoralities which surrounded the all but royal house of which the duchess was matrimonially a member, we catch passing glimpses of Anne Boleyn and the gentle Surrey, but they seem to be contaminated by the association in which they are presented to us. We cannot read these Letters, nor many others printed in these volumes, without having it forcibly pressed home upon us what a polluted and polluting place must have been the court of Henry VIII. It was a fitting stage for the performance of every kind of crime. From the monarch downwards all who imbibed its tainted atmosphere seem to have become the slaves of lust and selfishness. Catharine, the poor, deserted, outraged, broken-hearted Catharine of Arragon, shines with almost angelic

to be given in matrimony, I cannot tell what more unkindness one of us might show another, or wherein we might work more wickedly, than to bring our children into so miserable estate, not to choose by their own likings such as they must profess so strait a bond, and so great a love to, for ever. This I promise you I have said for my lord's daughter, as well as for my son, and this more I say for myself, and I say it not but truly, I know none this day living that I rather wish my son than she; but I am not, because I like her best, therefore desirous that she should be constrained by her friends to have him whom she might peradventure not like so well as I like her; neither can I yet assure myself of my son's liking, neither do I greatly mistrust it, for, if he be ruled by right judgment, then shall he, I am sure, have no cause to dislike, except he think himself disliked. But to have this matter come best to pass were that we parents kept still our friendship, and suffer our children to follow our examples, and to begin their loves of themselves without our forcing; for, although both might happen to be obedient to their parents and marry at our pleasures, and so find no other cause to dislike but that by our power they lost their free choice, whereby neither of them can think themselves so much bounden to the other, that fault is sufficient to break the greatest love. Wherefore I will make much of my lord's daughter without the respect of my son's cause, and it may please my lord to love my son for his mother's sake, and so, I doubt not, but if God do not dislike it, my son and his daughter shall much better like it to make up the matter themselves; and let them even alone with it, saying there can no good agreement happen between them that we shall dislike, and if it should not happen well, there is neither they nor none of us shall blame another." (iii. 247.)

The meditated union was frustrated by that which must have been the bitterest of all possible visitations to such a mother, the untimely death of both her sons of the sweating sickness. Miss Wood prints the admirable letter, written by the duchess to Cecil upon that melancholy occasion, which is also given by Lady Georgina Bertie in her *Five Generations of a Loyal House*. (See *Gent. Mag.* for March, 1846, p. 273.)

There are several very interesting papers during the reign of Mary, but we have exhausted our space, and can only refer to one of them. It is termed

by Miss Wood "the mandate for the execution of the Protestant Bishop Hooper;" but that is not its exact character. It is a letter written by the Queen's Council to Lord Chandos, directing him to attend and give assistance at Hooper's burning, and requiring him "to take order that the said Hooper be, neither at the time of his execution, nor in going to the place thereof, suffered to speak at large, but thither be led quietly and in silence." (iii. 285.)

Many other papers throughout the work illustrate the religious condition of England; as where the patron of a chapel is solicited to appoint an honest priest, a middle-aged man who prefers a quiet life, and "will mend your bedding and other such stuff as is need, if it shall so please you for to take him." (ii. 142.) This was in 1535, and refers to a country place whither the light of the Reformation had not penetrated. In more busy places deeper feelings had been aroused, and at about the same date we have a hideous instance of the bigotry which was excited by the first stirring of the sleeping waters.

"I hear say," says a mother writing to her son, "you be of the new fashion, that is to say, an heretic . . . If you change not your condition, come not at me, for an if you do, you shall be as welcome as water into the ship; and also you shall have God's curse and mine, and never to have a penny nor pennyworth that I can help you to, but I shall scare you all I can. And as for that I have, I had rather give it a poor creature that goeth from door to door, being a good Christian man, than to give it to you to maintain in lewdness and heresy." (ii. 96.)

An instance of a different kind occurs during the visitation of the monasteries. Catherine Bulkeley, the abbess of Godstow, strives to propitiate the favour of the great *Malleus monachorum* by a confession of faith, which, as Miss Wood remarks, "it is startling to find issuing from behind the walls of a cloister."

"I beseech you to continue my good lord," she writes to Cromwell, "as I trust you shall never have cause to the contrary; for your lordship shall be well assured that there is neither pope nor purgatory, image nor pilgrimage, nor praying to dead saints, used or regarded amongst

us; but, all superstitious ceremonies set apart, the very honour of God, and the truth of His holy words, as far as the frail nature of women may attain unto, is most tenderly followed and regarded with us; not doubting but this garment and fashion of life doth nothing prevail toward our justifying before God, by whom, for his sweet son Jesus' sake, we only trust to be justified and saved." (iii. 73.)

dition of the women of the upper classes. In reference to the first of these, Miss Wood's laborious research has done a great deal in bringing out the information which lies often concealed under the surface of the papers she has published, and a patient investigator of the contents of her book might derive a great deal of information respecting the second. But we have more than exhausted our space, and can only, in conclusion, thank Miss Wood for her index, in inserting which she has improved upon her model, and has added greatly to the usefulness of her book.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Articles to be Inquired of within the Diocese of Norwich in the ordinary Visitation of the Reverend Father in God Samuel, Lord Bishop of Norwich, Anno Domini 1620, et translationis sue primo. Imprinted at London 1620. 4to. Black Letter.

I AM not learned enough in antiquarian theology to know whether many charges to the clergy, or articles addressed to the churchwardens, from the bishops in the time of Elizabeth and James, are in existence. The present one in my possession is the production of Bishop Samuel Harsnett. It consists of fourteen pages, from which I have given those extracts that appear the most interesting. The Popish recusants at that time seemed to be the great enemy whom the shepherds of the Protestant flock had to guard against; but it is, I think, somewhat singular that, considering the increasing numbers and power of the Puritans in the time of James the First, no allusion is made to them,—unless indeed Bishop Harsnett, as some of the bishops as well as many of the nobles, conscientiously sided with that party. The churchwardens and sidesmen of that age were generally gentlemen and well-educated, and able to answer some questions asked by the bishop which would puzzle their successors at the present day. Indeed the laity of the upper classes were, in that period of our history, superior in education even to the clergy, the clergy being for the most part deprived of some great assistants to knowledge,—the use of libraries, foreign travel, and learned and scientific society.

It appears by these articles that the introduction of *pees* into churches is of earlier date than the one generally assigned, viz. the period of the Commonwealth. These articles are addressed to the churchwardens and sidesmen of the respective parishes. The questions in the original are, on the whole, more strict and circumstantial than might be expected. It was the bishop's *primary* visitation.

On Dr. S. Harsnett consult Wood's *Ath. Oxonienses*. He had been Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and Bishop of Chichester; he was afterwards translated to York. He was born at Colchester, and buried at Chigwell, in Essex. He published some sermons, and other works, among which was "A Discovery of the fraudulent Practices of John Darrel, Minister," which was written in answer to a book of Darrel's, called "A true Narration of the strange and grievous Vexation by the Devil of seven Persons in Lancashire, and Will. Somers, of Nottingham. 1600?" Darrel answered the Bishop in a

pamphlet called—"A Detection of that shameful, lying, and ridiculous Discourse," &c. J. Darrel, or Dorel (for the name was spelt in either way), was Dean of Agen.

"Tit. I.—1. Articles concerning Religion. First, whether be there any person or persons abiding in your parish, or resorting thereunto, above the age of sixteen yeres, that wilfully and obstinately refuse to repaire to their parish church, chappell, or oratorie, upon Sabbath daies and holidiaies, and be thereby taken to be Popish or sectary recusants.

"2. Item, whether be there any that be knowne to have defended or maintained any hereticall opinions, contrary to the holy Scripture of God and first four general councils; and what be these opinions, and who be the authors thereof.

"3. Item, whether be there any in your parish that hath been or is violently suspected to have been present at any unlawful assemblies or private conventicles, under color or pretence of any exercise of religion, or doth affirme and maintain such meetings to be lawful.

"7. Item, whether doth any person within your parish, above the age of sixteen years, refuse or forbear thrice in every yeare, at Easter especially, to communicate and receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; and what reference doe the people within your parish use by outward gestures of their bodies, when they be partakers of that blessed sacrament, and whether doe they reverently kneel upon their knees when the minister delivereth the same unto them.

"8. Item, whether doth any person within your parish deferre the baptism of his child longer than until the next Sabbath day or holiday after the birth thereof.

"11. Item, whether have the children of Popish recusants or wilful sectaries, born within your parish, been privately baptized by any layman not in holy orders.

"14. Item, whether doe any within your parish, upon Sabbath daies and holydaies, negligently and carelessly repaire to your parish church, so that half or the most part of divine service is ended before they come, and upon light occasion depart out of the church before prayers be done.

"Tit. II.—4. Item, whether be the words in the administration of the sacrament of baptism—*I signe thee with the signe of the cross*—only used, and noe visible or formall crosse made on the forehead of the child so baptized.

"5. Item, whether is the sacrament of baptism denied to any children borne out of wedlock, and by whom.

"6. Item, whether is the form of Common Prayer read upon 24 March, the

fifth of November, and the fifth of August yearly in your parish church, and public thanksgiving used upon those dayes to Almighty God for his Majesties gracious accession to the royal crown of this realme, the deliverance of his Highnesse, and the whole state from the damnable gunpowder treason, and for his Majesty's preservation from the conspiracy of Gourie.

"8. Item, whether doth your minister alwayes and at every time, both morning and evening, reading divine service and administering the sacraments, weare the *surplice*; and doth he never omit the wearing of the same at such times, or at any of them.

"10. Item, doth your minister once every year in your parish church read the book of Canons published Anno Domini 1603.

"11. Item, whether doth he give thanks for women after their childbirth in such manner as is prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer of this realm: and doth he admit any to the performance of that holy action that do not come having a decent vaile on their heads, matronlike, as hath been accustomed heretofore.

"12. Item, whether is your minister resiant at or upon his benefice or spirituall promotion; and doth he preach every sabbath day, or monthly, in his said cure, or read an homily when there is no sermon there preached.

"13. Item, whether is your minister a graduate, and hath taken any scholasticall degree of bachelor or master of arts, or bachelor or doctor in divinity, either in Cambridge or Oxford, and is he a preacher lawfully licensed.

"14. Item, whether doth your minister or preacher treat any matter publicly in his pulpit within his parish church which is not agreeable to the doctrines of the Old and New Testament, and which the learned fathers and reverend bishops have not taken and gathered out of the Holy Scriptures for an undoubted truth.

"15. Item, whether doth your minister side it in his preaching, by taking part with one of them that be at variance, and therefore preach doctrine tending to the breach of Christian love, and stirring up schism and faction among his auditors, officiously and scandalously, and colour his schismatical designments by a secret persuasion of his desire of peace and unitie in the church.

"19. Item, whether doth your minister, upon light cause, not warrantable law;

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receiving of the Holy Communion.

"22. Item, whether doth your minister every six months denounce in his parish church all such as doe persevere and continue, with sentence of excommunication, not seeking to be absolved; and whether hath he admitted into the church any excommunicate person without certificate of his absolution from the ordinary or other competent judge under their authentical seal.

"24. Item, whether is your minister familiar and conversant with popish recusants, or a favourer of them, and thereby not to be sound and sincere in religion.

"26. Item, whether is your minister studious in the Holy Scriptures, and abstaineth from mechanical trades or labours, not befitting his function, and from swearing, drunkenness, or such notorious crimes.

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gether how to impeach or defame the Book of Common Prayer, or the doctrines or discipline of the Church of England.

"31. Item, whether hath any person, being merely ignorant in the Holy Scriptures, not able to render a reason of his faith in Latin, nor having an especial gift of preaching, been from a manual trade or artificer admitted to Holy Orders, &c.

"32. Item, whether is there any opposition amongst the preachers used publicly in matters of faith and doctrine in their sermons preached; and what ministers admitted to holy orders be within your parish, and allowed preachers, not having any pastorall charge or cure committed to them.

"33. Item, whether doth your minister or curate in Rogation weeke goe in perambulation of the circuite of the parishes, using thanksgiving to God for his blessings, according to law.

"Tit. III.—Item, whether is any lecturer admitted to preach in your church that is not conformable to the discipline and government ecclesiastical within the Church of England, but schismatically and phantastically affected to novelties and innovations.

"Tit. IV.—3. Item, whether hath and uncle married his niece by consanguinity of affinity. Whether any person successively married two sisters, and who be they that have contracted such incestuous marriages.

"4. Item, whether hath any person two wives now living, or any woman two husbands; and who are so voiced, rated, and reported to be offenders in this behalf.

"6. Item, whether hath any person lawfully divorced been coupled in matrimony with any other man or woman during the life of the other person so divorced.

"Tit. V.—2. Item, whether have any dwelling in this your parish reviled and abused the ministers of God's Holy Word by certain malicious words, and disgraced their lawful marriages.

"7. Item, whether doe any of the inhabitants within your parish entertain in their houses as sojourners or common guests, (other than his or her father or mother wanting other habitations, or support or maintenance, or the ward of any such persons, or any person that shall be committed by authority to the custody of any of them,) that be Popish recusants, and refuse to frequent divine service and receive the holy communion; and what be their names.

"9. Item, whether is there due reverence and humble submission used within your church or chapel in the time of divine service, as by the 18th constitution ecclesiastical of this realme, A.D. 1603, is prescribed, &c.

"10. Whether there be any within your parish that come upon Sabbath days and holydays, and at other times of prayer, to the sermon only, and not to hear divine service; and be there any that do not reverently stand up when *Gloria Patri* is read, and at the reading of the Gospell.

"11. Item, whether be there any within your parish that by walking or talking disquiet your minister in reading of prayers, or in his sermon.

"13. Item, whether doth any within your parish, in contempt of his own minister, repair to any other church in time of Common Prayer to hear the same read, and to receive the sacrament; and what be their names that be so affected, and the names of the ministers of the other churches that admit those that be not their own parishioners to prayers and sacraments by him or them read and administered.

"15. Item, what persons testate have died within your parish since the first of February, 1619, and whether be their last wills and testaments proved, and who be the executors of the same.

"17. Item, whether have any person or

persons been duly rated in equall proportion for the repairing of your parish church, or for provision of bread and wine for the administration of the sacrament, or for any other necessary ornaments and utensils belonging to your church, that have or doe refuse to pay that rate, or to give satisfaction to the churchwardens in that behalfe; and who be they who have offended herein.

“Tit. VI.—1. Whether have you in your church, chapell, or oratorie, the Booke of Common Prayer by the king’s majestie confirmed; a Bible of the largest volume and the last translation; Jewel’s Apologie of the last edition, with the rest of his works adjoined; the books of Homilies, Erasmus Paraphrase, and the booke for special thanksgiving, with the statute in that behalfe for the gracious deliverance of the whole state of the realme from the gunpowder treason; and have you the booke of Canons ecclesiastical, published A.D. 1603, and all other books by law or custom usually to bee had within your said churches.

“3. Item, have you in your parish church one or two surplices and a hoode faced with taffeety or satin, if your minister be a graduate, a master of arts, a batchelor, or doctor in divinity.

“6. Item, whether have you one booke in parchment or paper, wherein be entered the name of all strangers that come to preach within your parish, and their parishes therein recorded.

“9. Item, whether have any pues been taken up, which were formerly set in any other church, and been transferred to your church and there set up; and by whom and what authority.

“10. Item, whether is there any church or chapell (wherein there be a competent number of people, to the number of two or above, dwelling in a building) prophaned or converted to any irreligious use, by making it a barne, stable, or granary, and the parishioners thereof not knownen to resort to any other church, chapell, or oratorie, by lawful assignation of the ordinarie.

“12. Item, whether have there been kept in your church any playes, feasts, banquets, church-ales, drinkings, or any other prophane usages, by laying of guns or drums in your church or steeple, and discharging them there; and by whose commandment and appointment.

“13. Item, whether is your churchyard well and sufficiently repaired by a

comely wall of stone or pale; and whether have you a grate at the entrance into the said churchyard to keepe out swine, and other noisome beasts.

“Tit. IX.—Item, whether have any churchwardens detained any of the church goods in their hands, and not made a just account of what they have received and expended.

“Tit. X.—3. Item, whether doth any practise physicke or chirurgie being not lawfully received thereunto, or created doctor of physicke in either of the universities of this realme.

“4. Item, whether ignorant persons have left their manuell trades and taken upon them to professe physicke or chirurgie; and who be they who so abuse the people.

“Tit. XI.—1. What corporall punishment injoynd for any offence of ecclesiastical cognizance, hath been commuted by any ecclesiasticall judge within this diocese into a pecuniary mulct, or sum of money; and how is the same money employed.

“3. Whether doth any ecclesiastical judge speed any judicial acts privately himself, and not in the presence of some public notary or actuary.

“4. What presentments have been made for any offence cognizable and punishable in the ecclesiastical courts within this diocese, and have been suppressed by any judge or register, and by them withdrawn and not effectively proceeded in, according to the laws ecclesiastical of this realme.

“5. Item, whether do you knowe any persons injoynd by judicial decree or sentence in court to doe public penance for his sinne, or excommunicate for not doing the same, that doth still, by favour and connivance of the judge or register of that court where the said penance was injoynd, still continue winked at and unreformed.

“6. Item, what number of apparitors be there to your knowledge within the archdeaconry where you live, and whether have any of them, under color and pretence of the office and authority committed unto them, cited or summoned any person unlawfully, and wrongfully troubled them; or for the concealing of any offence or sinne, and for the avoiding of punishment with offenders, have taken any reward or guift, or otherwise delt corruptly; and who be they that have so offended.

J. M.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Literary History of the Middle Ages. By the Rev. J. Berington. Post 8vo. pp. x. 469.

WE are glad to renew our acquaintance with a work, to which we are under obligations for the range of information it opened at the first perusal. But there is as great a difference between reading for instruction and for criticism, as between making an excursion, and surveying a district; and the delight of the one must now give place to the duller duties of the other.

This work was formerly noticed by the *Edinburgh Review*, which characterised it as not being "very profound, either in research, or in reflection," yet as very respectably executed, and containing "many specimens both of boldness and liberality of thinking, which more than compensate for an occasional narrowness of principle, or timidity of induction." (Vol. xxiii. p. 229.) And Mr. Hallam mentions it, together with the writings of Buhle, Ginguené, Sismondi, and Sharon Turner, as entering at large into the middle literature, and containing "more or less useful illustration and judicious research." (Middle Ages, iii. 512, 4th ed.)

It begins with the Augustan age, as if to shew the height of letters before their decline, and ends with the invention of printing, or about 1450. There are two appendices, on the literature of the Byzantines, and on that of the Arabs or Saracens. The former is noticed by Mr. Hallam, as "an useful summary of the lower Greek literature, taken chiefly from Fabricius;" and the latter as containing interesting details. (Vol. iii. p. 595; ii. p. 172.) This account of the Saracen preservation and advancement of letters is novel and important, and perhaps the best portion of the book, or indeed the best compendium of that subject; as Sismondi, though more critical, is less informing, for which reasons their respective sections ought to be read together. Indeed the recent republication of Sismondi's

Literature of the South of Europe is so opportune, that, as this work forms an introduction to it, and as they assist each other, without being mere repetitions, it will benefit the student to shew how they may be read in connection.

Century 1—12. Berington, book i.—iv. do. pp. 348—390.

The Troubadours, Sismondi, chap. iii.—viii.

Formation of modern languages and cent. 13. Sismondi, chap. 1. Berington, book v. Sismondi, chap. xxiii. xxiv. do. xxxvi. to p. 453.

Arabian literature, Sismondi, chap. ii. Berington, app. ii.

Cent. 14, 15. Sismondi, chap. ix.—xi. p. 306. Berington, book vi. Sismondi, chap. xxv. do. xxxvi. pp. 453—460. Berington, pp. 390—411.

Mr. Berington was educated at St. Omer for the Romish priesthood, and "was conspicuous in his day" for moderate views. To such sentiments his life of the heretical Abelard has been attributed, as a vehicle of feelings irritated by opposition; and something of the kind is perceptible here, which accounts for a caustic remark of Dr. Dibdin, that "the disappointment felt in the perusal of this work was not exclusively confined to Protestants."* (Library Companion, ii. 129.) Disappointment is the offspring of expectation, and perhaps the title rather injured the book, in some quarters, by promising too largely; an error which Mr. Hallam avoided, by calling a larger work on literature, an *introduction* only. It would be easy to specify

* In 1796 he announced a History of the Papal Power, to which, although existing only in MS. reference is made at p. 101, and elsewhere, with inverted commas to mark the extracts. As this does not much concern readers in general, it is probably meant as a hint to certain opponents, like the last paragraph of the 19th of the Provincial Letters: "J'ai d'assez bons mémoires pour démontrer combien il y a de différence entre la primauté . . . et l'infaillibilité."

omissions; but the plan of a single volume imposed limitations, so that some allowance must be made; yet we may reasonably regret the total omission of Welsh literature, when we consider how Bishop Percy, a competent judge of mediæval poetry, has spoken of the Bards: "Certain I am (he writes to Evan Evans) that our own nation, at that time, produced nothing that wears the most distant resemblance to their merit." The subject was not extraneous, for the introduction of Giraldus, and Walter Mapes, had brought the author to its verge; nor were materials wanting, as the dissertation of Evans supplied them in an accessible form, and on a suitable scale. A reference to Owen's *Cambrian Biography* would have shewn Walter Mapes himself in a better light than that of an Anacreontic priest, as he wrote a Welsh treatise on agriculture, and the present church of Llan-carvan (a spot of some importance in the history of Welsh literature) is of his building; his name too is locally preserved in the village of Trevwalter, in Glamorganshire, which he founded. It is interesting to mention that, being the last of his father's race, he restored the lands they had obtained by invasion to his mother's family, who were the original proprietors. There is something pleasing also in the brief account of his father, Blondel de Mapes:—"He . . . obtained the lands of Gweirydd ab Seisyllt, lord of Llan-carvan; but he had the generosity to marry Flur, the only child of Gweirydd that was living." In this little narrative there are elements which, in able hands, might serve as the basis of a national poem or historical tale.*

Having spoken of omissions, it is fair to give Mr. Hallam's testimony to our author's qualifications in other respects, for he says (iii. 534, note) that he had met with four English writers who had read parts of Aquinas, Sharon Turner, Berington, Coleridge, and an Edinburgh reviewer (No. 53, p. 204); but he doubts whether as many more could say the same.

* On the subject of the Welsh Bards, see *Gent. Mag.* Jan. 1826, p. 53, and *Suppl.* i. 1832, art. *The Censor*, No. xx.

The style is too egotistical, in defiance of Pliny's warning, "*quam difficile est obtinere ne molesta videatur oratio de se aut de suis disserentis.*" (Epist. i. 8.) Thus at page 13, the first pronoun personal occurs no less than five times in six lines. There is an affected sententiousness in speaking of Seneca, "He was the preceptor of Nero, and died by his command." (p. 33.) But he is happier in saying of Alcuin, that his pupils "preserved, though only in a slow and rippling current, the continuity of science." (p. 108.)

The following passage, which exhibits a bright spot in a tyrant's history, is creditable to Mr. Berington's discernment and love of candour. It reminds us of the flowers deposited on the tomb of Nero. Speaking of the fires under that emperor and Titus, he says,

"When the copies of works, which were all written by the hand, were few, and those confined chiefly within the walls of Rome (I except the productions of Greece), it is not possible to calculate the extent of the loss. The tyrant Domitian, however, attempted seriously to repair it by collecting other copies, and employing transcribers whom he sent to Alexandria, at that time celebrated for its numerous scholars and its literary stores." (p. 36.)

On the depression of literature he usually expresses himself well,—as when describing its condition under Charlemagne.

"Such was the state of things, and such, for a moment, the glowing perspective of what was about to be; but the faint beams of a wintry sun are not of sufficient intensity or continuance to dispel the mist, to warm the air, and give new life to the torpid fibres of the vegetable world." (p. 103.)

While traversing that period, he is little disposed to admit the claims of sanguine Irish antiquaries.

"So much fiction is crowded into all the accounts of Ireland—whether we consider the supposed origin of its inhabitants; the dynasties of its princes; the policy of its governments; the antiquity of its records; and its literary renown—that he must be a sturdy believer whose scepticism is not awakened in every period of its history." (p. 122.)

He has stopped at a convenient

point in his *historic doubts*; as even the Bollandists, in their preface to the Life of St. Patrick, found themselves obliged to account for so many fables, or what looked like fables, having crept into the lives of Irish Saints. "Unde tam multa in Sanctorum Hibernorum vitas irreperirent aut fabulosa aut fabulosis simillima." (Acta SS. Mart. t. ii. p. 517.) Mr. Monck Mason carries this *scepticism* still further in his letter to Mr. Thomas Moore, entitled "Primitive Christianity in Ireland," which contains some strictures on the eleventh chapter of his history of that country. These touches are necessary to complete Mr. Berington's sketch.

The subject of Ireland reminds us naturally of the pretended donation of Constantine, which is introduced, though not in connection with the invasion of Britain, by Mr. Berington. After times say, such for G

"I cannot be persuaded to think that the extraordinary sagacity of Hildebrand did not penetrate the real character of the newly-invented deed, on which he claimed for his see the dominion of the western world." (p. 152.)

Mr. Berington does not rate our literary obligations to the monks very high, but rather infers from the scarcity of MSS. that their labour was not "as assiduous as is often pretended," and sternly charges them with a want of will (p. 128-9). Mr. Hallam, at whom we naturally glance, as we proceed, on the subject of the Middle Ages, goes even further, in his "Introduction to the Literature of Europe," and pronounces the "destruction of monasteries no injury to learning" (chap. v. s. 32, Contents). With Denina Mr. Berington denies the schoolmen the credit of originality, and refers the nature of their studies, and even the titles of their books, to an Arabian origin (p. 429, app. 2). So does also Mr. Hallam, who is inclined to give the palm of clearness to the Saracens. The subject might be carried onward, with the hint, which the author of the Natural History of Enthusiasm has thrown out, on the

Asiatic origin of the monastic spirit. (p. 205-9, 6th edit.)

The following passage concerning the eleventh century will hardly please those who venerate that period, as if the remote were necessarily the grand.

"It is sometimes said, that there was more sincerity and truth in the intercourse of life amongst a people thus rude and illiterate: I suspect it to be otherwise. That virtue which is of the most genuine sort, will, I believe, be found where the mind is most enlarged, and reason most cultivated." (p. 177.)

Mr. Hallam takes a similar view, only he expresses himself more strongly, and says of the dark ages, that "times to which men sometimes appeal, as to a golden period, were far inferior in every moral comparison to those in which we are thrown." (iii. 360.)

The question, why the Roman bishops in the thirteenth century, from Innocent III. to Boniface VIII. performed so little to advance the interests of literature, is discussed at some length; and he finds some excuse for the neglect in their busy lives, but not a full apology; on the contrary, he says,

"Those who, by a proper application of their influence, might have renovated the state of man, or have retarded his intellectual decline, left him plunged in an abyss of ignorance and superstition. The circumstances which attended their deaths were peculiarly awful, and what has been said of one may be said of both, that they died 'beloved of few, hated by many, and feared by all.' It can no longer be a question why so little was done by them." (p. 232.)

He dwells with more pleasure on the character of Nicholas V. of whom this anecdote is given

"Should I ever possess riches, Nicholas had often repeated when he was indigent, 'I would expend them in building up in the library of books.' This wish for truth was comely, and he was true to his word." (p. 232.)

On the construction of many terms he speaks, as might be expected, when describing the council of Clarendon and Aubrey (p. 218) in a favourable passage, transferred from his History of Henry II., but he forgets, that when the internal parts of a system fall, the ex-

ternal ones can hardly survive, and in this case the difference is great between monasteries and parish churches, for the use of the latter remained, but not that of the former. He dwells on the munificence of Wykeham, and other founders of colleges (p. 339), who were unmarried ecclesiastics, observing that it must else have been precluded by "the claims of nature and of common justice." Lord Bacon indeed says, that single men are many times more charitable, *because their means be less exhaust* (which is modified praise); but adds that, "on the other side, they are more cruel and hard-hearted." (Essay viii.) On the principle of the *two mites*, the benevolence of the married is more valuable, and affords a stronger example, since it involves a sacrifice. Nor did celibacy secure ecclesiastics from the charge of accumulation; so far from it, the term *nepotism* has been naturalised into modern languages, to express their care in providing for their relatives, even where "the claims of nature and of common justice" were not as admissible.

Mr. Berington concedes (p. 346) that the Reformation was the source "of partial good," and that "the cause of literature was eventually benefited." But he has sold this concession dearly, by making the passage where it occurs an attack on that great event. Admitting the religious grievances of the 15th century, he owns that "it would have been well had these complaints been patiently heard and wisely redressed;" but he argues, that "though no such revolution as has been called *the Reformation* had intervened . . . we should have seen abuses corrected, ignorance dispelled, rights maintained,"—which may fairly be doubted. The unsuccessful issue of the councils of Constance and Basil (to use his own words at p. 317) was an unfavourable omen; nor did the prospect brighten in the next age, for the Italy of the Medicis was also that of the Borgias, and religion shrank to the lowest ebb, while learning was at the highest flow. So sanguine an anticipation of spontaneous reform is scarcely warranted by human nature, and certainly not by the facts of the case. What, for instance, could be more unfavourable than the boast

of Antonio Pucci, the orator of the ninth Session of the fifth Lateran Council, that opposition was now at an end (*Jam nemo reclamatur, nullus obsistit*), since in such a state of things the necessity for reform is soon forgotten? And when it was felt, from "the combustion blown up by the breath of a Saxon friar," not only was Adrian VI. overborne in his attempts to meet it, but the demand for a council was eluded in every possible way. Paul IV. put into the index his own draft of reforms; and Pole, another of the commissioners, accepted the very pluralities he had reported against in that character. A letter of Manrique, one of the Spanish bishops at the council of Trent in 1551, to Granvelle, refutes the supposition, by calling in lay assistance to the cause of reform. "Quant à la Réformation, nous avons grand besoin que sa majesté nous appuie, et qu'elle agisse efficacement auprès du Pape et des Pères du concile. Si cela nous manque, on ne remédiera que fort superficiellement aux abus. Le mauvais levain qui restera, ne manquera pas de causer la même corruption. Les Présidens du concile ne font paroître ni zèle, ni empressement pour la réformation du clergé . . . Les évêques sont fort affligés de ce qu'on les écoute d'un air si chagrin quand ils parlent de réformation." (Le Vassor's *Vargas*, 1699, p. 158.) Even the task of a reformer was personally dangerous, for the life of Borromeo was attempted by the refractory *Umiliati*.

Mr. Berington anticipates that in our land the monasteries would have been "made the asylums, not of monkish indolence, but of studious ease, modest worth, and Christian philanthropy" (p. 347); but Erasmus was not so confident, for he says, that for the most part the monks were intolerable, and incorrigible, except by hard measures.* Borromeo laments, in a plaintive hymn, that when the nuns wept, it was for the death of Adonis; the point of which allusion must be sought in the notes on Ezekiel (c. viii. 14), or on Milton's

* Multis in locis durè tractati sunt monachi; verum plerique cum sint intolerabiles, alia tamen ratione corrigi non possunt. (Ep. 757.)

Paradise Lost (b. i. l. 453). Mr. Berington argues, that the arts would have kept possession of our temples, but so too would the fraudulent relics, with a perpetual encouragement afforded to such impostures; and the alleged advantage to the arts would have been balanced by the crippling of literature through the expurgatory index. The monasteries might have

diciousness, and earnestness of the writer, would rightfully demand. We must, however, extract a short view of the general principle from the preface, advising our readers to supply for themselves all we are obliged to omit.

"It is allowed, as indeed it cannot be denied, that the Crucifixion and Resurrection of our Lord must needs have taken place as *events* before the Church in its full constitution and privileges could be founded. It is allowed, both as a fact and as a consequence of the former position, that the teaching of our Lord *before* the Crucifixion is mostly (at least that part of it which refers to the Church) of a *prospective* kind, not intended to take effect on institutions and powers until after the events had taken place. It is often shown in separate instances, that particular sayings of our Lord subsequent to his Resurrection were the fulfilments, or if I may so call them the *enactments*, of things promised in his earlier teaching; or, what is the same thing, that words spoken in the earlier teaching of Christ, waited for the Resurrection before they gained their full force and meaning. So it is usual to regard the power imparted to the Apostles by the breath of Christ, as recorded in the 20th chapter of St. John, as fulfilling the promises of the 16th and 18th chapters of St. Matthew. So we are taught that the institution of holy baptism was reserved till after the Resurrection, that it might be understood that the grace of *regeneration* had been won in the Resurrection."

Then the author argues, that, if the institution of baptism and the gift of the remission of sins owe their particular force to their having taken place *after* the Resurrection, then we may inquire whether the *other* sayings spoken after the Resurrection may not for the same reason have equally important bearings; and it is to these sayings of our Lord that we are to look for "an outline of the kingdom of Heaven." The older Scriptures will be summed up in these great sayings; and the later apostolic writings will supply the inspired commentary on these sayings themselves.

This subject is divided into five discourses, the Things of the Kingdom—the Royalty, the Delegation and Priesthood—the Pastoral Office—the Sacred Name—the Privileges of the Baptized. The great saying on the outpouring of the Spirit is found on pp. 11 to 17, and the sum-

the disposable piety from the community, instead of acting upon it as the salt of the earth. Without deepening

extending plain that far as it necessity; of reform, doubtful, character

he whole, Mr. Berington's republicanism for which

there is no regular substitute, and from which, if the reader uses some discrimination, much may be gathered.

The volume is elegantly got up; and though the type is not always correct, some of the oversights may be traced to the original edition. The editor does not often appear; indeed it seems that he has not claimed the full extent of his additional notes, for some, which are undistinguished by any mark, are evidently supplied by himself.

The Sayings of the great Forty Days between the Resurrection and the Ascension, &c. in four Sermons. By S. Moberley, D.C.L. &c. Head Master of Winchester School, &c.

WE have read this volume with very great satisfaction, for the very able manner in which the argument is treated, and for the growing interest we feel in the subject as it proceeds, but we really cannot give, in any compass we can command, such an analysis of its contents as the weight of the matter, and the learning, ji-

mary of them, with the exception of the casual and personal sayings, is given at p. 18—19, which form the subject-matter of the discourses. At p. 37 we meet with a very judicious and satisfactory elucidation of the mysterious words, "Touch me not, for I am not yet ascended to my Father." Further, at p. 67, we meet with an able exposition of the sacredness of the name of God, as given in the great baptismal words; of the reverence it is spoken of in Scripture, and its gradual revelation; and its full publication after the Resurrection. At p. 77, &c. the reader will find instructive remarks on the *dogmatic* teaching of the Apostles, as distinguished from the writings of the New Testament, and on the *Apostles' creed* as acknowledged by the Church, as the genuine summary of all great and fundamental truths as taught by the Apostles. The *second* ecclesiastical enlargement of the same great doctrine is the Nicene Creed; and the third and last, the Creed of St. Athanasius. Since then, the universal Church knows no creeds.

We have now only to mention with the highest praise the disquisition on the nature of faith, as given in the 5th discourse (p. 87), and particularly on the *two* senses of it, which belong to the present subject,—1. Mere belief; 2. Christian virtue,—where some most admirable observations will be found, and such as, if attended to and received, might be of the greatest benefit in giving a clear and steady light to a subject so misunderstood and perplexed, and yet such a favourite subject to the half-informed, who, in the utter confusion of their ideas, and misapplication of their language, cannot see how far they have lost their way.

The past and prospective Extension of the Gospel by Missions, &c. considered in Eight Lectures (Bampton). By A. Grant, D.C.L.

FROM accidental circumstances we have been late in our perusal of this volume, but it has well paid the attention we have bestowed on it, by the clear, ample, and masterly view of the important subject on which it treats. Every church must be missionary; for, having received the truth, it is bound to extend it: but the moment it commences

its useful and divinely-commissioned progress, that moment its difficulties commence. In the first place its means are very limited; in the second place, it is not one whole and entire body, but divided in itself, and broken up into parties entertaining different views, and, for the attainment of the same results, using very opposite means. Some missionaries are under episcopal authority, and some under self-constituted and secular bodies and boards, and some are under little authority at all. Then, again, these same missionaries, appearing to commence their sacred office in single-mindedness, and truth, and zeal,—when they feel by distance removed from the central authority, from the parent society,

And half the convex globe shall roll between, often put off their sacred character as they would their sacred garments, become worldly men, merchants, traders, landjobbers. One of these apostate priests, sent out by the Missionary Society, has, instead of preaching the Gospel, and setting a pattern of Christian heavenly-mindedness to the poor, blind, and ignorant heathens, been employed in circumventing them, and getting possession of their land, till he has absolutely secured to himself the enormous quantity of 40,000 acres! Others of this ungodly race, having had smaller appetites, have been content with 15,000, 10,000, or even 5,000 acres each. Forty thousand acres of land, safely and snugly secured to himself by a man sent out by the charity of a society, clothed, fed, and transmitted there by pious contributions! * Shade of St. Xavier, listen to this! Spirit of Swartz rise from thy holy grave, and rebuke the ungodly sinner! Why, the poor benighted New Zealand chief is a more enlightened man than this! Talk of a Church Discipline Act! Get an Act which shall reach such a *terre filius* as this, and make him disgorge his unrighteous prey. Unless we have a different race of missionaries than these, the societies had better close their books and wait for more propitious times. Every missionary who thus traffics in land, who cheats, swindles, cozens, cajoles,

* The names of these missionary squires are given in the volume.

the poor natives out of their rightful patrimony, and settles himself as an independent antarctic landlord, and puts off (as we are told they do) his sacred robe of office, and becomes a Tasmanian or Zealandian squire, that man is sowing the seeds of evil with as lavish a hand as we can conceive. Incalculable is the mischief he is perpetrating, and, from the very volume before us, we find absolutely tables drawn out of

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openly before us, and for having given us the names of the *holy criminals*. Nor can we in sufficient terms express our indignation when we reflect that the very money gathered slowly from the slender stores of the widow, and the accumulated pittance of the poor, have been employed by the faithless hands to which they have been entrusted for personal aggrandisement and carnal concupiscence. Every such missionary is at once an apostate and a traitor.

We have been turning from the book before us, because we incidentally came across an abuse at which our feelings and our reason at once revolted. But in returning to the volume we must express the great satisfaction with which we have gone through its careful and interesting pages, and how instructed we have been with the very satisfactory view of the subject which it gives. After three introductory lectures, the fourth enters on the subject of the extension of the Gospel before the Reformation, including a view of the old Nestorian missions. In the fifth lecture the missions since the Reformation are brought in review, particularly those of the Jesuits to the East; and then the principles of the Roman Catholic missionaries are considered and admirably adverted on. After that follows a view of the Moravian missionaries and other voluntary associations. In the seventh lecture the author unfolds the principles needed for the Church to act as a body, and the defects of all private associations, and the last and eighth reviews the prospects and en-

even within our own Church, when we find their places supplied in the Roman system by indulgences dispensed, and accurately proportioned to the prayers and contributions of the subscribers."

We recommend to the reader's attention the observations at p. 176, &c. on the causes of the devotion with which the members of the Romish Church consecrate themselves to the most arduous enterprizes of missionary labour; and p. 184, on the charge made by the Romish Church against the system and results of our missionary labours, with the misrepresentations accompanying it; again p. 243, on the altered character of *modern* paganism.

Memoir of the Naval Life and Services of Admiral Sir P. Durham. By his Nephew Captain A. Murray.

THIS biography of a very eminent naval officer is written, just as it should be, in a clear, simple, unaffected narrative; evincing the author's esteem for the memory, and regard for the fame, of his relation, but without any unjust partiality or faulty exaggeration. We cannot afford room for an abridgment of a work which in itself is not at all larger than the subject requires; but we must make a selection from one or two interesting events. In 1762 Mr. Durham joined Admiral Kempenfelt in the *Royal George*; and the account of the remarkable and melancholy event—the sinking of that ship in Portsmouth Harbour—is given in a fuller and clearer statement than we were previously acquainted with.

"She was under orders to sail for the relief of Gibraltar. During her last cruize she had made rather more water than usual, and, after a short survey, the carpenters discovered a leak, and they stopped it. It was likewise observed that the pipe which admitted the water into the hold for cleansing the ship was out of repair. This pipe is usually placed about three feet *below* the surface of the water. To remove the old pipe, therefore, and to insert a new one, it became necessary to heel the *Royal George* on one side, so as to raise the mouth of the pipe out of the water. This operation brought the larboard port-hole sills even with the water. A lighter came on the lower side of the ship, and put her cargo of rum on board, the weight of which, with that of the men engaged in hoisting the casks, caused the *Royal George*

to heel considerably more, and brought the lower deck port-holes under water, which now dashed in such quantities to the hold that she began gradually to settle down. The carpenter twice warned the first lieutenant (Sandon) of the danger the ship was in, but he would not listen to him, and delayed giving the order to right the ship till it was too late; and a slight breeze springing up, *heeled her completely on her broadside, when guns, shot, and everything moveable, fell to leeward, and rendered it an impossibility to right her. She sank almost immediately.* The watch on deck, consisting of 230 men, were saved by running up the rigging, and were taken off by the boats which came to their assistance, and which likewise succeeded in picking up about seventy, who had escaped by swimming. Amongst the latter were the captain, Waghorn, and two acting lieutenants, Durham and Richardson. By this calamity about 900 persons met with a watery grave, among whom was the brave old Admiral Kempenfelt, who at the time was sitting writing in his cabin. He was in the 70th year of his age. When the *Royal George* settled down finally the masts stood nearly upright, the cap of her bowsprit appeared above water, and the admiral's flag remained flying at the mizen-topmast head," &c.

It is a curious fact that during Colonel Pasley's operations in 1841 a relic of the wreck was discovered, which Sir P. Durham identified as having been his property. It is a stamp he employed for marking his books, linen, &c. The types were in perfect preservation, though they had been in the great deep for nearly 60 years.

In 1795 he took over part of the Quiberon Bay expedition; and it appears from his statement that the failure of that expedition was entirely owing to the neglect and incompetency of the royalist forces; for, when Captain Durham went on shore, after a few days had elapsed, to see what state the royalists were in for defence, "they were astonished on finding everything in the greatest state of confusion; all the *materiel* having been tossed on shore, without any order or precaution. The French officers were playing cards and smoking, wholly unconcerned in anything that was going on." The *Presque-île*, properly fortified with 1,000 men, and a few pieces of cannon, might have been defended against a whole French army; and yet in the night following the republicans crossed the isthmus at low

water, took possession of everything, and in a few moments, for want of common precaution, this ill-conducted expedition which had cost so much money was completely frustrated; all the flower of the French nobility perished, and many thousand men lost their lives. In 1805 he was in the engagement

R. Calder's action?' The captain replied that he was, and had commanded the ship that first descried the fleet, and had remained there for four or five hours, till Sir R. Calder came up. Villeneuve sighed and said, 'I wish Sir Robert and I had fought it out on that day; he would not be in his present situation, nor I in mine.'

At p. 100 is a list of the ships Sir P. Durham took with his own ship, besides being present in fleet engagements, which amount in number to 20, including one 80-gun and one 74; and he took or destroyed above 50 sail of merchantmen; and it is remarked as singular that, though the *youngest* admiral of that time, he had never been under the command of any other flag-officer at sea.

The old Play-goer. By William Robson.

THIS is one of the most agreeable, amusing, and well-written narratives we are acquainted with. To us, who
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duced us to him in Leigh's sale-room, and when he was explaining the cause of the disease of which Lord Melville died,—uttering, in the voice of Rolla, “I understand it is an ossification of the vessels of the heart,”—we felt the honour of such an address to us (*us*, so insignificant a creature as to be astonished how we were allowed to listen to him,) that it formed the subject of our exulting conversation for months afterwards. Another event is fixed firmly on our youthful memory, so that evening age has not effaced a stroke of it. As we were walking down Great Portland Street, about 2 o'clock, we encountered Charles Kemble and his bride (Miss De Camp) the day after the marriage, in a green curricule (which curricule we hope is still as green in reality as it is in our memory), in all the exuberance of nuptial happiness. What an event! When, years after, we handed her down to dinner, and sat by her side, it was not with half the triumph, for the splendours of the youthful imagination had faded away. But who would not envy us a *tête-à-tête* with *Dicky Suett* in the Brighton coach, till we came in sight of the Cock at Sutton (we think that was his abiding hostelry), when “La! oh! oh dear! la!” soon called the favourite Dame Quickly to help him in? To our hands, at the White Horse, Fetter Lane, did the King in Hamlet (we mean, of course, Mr. Barrymore) entrust his eldest son, then going for the first time as a midshipman to join his ship at Yarmouth. We promised the royal Dane that we would, as he was a living man, though a few nights before we had seen him thrust through the body by John Kemble with a tin sword. Are not these, things to be proud of? We were at Munden's farewell night. We saw him in his last Cockletop; we heard the last note of the dying swan. How we used to linger as we passed his villa door at the foot of Highgate Hill! *Mr. Munden*: the letters were large—suitable for a man of public character—but nothing aspiring. Here he dwelt; and here, we believe, he had a choice and select collection of old prints and drawings. We only once saw him—the inimitable—in private company. It was a small party of friends at the Freemasons'. Munden was asked to

enliven the party with a song or story; but the person appointed to ask him—we think his name was Williams—was the most decided determined *stammerer* that was ever heard and not understood; and when Munden got up to thank us for the invitation, and commencing as he did in describing the manner of the gentleman who communicated the message, and his perfect incapacity of understanding what he possibly came about, or what he intended to say, and then repeated in Mr. Williams's manner, “I-I a-a-am de-de-de-pu-pu-pu-pu-te-te-ted,” &c. it was one of the richest scenes of comic humour ever witnessed, and enjoyed as much by the unfortunate subject of it as by any other.

Of our acquaintance with the female performers, we believe, it is most polite not to boast. Our latest triumphs in that way have been riding with Mrs. Glover in the Chelsea omnibus, and admiring her perfect acquaintance and familiarity with the Jacks, and Jems, and Bills, and other such gentlemen who condescend to stand behind in all kinds of indescribable dress and manner, with a side coat-pocket filled with sixpences and shillings, solely for public accommodation, and quite disinterestedly.

But, like sexagenarians, we have been gossiping over our favourite stories, in all the garrulousness of senility, instead of acquainting our readers with the much more valuable and curious records in the volume before us; and now it is too late to begin,—our space is filled,—and we must leave a very delightful book to tell its own story. The author resolves the inferiority of the present stage to that of his day to the two following causes: *first*, to the greater number of theatres; *secondly*, to a diseased state of public taste, satisfied with nothing but meretricious ornament. We think a *third* should be added: the neglect of the stage by the higher ranks, whose tastes are changed, and whose hours are incompatible with those of the theatre. The aristocracy frequent the Opera and the French plays, and go nowhere else. And further, novels (which are dramas in prose and narrative) have taken the place of plays as a literary amusement. Scott, Bulwer, Hook, Trollope, Dick-

ment to the charge of sending an express on purpose.

"Carlisle not worth the expense of an express—say £50! . . . It is therefore not too much to say that for the sake of a £50 matter at the outside, the government in 1745 sacrificed the city of Carlisle; made way for the irruption of a victorious army of Highlanders into the very heart of England; and so not only perilled the very existence of the reigning dynasty for a time, but caused a fearful accumulation of bloodshed and misery amongst the people of both kingdoms."

The citizens of Carlisle, at this crisis, made little effort to defend their city from the Scottish invader. "They got a bad name," says Mr. Mounsey, "which for many years adhered to them, and at the time subjected them to affronts and indignities." Mr. Mounsey thinks this was not so much owing to want of courage, as to a deficiency of loyalty to the Hanoverian family. From the benefits they had derived from the union of Scotland and England under one monarch, the inhabitants of the English borders had acquired feelings of attachment to the Stuarts, and had displayed both courage and constancy in the cause of Charles the First. At the crisis of 1745, however, they wanted the enthusiasm of the Highlanders, and were uninfluenced by the example and feudal influence which the Highland chieftains exerted over their clansmen.

The country gentlemen, whatever were their private wishes, were alike hesitating and lukewarm. The following passage, which gives a picture of their state of feeling, is also an interesting memorial of the house of Howard of Corby, whose representative, Mr. Philip Howard, M.P. has rendered assistance to the present author:

"In the Prince's household-book there is a note, that when the Prince was at Broughton he went one day to Squire Warwick's house and dined there. This was about on the 13th Nov. when a muster took place at Warwick Bridge, previously to the siege of Carlisle. The family at Warwick hall were of the Roman Catholic faith, and at heart attached to the Stuarts, but at this critical time the squire, like the generality of the English Jacobites, timorously held aloof, and, with more of prudence than valour, was out of the way. Not so his lady, indeed, by all accounts the ladies in general were much

Authentic Account of the Occupation of

the information he obtained to Dr. Bettesworth, Dean of the Arches, in London, and it is believed to the Duke of Newcastle. His letters to the former have been preserved. Those to the minister, which are not at present forthcoming, possibly contained still more important particulars; and the editor of this volume asserts that, "If this had met with so much attention on the part of the government as to have induced the despatch of a single regiment to Carlisle, there is little question that the city would have been held for the King, the irruption of the Highlanders into England arrested, and much danger, misery, and confusion prevented." So blind was the government to the impending attack that when the commandant of the garrison, Colonel Durand, made application for the reinforcement of 500 men, who were on their march from Ireland, the Secretary at War replied that Carlisle was not, or could not be, of consequence enough to put the govern-

more decided than the gentlemen. Mrs. Warwick was daughter of Thomas Howard, of Corby Castle, of a family which had fought and bled for Charles the First, and had retained its ancient faith, religious and political, spite of all reverses of fortune. Mr. Howard had been under suspicion in 1715; and though nothing tangible could be then found against him, yet his people appear to have acted. His huntsman Oliver Hamilton was out with Lord Derwentwater, was taken, and confined in Lancaster Castle for six years; and it was supposed that he could have implicated his master, but he faithfully resisted all solicitations to turn King's evidence.

"Mrs. Warwick, inheriting her father's principles, cordially hailed Charles Edward when he visited Warwick hall. She received him in the Oak Parlour, and entertained him with such show of genuine affection and loyalty, that the young Prince, touched by the contrast it afforded with the cold backwardness of those from whom he probably had received invitations and promises of support, observed that these were the first Christian people he had met with since he passed the border. At parting, Mrs. Howard was heard to exclaim, *May God bless him!*"

Besides the narrative of Dr. Waugh, the minutes of the court martial which sat for the trial of Colonel Durand have furnished the editor with valuable materials. Some additional facts have been gleaned from other sources, and the whole has been so arranged as not only to afford a clear and accurate view of the transactions of the period as regards Carlisle, but also to form a valuable accession to the stores of national history. Those whose curiosity has been excited by the touching scenes of the romance of *Waverley* will pursue in these pages the truths of history with unabated interest. The views which embellish the volume are admirable, not merely from their good execution, but from their affording positive instruction as to the aspect of the city of Carlisle at the period of the Rebellion.

Manual of British Birds, &c. By W. Macgillivray, A.M. &c.

THIS may very safely be recommended as an excellent ornithological guide and manual; we do not know a better, perhaps none so full, nor containing, as this does, so many recently observed species. It is curious that in

this country, as the author observes, "the number of *aquatic* birds and waders together is almost exactly the same as that of the strictly *terrestrial* species, there being about an hundred and sixty of each kind, or three hundred and twenty in all." P. 50, as regards the "Gyr falcon or Iceland falcon," we should add that a specimen of this beautiful and rare bird was shot a few years since near Beccles, in Suffolk, and was in Mr. Cooper's collection at North Cove. It was kept alive some time, being only wounded in the wing; but what is very curious, *it never attempted to feed itself, but readily took food from the hand when offered*. This we give from Mr. Cooper's own information. P. 208. The author says, speaking of the *Loxia Curvirostra*, or cross-bill—

"The cross-bills are remarkable for the manner in which the tips of their mandibles become bent and elongated so as to cross each other in a considerable degree. In the young birds, previous to their leaving the nest, the bill is of the usual form, so that the characteristic peculiarity of the genus results from the habit of applying the bill with a lateral twist, in order to disengage the seeds of the cones of firs and pines."

Does the author really believe this? Is it not more reasonable, more philosophical, to suppose, that as long as the young birds are fed by their parents, and the mechanism of the cross bill is not wanted, it is withheld; and is given when they have to feed themselves, just as a new set of teeth of a stronger form is given to children when their habits, age, and food require them? There are some curious differences to be observed between the same animal when young and when mature in many cases; *ex.gr.* the young *grisly bear* for instance can climb trees with facility; the animal when full grown has no longer the power. We take the *cross bill* of this bird to be only a mark of the full development of its structure and its maturity.

P. 245. The author might have observed, in speaking of the habits of the *ptarmigan*, that in severe weather in winter it will mix with the *coveys of the red grouse*, when, we have heard sportsmen say, they look like so many magpies. P. 278. On the Barbary partridge (*Perdix Petroa*) having

been found
to add it
killed by the keepers at Sudbourn,
Suffolk, and it is supposed, reasonably
enough, that when the eggs of the red-
legged partridge (*Perdix Rubra*) were
imported by the late Lord Hertford,
from whose stock at Sudbourn all the
red-legged birds have come, one or
two eggs of the Barbary partridge
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*Memoirs of the Pretenders and their
Adherents. By J. H. Jesse, Esq.
2 vols.*

THIS work having received the
stamp of public approbation so as to
pass through a new edition, it is only
necessary for us to join our voice to
that of the general praise, and to say
it is recommended by clearness and
perspicuity of narrative, by fulness of
information, and the lively and pic-
turesque manner in which the romantic
incidents of its story are brought before
us. There is very little, we think,
that the most critical taste could wish
altered; perhaps some expressions re-
garding the Duke of Cumberland are a
little too coarse for the grave and severe
character of history; and perhaps some
reflections are cast on the want of
humanity and feeling in George the
Second, which might be not im-
properly modified, when it is con-
sidered that on such occasions the
monarch of a country is not swayed
by considerations of personal safety,
nor acted on by personal feeling, but
that he considers the great responsi-
bilities of his situation, and is governed
by the constituted laws of his country,
by the obligations of his exalted station,
and by the advice of his senate and his
council, who are, by their wisdom, their
knowledge, and their experience, to
advise and to assist in all cases of
doubt, of difficulty, or of danger. We
may mention, though indeed it is a
mere trifle, that at p. 24 of vol. i. there
is a spirited Jacobite song of four
stanzas, and in regular metre; but the

first line of stanza 3 is not regular like
the rest, wanting the *double rhyming*
sound.

The thistle at length, preferring the rose
To all the gay flowers of the plain,
Throws off all her points, herself she anoints,
And now are united the twain.

Here there ought to have been a
word rhyming to *rose* where *length* is,
to make the verse regular like the
others, and doubtless there is some
mistake about it, because it is the
only one instance of irregularity in
the whole ballad, and it gives a flat-
ness to the line; and we propose by a
mere alteration of the position of the
words to set it right, without altering
or adding anything.

The thistle off throws (preferring the rose
To all the gay flowers of the plain.)
At length all her points, herself she
anoints, &c.

and this we take to have been the
authentic reading.

At p. 68 the author has quoted some
lines from Dr. Johnson's *Vanity of
Human Wishes*, but not correctly; the
second line should be thus:—

"A petty fortress and a dubious hand,"
not an "unknown hand." At p. 89
there is a clerical error of 7165 for
1765. In vol. ii. p. 124 it is said
that "during his residence in Bouillon
Charles's time seems to have been
principally occupied in hunting bears
and wolves in the vast forest of Arden."
We presume Mr. Jesse meant *bears*
(the bear of Arden), for assuredly
bears were never found there. The
vast forest of Arden is filled with
villages, is a flat country, intersected
with roads, and the only bear ever
seen there must have been one escaped
from a caravan. But it is curious
that in old dramatic poetry the con-
fusion in the carelessly printed play
of *Henry and Louisa* often found. At
the same time everything she did be-
lieves we can make it, the most
truthful should be rectified, and
Mr. Jesse may be assured that a *beast*
could no more live in the forest of
Arden (every part of which we know)
than he could in Hyde Park.

*The Art of Finesse, &c. &c. By
M. M. M. M.*

THIS work is dedicated to Sir
Robert Peel, and is well worthy of his

enlightened patronage; for it is the result of very extended inquiry, and of ample knowledge of the subject, and has been evidently formed with great industry in collecting materials and care in putting them together. The first and introductory part gives an account of the colours used in Fresco painting; the second, the directions on the subject by the greatest Italian authorities, as L. B. Alberti, Vasari, Borghini, Pozzo, and others: and the third and last shews the practice of the early Italian school, as regards the method of painting, the colours, and the use of gold in fresco; and in it the durability of *external* frescos is mentioned, the cause of their destruction, the method used in repairing and cleaning them, and particularly the repairs of the gallery of the Carracci, in the Palazzo Farnese, and of the Loggia of Raffaello at the Lungara. This brief outline will show how complete a view of the whole subject is taken, and what a useful and important manual of study this will be both to the artist and the amateur, to whom previously the art of fresco painting was most imperfectly known, as it also was but little practised.

The first person who treated on fresco painting appears to have been Theophilus, a monk. It is not known when he lived, further than it was in some period between the 9th and 10th century. The latest writer referred to is Mengs in 1779. The rules laid down by Armenino, Pozzo, and Palamino appear to us to be the most full and important; but indeed Mrs. Merrifield has evidently permitted nothing that diligence and knowledge could collect to be overlooked by her; many valuable illustrations are added in the notes; many characteristic anecdotes of the most celebrated painters and their works will be found scattered through the volume; and to those who love and understand the art the volume will prove as entertaining as instructive. It strikes us, before we take our leave of the subject, to ask whether there is any thing on the subject in a book which Mrs. Merrifield has not noticed; we mean Turnbull on ancient painting;—a translation of the work of Junius, with illustrations. We ask the question; for, though we possess the

book, we never directed our attention as to whether fresco painting was treated of in it.*

The Living and the Dead; a course of Practical Sermons on the Burial Service. By F. E. Paget, A.M.

THIS volume consists of twenty lectures on the subjects mentioned in the title. Those who have read, as we have done, nearly all the previous works of the writer, need not be told that whatever comes from his pen is worthy of attention, from the knowledge and eloquence which he possesses. On such a subject as the present his powers were naturally called forth; and very judicious as well as affecting is the manner in which it is treated. The author in his preface quotes one of those *golden sentences*, which, whoever reads Bishop Sanderson, is sure to remark and treasure up; in which he mentions that, among other things, "controversies are necessary, but positive and practie divinity more necessary still." On the first point Mr. Paget says:—

"Certainly if ever controversy was necessary, and if ever there was need that it should be carried to its issue steadily and unshrinkingly, and without reference to the fears or favour of men, it is at this present time, when (alas, that we have lived to see the day!) some whom we have loved and honoured heretofore, as the most devoted and faithful of the Church's sons, have withdrawn themselves from her communion and lapsed into schism; when, through the insidious attacks of Romanists on the one hand, and the more open violence of a dark and malignant Puritanism on the other, and a reckless spirit of latitudinarianism pervading all classes of the community, it is evident that no means will be left untried whereby the corruption and downfall of all that is *Catholic* in the Church of England may be effected." (p. xv.)

He then adds,—

"In proportion as controversies are necessary and exciting, it is desirable that, when they are ripe, men's minds should be directed to what Bishop Sanderson calls '*positive and practie divinity*;' to the

* We ought to mention that Mrs. Merrifield's previous work, the translation of Cennino Cennini, is a very curious and valuable one, on another portion of the same immortal art.

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ders, and
and prin-
ciples are not made matters of discussion

where authorises their use, nor no-
where condemns them,—the question,
therefore, is an open one. It has had
the sanction in our Church of Bull,
Barrow, J. Taylor, Usher, Hammond,
Laud, Andrewes, Cosin, Beveridge,
Overall, Thorndike, and Wheatley;
and surely names written in brighter
characters than these do not exist.
There is another discourse, the xviiiith,
which we wish also to point out as
worthy of particular attention, the sub-
ject being "On the mutual Recog-
nition of the Blessed;" and we are so
convinced of the truth, the weight, the
importance of Mr. Paget's remarks on
a part of this subject, that we are
constrained "rumpere claustra," and
transcribe a portion of it:—

"Without wishing to inflict unnecessary
pain, I must plainly say that I think when
this feeling [*of joining departed friends*]
has been carried out to its full extent,
viz. so as to make re-union with our
friends, rather than the *admission into*
the presence of God, the object of our
aspirations for the future, a very and
deplorable state of mind will be the con-
sequence; for in plain words, what is it
but to encourage ourselves to make some-
thing, *instead of God*, the chief object of
our regard, and that in his very presence?
what is it but an evidence that we would
if we could break the first and greatest
commandment, even before his throne?
that we *would* be idolatrous, if we had the
opportunity, even in the midst of the
courts of heaven? Really, when we con-
sider the extent to which many persons
appear to keep out of sight, in their esti-
mate of future bliss, that the knowledge
and vision of God is its *chiefest privilege*,
and how they allow themselves to dwell
on their re-union with departed friends,
as the thing in which their *happiness will*
consist, and to which all else will be sub-
ordinate, when, passing by, or only giving
an inferior place to the thought that hea-
ven is the abode of the Creator, Redeemer,
and Sanctifier—one God blessed for ever,
that to rest not day nor night in the
 ceaseless song of adoration is the proper
work and occupation of the redeemed;
that to see and know him as he is, and to
know even as they are known, and to be
able to comprehend somewhat of the
depths of his power, and wisdom, and
mercy, and love, to contemplate his un-
fathomable Majesty, and to let themselves still
advancing onward in knowledge, and ful-
ness, and purity, and peace, when, setting
little or no store by such joys as these,
caring little about society with the blessed

is successfully done; and here we can-
not but transcribe the following note —

"It is a very important consideration,
as an argument against the Romish notion
which connects *prayers for the dead* with
the doctrine of *purgatory*, that in the
past ages the *blessed Virgin*, the *Apostles*,
and *Evangelists*, were always prayed for,
and it could hardly be supposed that such
prayers were made for their deliverance
out of *penitential fires*. It is also worthy
of remark that this ancient practice makes
strongly against another Romish doctrine,
the invocation of saints. Nobody in their
senses would think of praying *for* and *to*
the same person." (p. 268.)

The points which the author has en-
deavoured to establish are these:—1st,
that prayers for the dead have no *authori-
tary* in Scripture, yet they are in no
way *repugnant* to the teaching of the
word of God; 2ndly, they have the
authority of Catholic tradition, and
even the practice of the universal
Church, for many ages; 3rdly, that in
the early Church prayers for the dead
did not involve any idea of purgatory;
4thly, that the Church of England no-

angels, having no longings after full communion with the holy Catholic Church, with saints of all epochs and climes; they contract their narrow aspirations to mere hopes of reviving again in heaven those social and domestic attachments, in which they have found their chief solace on earth;—we cannot wonder that God, who knoweth the hearts of men, and their proneness to rush into extremes on slight encouragement, should have said but little in his holy word on the subject of our mutual recognition of each other in a future state of being. Still, in saying this, I am anxious not to be misunderstood. I am not denying that the doctrine is to be found in the Bible, nor that in its proper place our reception of it may not tend to make us better and happier, both here and hereafter; what I would wish to guard against, is our giving it a *prominence* which the Bible does not give it, and thereby being drawn into a sin, which would be peculiarly offensive in the sight of Him who has emphatically described himself to be a *jealous God*."

Sacred Poems for Mourners, with an Introduction by the Rev. R. C. Trench.

MR. TRENCH in his preface informs us, "I believe it to have been the purpose of one who has alone selected the poems in this volume, and has found her own best consolation in the hope of ministering to the consolation of others, and in this hope has spared, as these pages will bear abundant testimony, neither pains nor labour in bringing together, besides more familiar matter, much that lay hidden out of sight and forgotten, which yet was most worthy to be remembered,—it was her purpose, I believe, to bring out the burial service especially, and so to order and arrange the selected poems that they should supply to it a continual commentary," &c. The selection made is on the whole good, and worthy of the praise given in the preface. From our older poets there are extracts from Sir J. Beaumont (the author of Bosworth Field), Wither, Crashaw (a venerated name), Sir John Davies, Herbert, Quarles, and others. We think *Sandys* should have been added, Denham (Psalms), Cotton, and Bishop Ken. We think also the Countess of Winchelsea and Anne Killigrew would have afforded extracts, and if so they should be added, for they are names worthy of fame; but we have not their volumes

at hand, and therefore cannot speak with certainty. From the modern poets the selection is very judicious and pleasing, and we have even met with some that, though tolerably familiar with the English Parnassus, we were unacquainted with before. We shall therefore make our short extracts from these.

A PSALM OF LIFE.

What the heart of the young man said to the Psalmist.—*H. W. Longfellow.*

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
"Life is but an empty dream;"
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal:
"Dust thou art—to dust returnest,"
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each to-morrow
Finds us further than to-day.

Art is long and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle—
Be a hero in the strife.

Trust no Future, liver pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead:
Act—act in the living Present,
Heart within and God o'erhead.

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footsteps on the sands of time;

Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing on life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing shall take heart again.

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labour and to wait.

GATHER THE FRAGMENTS.

M. L. Duncan.

Thin clouds are floating in the sky,
And in the glorious west
Lingers the rose's brilliancy
Where sank the sun to rest.

A streak of light is hov'ring there,
Unwilling to depart;
And soft and still the wintry air
Breathes o'er the grateful heart.

Though summ
The voice o
The shades of living verdure mean,
Her flowing chaplets crushed ;
Sweet nature still bath power to ble : s,
By mercy's hand arrayed,
Her morn in fairy loveliness,
Her eve in dove-like shade.
So when the days of joy are past,
And life's enchantments o'er,
When we have bowed to sorrow's blast,
And hope is bright no more ;

The thankful spirit finds relief
In calm submissive love ;
Tolls on in hope amidst his grief,
And looks for joy above.

THE SEXTON'S DAUGHTER.

J. Sterling.

With few or none, beside the heart,
To cheer, uphold, and comprehend,
With thoughts at which the crowd would start,
And grief which they would vainly tend ;

An Historical and Architectural Notice of the Gate-Tower of the ancient Cemetery of St. Edmund, known as the Norman Tower, St. Edmund's Bury. 8vo. pp. 22.—A very satisfactory description of a structure unsurpassed and indeed unrivalled in its magnitude and style ; and the history of which, not only in its original condition as the principal entrance of a magnificent monastery, but subsequently in its perversion as a belfry, and the consequent injuries it has suffered, and latterly in the persevering efforts made for its restoration, forms a subject not only of local interest, but one which is likely to engage the attention of all those who study architecture either upon points of design or questions of construction. We are happy to know that the restoration is now proceeding, and this publication is well calculated to promote that object, by setting forth the peculiar claims of a very noble specimen of ancient art. It is ably drawn up by Mr. Samuel Tymms, the Hon. Secretary to the Restoration Committee.

A Manual of Natural Philosophy. By John L. Comstock, M.D., and Richard D. GENT, M.AG. VOL. XXVI.

Still hope ! still act ! be sure that life,
The source and strength of every good,
Wastes down in Feeling's empty strife,
And dies in Dreaming's sickly mood.

To toil in tasks however mean,
For all we know of right and true,—
In that alone our worth is seen,
Tis thus we were ordained to do.

So shalt thou find in work and thought
The peace that sorrow cannot give ;
Though grief's worst pangs to thee be taught
By thee let others noblier live.

Oh ! wail not in the darksome forest,
Where thou must needs be left alone ;
But e'en where memory is sorest
Seek out a path and journey on.

Thou wilt have angels near above,
By whom invisible aid is given ;
They journey still on tasks of love,
And never rest except in heaven.

The God who gave in me a friend
Is more than any friend to all :
Upon my grave before him bend,
And he will hear thy lonely call.

We have passed by some very pleasing modern poems ; but that cannot be helped. We recommend the volume very strongly ; and then the reader will, from the various styles, age, and expression of the writers select for himself.

Hoblyn, A. M. Oxon.—To those who may find it necessary, or think it desirable, to obtain an insight into the chief branches of natural philosophy,—too late to go into them by mathematical initiation,—we can heartily recommend this work, as being as good an introduction to mathematical sciences as an unmathematical treatise can be. Its subjects are elucidated by nearly 300 cleanly-cut demonstrative diagrams, and a dictionary of philosophical terms.

The Bee-keeper's Manual. By Henry Taylor. 3rd ed.—We recommend this clear and interesting little volume to the attention both of bee-keepers and naturalists. It is the work of a person evidently well acquainted with his subject ; and the instructions given and information afforded are quite sufficient to enable any person, with the care that is required, to keep his hives of little mathematicians in health, and to his own profit. It appears " that the most highly cultivated districts are seldom so favourable to bees as those in which wild heaths, commons, and woods prevail, or where white clover, sainfoin, buck-wheat, mustard, cole seed, turnip seed &c. are produced in quantity "

ARCHITECTURE.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS, ROYAL ACADEMY.

In this year's exhibition, though the designs for churches were not numerous, there was a decided improvement shewn, not only in the more correct taste displayed in the architecture, but in a more rigid attention to ecclesiastical character, affording a strong testimony to the good effect which has attended the exertions of the various societies constituted for the study and development of the beauties of the churches of the middle ages; and what is remarkable, as shewing the extent to which the taste for appropriate ecclesiastical design now prevails, even nonconformity itself adds its tribute of acknowledgment to the peculiar merits of our ancient church architecture. The first design which we shall notice is in reality a meeting-house, but at the same time exhibiting a very good example of modern church architecture.

1166. *The new Congregational Church now erecting at Holloway.* J. T. Emmett.—The structure consists, at least to outward appearance, of a nave, with a clerestory, aisles, transept to aisles, and, what is remarkable, a correct sacristy, an appendage in which almost every new church is deficient. The architecture is of the time of Edward the Third; in the nave is a large window with flowing tracery, and in the gable above is another of circular form, which embraces within its compass three smaller circles; the aisles and clerestory have also traceried windows in a corresponding style. The gables appear to be surmounted with crosses, the entire design being a fair specimen of the taste of Edward the Third's reign. A steeple is only required to render it perfect.

The erection of this building is a striking proof of the good effect of the revival of the pointed style, and affords a valuable testimony of its paramount claims as the only style appropriate for Christian uses. We now see the very churches which the armies of Cromwell defaced and profaned are taken as models for the meeting-houses of their co-religionists in the present day. The mere outward appearance of a church we may regard as a great concession.

1189. *Garforth Church, near Leeds, erected for the Rev. G. H. Whitaker, by G. F. Jones.*—The design is of early-English architecture after the Temple; it is a cross church, with spire at the intersection. The plan shews a nave with aisles, chancel without aisles, porch and sacristy; on the whole, a satisfactory specimen of

church architecture, without the pretension so common in modern designs.

1191—1253. *Knowsley Church, Lancashire, erected by the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby.* Sharpe and Paley.—This structure appears to be very large. The nave seems too long for a building not cruciform; the plan shews a nave and aisles, chancel and porch, a western tower covered with a lofty spire, having three tiers of spire-lights in alternate faces, a feature in the design with which we are not so well satisfied: spire-lights with gables are not easily manageable in a modern edifice; they are apt to break the line of the angles of the spire, and make it appear as if divided into stories. This is a defect which is not visible on an elevation; but it is very striking and detrimental to the spire when viewed in perspective, as may be seen in the new church at Camberwell. The windows are lancets or couplets. The interior is very handsome; the columns are clustered, the caps foliated, and the arches which spring from them have bold mouldings in the best style of the thirteenth century. The roof is open, of timber work, simple but effective. The principals have arched braces below a collar beam, producing a better effect than a vaulted roof.

1289. *Church erecting at East Crompton.* J. Clarke.

1295—1307. *North-east view of St. James' Church, Seacroft, near Leeds, and Interior of the same.* J. Hellyer.—The first of these designs shews a nave with clerestory and aisles, a good chancel, and a tower and spire at the west end of the south aisle. The architecture is the Lancet variety, plain and solid, and the style appears to be well treated; there is no attempt at display in the structure, and it harmonizes with the landscape.

The second design is a cross church, the tower on the north side of the nave, with spire. The architecture is of the Lancet form. We have placed these designs together, as there appears at the first glance a close resemblance between them; they are both marked with the plainness and simplicity which is appropriate to a country church, and, what is remarkable, a separate staircase turret, attached to the tower, is a feature common to each. This and many such like coincidences would occur in different designs if architects worked from rules deduced from ancient examples, instead of designing from their own fancies: we see it in genuine examples, and we are pleased to meet with it in modern structures.

present design. Besides, a spire to a Tudor church is an anachronism.

1218. *An attempt to design the Steeple and West Fronts of some Parish Churches in the style of the thirteenth century.* J. Barr.—This drawing represents eight early English towers of different dimensions, all of which are crowned with spires; besides these, there are three bell gables. The designer, Mr. Barr, the author of *English Church Architecture*, gives the following explanation: "Most of the examples are more or less closely imitated from ancient English buildings, the whole series being drawn to a scale, not from admeasurement, but according to certain principles supposed to be similar to those employed by the architects of the Middle Ages." The subjects are all good examples, but we look to a farther elucidation of the "principles" referred to than the mere drawing furnishes. All the steeples appear to be attached to the west fronts of the churches to which they appertain.

1293. *Design for the East window of St. Saviour's (or Holy-rose) church at Leeds.* M. O'Connor.—This is a rich design in stained glass, and differing from the usual arrangement of windows of the period of the church (the fourteenth century) in having a representation of an event filling the entire window below the tracery, instead of occupying the intervals between the mullions with single figures. The subject is the ascension of our Lord, treated in the ancient style; the tracery filled with angels and emblems of the passion, all appropriate to the dedication of the church. The subject is successfully treated, and is shewn in the drawing with great brilliancy of colour.

The following design is merely noticed as it forcibly contrasts with the structures we have been describing, not only as a specimen of architecture, but on account of its absence of ecclesiastical character.

1213. *Church at Wymelle, near Boulogne-sur-Mer.* R. H. Porter.—Very stiff and tame; the west front, which is the principal feature in the drawing, shews a large window between two turrets, being exact counterparts of the almost universal designs of our Gothic proprietary chapels erected previous to the last ten or fifteen years.

The only restorations in the exhibition are the following —

1170—1186. *Views of the Interior and Exterior of the Church of St. Margaret, Leugh-de-la-Mere, taken prior to the restoration.* J. Thomson.—This church is remarkable for the singularity of its bell-turret, which is an ingenious adaptation of an octagon turret and spire to the

nave and chancel, with apparently a space between them, the walls of which rise into gables, and sustain a square bell-tower surmounted by a spire. The arrangement is often seen in Ireland, where an inaccessible tower, perched on two gables, forming within the edifice a double chancel arch, appears as if built with a view to security; the present design is of the same description. A smaller turret would have been better, as the height and size of the spire creates an idea of insecurity. A sacristy, we apprehend, is built at the side, which appears like a diminutive transept.

1260. *View of a Church designed by G. Alexander.*—The church is of Tudor architecture, with large windows and depressed arches; the decorated spire is in a different style to the building. Mr. Alexander's designs are not destitute of merit, but they are generally marred by the mixture of different periods. A spire joined to a Tudor church has always an awkward appearance; its aspiring character is suited to early-English decoration, but it will never harmonise with the depressed arch of so late a church as that shewn in the

apex of a gable; the manner in which it is done could be effected in no style but the pointed. Several bell-turrets of this class exist in Gloucester and Wilts, and two have been engraved in *Gent. Mag. N. S.* vol. ix. page 142; and the design having become well-known by the frequent use of it by A. W. Pugin, who has applied it with great success to his smaller churches, is now very popular. It is to be hoped that in the proposed restoration its peculiar features will be rigidly preserved, as it forms a model for a bell turret which will never be rivalled. The architecture of the church is curious, apparently a transition from Norman to early pointed; the arches are segments of a circle springing from pillars without imposts.

1190. *An interior view of the Round Church, St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge.* E. Challis.—This drawing exhibits the church as restored, and before the injurious alterations and defacings which the structure has since undergone were made. This is a fine example of the restoration of a most interesting church from a state in which restoration once appeared to be hopeless.

1363. *Model of the Temple Church, London, as it would appear were the houses at the north-west corner removed.* R. Day, jun.—If the Temple church were insulated as it appears in the model, it would suffer greatly in appearance. The very unsightly bell-turret, added to the north-west staircase, would be pronounced, as well as the organ-chamber, an excrescence; both are now happily concealed by the houses in question. The want of a high-pitched roof to the round tower would also appear as a great defect if the building was insulated. It is singular that, in so expensive a restoration as that which has been recently completed, a roof very little elevated in the centre should have been allowed to remain on the round church, giving an air of meanness to the structure, when a lofty pitch would have added so much importance to its appearance, as is shewn in St. Sepulchre's at Cambridge.

There are other designs in the pointed style, some few of which only we have space to notice; the most important of these is the following, and to which we call the attention of every one who feels an interest in the preservation of the antiquities of the land in their full integrity.

1185. *Design for the New Square adjoining Westminster Abbey, forming a termination to the proposed street, and throwing open a view of the Abbey from*

Buckingham Palace. W. J. Donthorn.—A more complete design for effectually injuring the noble abbey church of St. Peter could not have been devised. Already does the west front shew two anomalous towers added without due attention to the character of the main structure, but this addition was well intentioned; the architect, though it was Wren, was professedly ignorant of the peculiarities of pointed architecture, and it is a matter of surprise that they were so well done as they are. But, in the present design, it is difficult to conceive what the architect really intends to accomplish. He has raised for some purpose a huge pile of building in front of, and at right angles with, the abbey, occupying the site of the Jerusalem chamber, which, with all its associations, is either masked by a compo front, or ruthlessly swept away; the site also of the adjoining houses, the gate to the Dean's Yard, the site of the old Gate-house, and so up to the street, are occupied by a pile of buildings with regular tiers of windows and octagon turrets having ogee canopies at the corners; the whole being a resuscitation of Wyatt's darling fancies, and which fifty years ago might have passed off for something very fine, but as the production of an architect in the present day is perfectly surprising. A pseudo cloister is attached in a line to the northern tower, for the purpose of concealing the view of the burial ground of St. Margaret's church, an eyesore we suppose to an architectural reformer, as throwing open to a palace a view of a church. We know not what "improvements" the magnificent church of St. Peter is destined to suffer; but if, in these days of Architectural, and Archaeological, and Ecclesiological Societies, if any thing half so injurious to the character of Edward the Confessor's venerable abbey is to be perpetrated, let us hope to witness a congress of all these societies formed into a "league," as such things are fashionable in these days, for the preservation of the church, and which will only dissolve when it has preserved the church itself from future innovations, and prevented its magnificent form from having a resuscitation of the recent northern front of the Palace of Westminster appended to it. The restoration of the Abbey buildings would indeed be a desirable object, and there is authority enough still remaining to effect this successfully; but let no follower of Wyatt venture to deface it with any additions.

1177. *Bowyer School, Clapham.* E. J. Anson, jun.—Poor Elizabethan. It appears to be composed of two houses, made

to resemble
church; in
and upon the roof is a mongre bell
intended that this structure is to serve
both for school and chapel?

1354. *The Village of Aylesford, shewing the half-timbered houses now erecting there, the property of Charles Turner, esq. from the designs of Whicher and Son.*—A very fair specimen of the well-known timber erections which give such

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s,
as it

the design, produce a handsome interior, but it has nothing but the altar to shew it is a church. It is, in point of architecture, a mere saloon so appropriated, and sadly contrasts with the neglected and deserted basilicas, which, Roman as they are in architecture, are still churches, and not assembly-rooms like the present example

E. I. C.

THE ECCLESIOLOGICAL (LATE CAMBRIDGE CAMDEN) SOCIETY.

May 12. The seventh anniversary meeting of the Cambridge Camden Society was held in London. The Ven. Archdeacon Thorp presided, and the Rev. Benjamin Webb read the report, which stated that the Lord Bishop of Colombo had become a patron of the society, and that three honorary members, and sixty ordinary members, had been provisionally elected by the committee, subject to confirmation at the general meeting. The report proceeded to detail the circumstances which led to the disruption of the society in 1845, and the means which had since been taken to re-model it. During the year several grants had been voted towards the re-building and restoration of various churches throughout the country. The committee had decided that the meetings of the society should no longer be held at Cambridge, but in London, and that, in addition to the ordinary business assemblies, evening meetings should be held for friendly discussion, the exhibition of plans, &c. The financial statement showed that the society had in hand a balance of 200*l*. After the adoption of the report, it was proposed that the society should change its name to "The Ecclesiological, late the Cambridge Camden Society" which proposition, after considerable discussion, was carried by 25 votes to 20. The proprietor of 'The Ecclesiologist' having proposed to restore the copyright of that periodical to the Society, the offer was accepted; and it is to be in future published by the Society, under the editorship of the officers. The committee elected consists of F. H. Dickinson, esq. M.P., Rev. G. H. Dodson, A. J. B. Hope, esq. M.P., Rev. J. M. Neale, and Rev. B. Webb, all M.A. of Trinity coll. Camb. and Sir S. R. Glynne, Bart. M.P., M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford. A letter was read from Professor W. R. Lister, on the part of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, that that society would receive its meetings, and thus become to Cambridge what the Architectural Society was to Oxford.

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structure, but poorly contrasting with the modern gaudiness.

1312. *Interior of the Upper Chapel, San Benedetto, Subiaco.* D. Wyatt.—This is a Gothic church of early and massive pointed architecture, shewing a nave and chancel separated by an arch, obtusely pointed, like many of the transition period with us. The walls are covered with ancient paintings, probably of the period of the church, and well preserved, shewing the extent to which decoration in colour was carried at the period of the erection of the chapel; they would form a good study for the decoration of our early churches. The old paintings as strongly contrast with the flippancy of the modern one at the altar, as the architecture of the chapel does with the following Italian church.

1288. *The interior of the Church of the Apostles, Rome:* J. T. Crea.—which, if it may be taken as a fair specimen of churches of the revival in the Eternal City, says but little for the knowledge or taste in church architecture which is prevalent there: the coloured marbles, pilasters, and panels, and the general arrangement of

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The third annual congress of the Archæological Institute commenced at York on Tuesday the 21st of July, and continued until the following Monday. The opening meeting was held in the Festival Concert Room, where the Marquess of Northampton, the President of last year, after a congratulatory speech, resigned his seat to the Earl Fitzwilliam. The Dean of Hereford proposed the thanks of the Institute to the late President, which motion was seconded by Thomas Stapleton, esq. V.P.S.A. The Dean of Westminster proposed the thanks of the society to the Vice-Presidents, the Central Committee, and to the officers of the Institute for their services during the past year, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Master of University College, Oxford; and Edward Hawkins, esq. F.S.A. of the British Museum, returned thanks. The Marquess of Northampton having then moved the thanks of the meeting to the President, the Dean of York rose to second him, and in so doing offered every assistance to the objects of the Institute, which it was in the power of the Dean and Chapter to afford; and similar sentiments were subsequently expressed by the Lord Mayor on the part of the Corporation. In the afternoon a large number of persons attended service in the minster, where Haydn's Creation was performed as the anthem by the organist, Dr. Camidge. The Lord Mayor entertained a numerous party at dinner, and afterwards the Mansion House was opened for the general reception of the members of the Institute and the ladies.

The members and visitors found an extensive and most interesting museum formed in St. Peter's School, which the Dean and Chapter had lent for the purpose. Mr. Edward Hailstone (as last year at Winchester) undertook its active superintendence, and, with the aid of his coadjutors Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Newton, had brought the assembled treasures into an instructive arrangement, both generic and chronological. In the early cases were placed relics discovered from time to time in the three Ridings of Yorkshire, under the divisions of British and Roman; next, relics from more distant places, Primeval, Roman, and Medieval; then, Seals; articles of Personal Ornament; a splendid assemblage of Limoges Enamels; Arms, Weapons, &c.; Ecclesiastical Vessels and Vestments; and Illuminations from

Manuscripts. On the walls were placed some curious Maps, and a series of rubbings from Sepulchral Brasses. There was a very interesting assemblage of Cromwelliana, contributed by F. H. Fawkes, esq. of Farnley hall, near Otley, viz. the sword of Oliver Cromwell,* double-edged, with a single guard; his hat, of drab, with an enormous brim; and his watch, a repeater, marked with the name of its maker, Jaques Cartier: also the sword of Sir Thomas Fairfax, marked ANDRE FERARA; that of General Lambert, marked 1648; and the original matrix, in silver, of THE SEALE FOR THE APPROBATION OF MINISTERS. Extensive contributions were made to the museum by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, the Marquess of Northampton, Lord Prudhoe, and Dr. Mantell; whilst the contributors of individual articles were far too numerous to be here enumerated. A catalogue was prepared for its visitors, and two supplements thereto were issued during the course of the meeting. A museum of architectural fragments or casts was formed in the lower floor of the Hospitium in St. Mary's abbey grounds.

A most useful manual was also furnished to the members, consisting of Architectural Notes of the City and its vicinity, drawn up by a member of the Architectural Section, accompanied by notes on the Stained Glass, by John Browne, esq. corresponding member.

Wednesday, July 22. This day the several sections commenced their operations; but precedence was given to the Architectural party, in consequence of the high interest anticipated from Professor Willis's lecture on the architecture of the Cathedral. The company assembled in the Festival Concert Room, Earl Fitzwilliam in the chair.

The first paper read was one by Mr. Charles Winston, "On the Painted Glass in the Cathedral and Churches of York." Few other cities can boast of so extensive a series of examples of this art, but particularly of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The earliest—and indeed the earliest specimen that Mr. Winston is acquainted with in England—is a portion of a Jesse

* One of Oliver Cromwell's swords, that which he wore at the siege of Drogheda, is now in the United Service Museum: see our vol. X, p. 434.

window from the west in the
 of the choir. The date of the
 now of the choir is well known—
 a contract for glazing it in three years
 was made in 1404. This window is very
 finely executed, and the beauty of the
 figures cannot be fully appreciated with-
 out inspecting them closely from the
 gallery near the window. The other
 windows of the choir aisles, eastward of
 the small eastern transepts, as well as the
 glass in the lancet windows on the east
 side of the great western transepts, appear
 to be likewise of the time of Henry IV.
 All the rest of the glass in the choir is of
 the reigns of Henry V. and Henry VI.;
 the greater portion belonging to the latter
 reign. Some of the reign of Henry VII.
 has been inserted in the four upper south
 windows of the great west transept of the
 cathedral: the heads of some, if not of all,
 of the figures are restorations. A very
 beautiful *cinque-cento* glass-painting, of
 the latter half of the sixteenth century,
 has been inserted in the window next the
 east of the south aisle of the choir. It
 was presented to the cathedral by Lord
 Carlisle in 1804, and was brought from a
 church at Rouen. The design is evidently
 taken from a painting of Baroccio (who
 died in 1612, aged 84); but the colour-
 ing and execution have been varied to
 suit the nature of the material employed.
 Mr. Winston infers from the column-like
 arrangement of the groups, as well as the
 actual division lines of the glass, that this
 work was originally painted for a four-
 light window, and it affords a proof that
 it is not impossible to unite the drawing
 and colouring of an advanced period of
 art to the true *practice* of glass-painting.
 In the windows by Peckitt, at the south
 end of the great west transept, the princi-
 ples of painting upon glass and painting
 upon canvass are confounded together
 in attempting to imitate the depth of an
 oil-painting by shadows alone, he has
 simply produced opacity,—than which no
 greater fault can be committed in glass-
 painting. Many of the parish churches
 of York also contain valuable remains of
 painted glass, of which Mr. Winston
 pointed out the most remarkable, and
 recommended that a detailed descriptive
 catalogue should be made of all the painted
 and stained glass throughout the city.

paid by our ancestors to these matters.
 The west windows of the nave and aisles,
 of which distant views may be obtained,
 have their lower lights filled with large
 figures and canopies; while the windows
 of the aisles, with but one exception, are
 adorned with paintings of a more compli-
 cated character, and better calculated for
 a closer inspection. Much of the plain geo-
 metrical glazing in the clerestory windows
 is original; and, like that in a similar
 position in Cologne Cathedral, affords a
 proof that the ancient glass painters did
 not consider it requisite to finish patterns
 destined to occupy a distant position so
 highly as those placed nearer the eye.
 The earliest perpendicular glass in the
 cathedral is contained in the third window
 from the east in the south aisle of the
 choir, in the third and fourth windows
 from the east in the north clerestory of
 the choir, and in the fourth clerestory
 window from the east on the opposite side
 of the choir. These windows are of the
 latter part of the fourteenth century.
 There is also an early perpendicular *Jesse*;

Mr. Winston's paper concluded. Pro-
 fessor Willis proceeded to deliver his Lec-
 ture on the Architecture of the Cathedral.
 He commenced by briefly repeating the
 particulars preserved of the churches at
 York, which preceded the present. The
 first was a temporary building raised by
 Paulinus for the baptism of King Edwin
 in the year 627. This was formed of

wood, but was soon after inclosed within a square church of stone. This Saxon church was once or twice injured by fire, and at length wholly removed by Thomas the first Norman archbishop, who, like Wulstan at Worcester, and many others of his contemporaries, was dissatisfied with the meanness of Saxon architecture. The foundations and portions of the columns of the cathedral of archbishop Thomas were disclosed below the present choir upon the fire of 1829; and Professor Willis, partly from an examination of these remains, and partly from the analogy of similar edifices, produced to the meeting a draught of its ground plan. He had on a former occasion observed that the cathedral of Canterbury was a close copy of that at Caen, and he had lately ascertained that the church of Clugni was the original model which it was the object of the architects of the day to follow, not only at Caen and Canterbury, but probably at York and other places. Archbishop Thomas's church was of considerably less breadth than the present. The choir was without aisles, and was probably terminated with an apse. The transepts also were without aisles, and there were probably three eastern apses in each transept for altars. On this point, however, there was a decided difference of opinion between the Professor and Mr. Browne, an artist resident in York, who has for some years been engaged in the production of a long series of architectural plates of the Minster, and which is not yet completed. The church of archbishop Thomas was destroyed by fire in 1154; and archbishop Roger, who then held the see, proceeded at once to rebuild the choir. About the year 1220, archbishop Walter Grey began to rebuild the transepts in the early-English style, and his tomb in the south transept, was built about 1260. These are very beautiful specimens of early-English. In the year 1291, the present nave was commenced, in the prevailing style of the period—distinguished as the Decorated. When the nave was rebuilt, the early-English transepts interfered considerably with the harmony and beauty of the new enlargements. Recourse was, therefore, had to a piece of skilful engineering—common enough in the present day, but certainly unusual at that time. What they did was this:—they shored up the walls—removed a pier arch on either side, and built Decorated arches on early-English bases. The triforium is still early-English. This alteration was attended with danger. The new Decorated arches began to press inwards; and the architects who enlarged the nave were compelled to build up an

arch on either side with solid masonry. The choir still remained as built by archbishop Roger, until the time of archbishop Thoresby, when it was determined to re-edify it. This was commenced in the year 1361, and the works were in progress for some years, during which many slight modifications of the design took place, the detection of which is an interesting study to the observer.

After the Section had adjourned, the members of the Institute and their friends followed Professor Willis to the Cathedral. The awkward relation between the three compartments of the triforium in the transepts, and the altered arches below, was the subject of universal remark; and all that the Professor said was listened to with the utmost attention.

In the evening, the Dean entertained the Meeting at the Deanery; throwing open the Chapter Library to their inspection—a rich collection, in an interesting room, which was formerly the chapel of the Archbishop's Palace—an early-English building, with a remarkable east window of five lancet lights, not unlike the window in the neighbouring church of Skelton, and the Five Sisters in the north transept of the Cathedral.

The Section for **EARLY AND MEDIEVAL ANTIQUITIES** assembled at the Savings Bank, under the presidency of Sir John Boileau, Bart. F.R.S. when the following papers were read:—

1. Notice of the opening of British barrows on the borders of Newmarket heath in Cambridgeshire, and on Allington hill, by some members of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, accompanied by the Rev. Professor Henslow, May 20, 1846: by William F. Collings, esq. Trin. coll. Camb. (These discoveries have been already noticed in our July number, p. 79.)

2. Notice of some discoveries made in the ancient earth-works of Caterthun in Angusshire, of which plans are given by General Roy, in his work on the *Military Antiquities of Great Britain*: by M. D. Black, Town Clerk of Brechin, with remarks thereon by Mr. Matthew Bloxam. Caterthun consists of two rounded hills, denominated the Black Cater and the White Cater. On the former are five concentric rings, formed of mud and stones; and the latter is surrounded with an immense coronal of loose stones, forming an elliptical oval, and inclosing about an acre and a half. In Nov. last, when an excavation was made here, several holes were found containing remains of burnt wood and bones, and which were apparently the foundations of huts. Mr. M. Bloxam pointed out the resemblance

times. In the latter part of this paper it was noticed, that in 1619, Lancelot Turner of Towthorpe, gentleman, bequeathed his "song books" to Thomasine Newton, who, shortly after, became the wife of his nephew William Turner, and was the mother of Edith, the mother of the poet Pope. Mr. Hunter concluded with some particulars of the ancestors of John Horsley, author of the *Britannia Romana*; they were herald painters at York, and formed large heraldic collections, now unfortunately lost sight of.

2. On the endowment and history of the Holy Trinity or Christ church at York, a cell to the abbey of Marmoutier near Tours in France: by Thomas Stapleton, esq. President of the Section; who entered at great length, and with his accustomed research, into the history of Ralph Paynell the founder, the lands belonging to the priory, and the several records which bear upon its history.

3. Account of the progress of King Henry VIII. in Yorkshire: by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. This visit, the only one made to Yorkshire by that monarch, took place in the year 1541; and, though no complete narrative of it is known to be extant, there are various scattered notices of it, which Mr. Hunter put together with his accustomed tact, so as to form a very interesting paper. The object of the king's journey was a meeting with his royal nephew James V. which was to have taken place at York, but, after long delay, was not kept by the Scottish monarch. During the progress, the improper behaviour of Queen Katharine Howard is said to have occurred at Pontefract and elsewhere. At York itself nothing more remarkable transpired than a fresh injunction for the destruction of superstitious shrines. When at Hull, on his return, the king ordered the formation there of certain fortifications and a canal.

In the evening a general meeting took place at the Festival Concert Room, when two papers were read:—

1. On the Parliaments of York: by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne. The first Parliament recorded to have been held at York, was that of the 26th Edw. I. 1298. A war with Scotland was in progress, and the nobles of that country were summoned, with the intention of declaring such as would not come to be in a state of rebellion. At this parliament 224 representatives of the Commons were present, only six peers, and no ecclesiastics. No records of its proceedings are preserved, but the chronicles have recorded that the Magna Carta and Carta de Forestis received confirmations on this occasion. Several other parliaments were

of St. Mary's abbey, under its President, Thomas Stapleton, esq. The papers read were as follow:—

1. Notes of Manuscripts named in Wills entered on the Register at York: by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. These extracts commenced in the reign of Edward the Third, and some of them were very interesting. Thomas de Farnylaw, who was Chancellor of York in 1378, left a Bible and Concordance to be placed in the north porch of St. Nicholas in Newcastle, there to be chained for common use, a proof that in the middle ages the use of the holy scriptures was not always discouraged by the great ecclesiastics. Copies of *Piers Ploughman*, the romance of the Brut, and a book called *Maundevice*, were mentioned; but the titles were generally those of books relating to religion or the civil law. Mr. Hunter observed "the total absence of the classical authors and of the Fathers;" and that scarcely any book is lost which appears to have been valued in those

held at York during the reigns of Edward II. and III. particularly a memorable one in 1314, after the defeat at Bannockburn. In 1328, when the king and court were at York, more than nine hundred lives were lost in a fray between the English bowmen and the King's stipendiaries, the Hainaulters. After the 9th Edw. III. parliaments ceased to be held at York; for those summoned for the 16 Ric. II. and 2 Hen. IV. never sat, and that of the 10 Edw. IV. was superseded. The last was the council summoned by Charles I. in 1640, which met in the hall of the Deanery on the 24th September, and sat until the 18th October, when, having deliberated on the articles of peace with Scotland, and upon a new loan, they adjourned to Westminster; where they were dissolved on the 28th of the same month; and in a few weeks were succeeded by that parliament which assumed the sovereign power.

2. On the causes which arrested the progress of Mediæval Sculpture: by Mr. Richard Westmacott, A.R.A. As this paper consists chiefly of arguments, we can find room only for the results. "The introduction of sculpture in the early ages of Christianity was owing almost, if not entirely, to the same causes as its birth in the ancient world. At first it was used as a kind of record or representation of events and personages connected with sacred history. The forms were as rude as any found in the archaic ages of Greece. . . . It was the attempt to produce Greek results without Greek associations, that irrecoverably injured the character, and impeded the progress, of mediæval sculpture; and my impression is, its effects still continue to be felt. Over and over again have efforts been made, by public patronage and individual encouragement and every stimulus (*but the right one*), to restore or create a school of fine sculpture; but one hard and undeniable conclusion always forces itself upon us—that no art of a great character *can* be produced when the highest honour held out to the artist is to be thought a good and correct copyist of the ideas—and way of representing them—of the men of past ages."

Thursday, July 23. The three Sections met this morning concurrently, and were each fully occupied.

In the HISTORICAL four papers were read:—

1. A true Memorial of the Life of Lady Anne Clifford, Countess dowager of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, dictated by herself in her 63rd year of age. This was read by Edward Hailstone, esq. who has proposed to edit for the Camden Society a larger memoir prepared by the

same remarkable person. The general features of her history are well-known; but its minuter portions, and the anecdotes it embraces of her contemporaries, are worthy of publication.

2. Notes of Travelling, Roads, and Transport of Treasure in the north of England, in the reigns of Edward I. Edward II. and Edward III. by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. The materials of this paper were derived from ancient rolls of accounts, and the author was enabled to describe the usual modes of travelling, and the daily stages made.

3. Documents selected from the municipal archives of York relating to the insurrection of Lords Lincoln and Lovell, in the second year of King Henry VII. by Robert Davies, esq. F.S.A. Town Clerk of York. These records chiefly relate to the measures taken for the defence of the city in the event of its being assailed by the rebels, and the correspondence of the citizens with the Earl of Northumberland regarding its proper defence, presenting an interesting picture of the mediæval times in our ancient cities, and forming a valuable addition to the volume of a kindred character already published by Mr. Davies.

4. The Battle of Towton, by the Rev. G. F. Townsend. There was nothing original in the historical portion of this paper; but Mr. Townsend described a personal visit to the battle-field. He conversed with several villagers, and they pointed out the spot where (by tradition) Lord Dacre fell. The spot is called Towton Dale, or Tarding Dale; and a road runs between two stone quarries, which are said to be, with no ostensible improbability, the scene of slaughter. The body of Lord Dacre was buried in the church at Saxton. His remains are covered with a plain stone, raised, by a low wall, about twenty inches from the ground. It is broken across the centre, and divided into two parts. It is unprotected by any palisade or railing. The inscription is in Latin,—in large old English letters, cut round the border of the flat stone. It is now nearly illegible, but enough remains to verify the tomb.

In the ARCHITECTURAL Section, a paper was read by Mr. Fowler Jones, on a Janus Cross,—part of which now exists in the parish church of Sherburn, in Yorkshire, and of which a careful cast was placed in the Hospitium for the inspection of members. The cross has been parted into two portions. The half remaining in the church is placed against a wall so as almost to hide a piscina at the extreme east end of the south aisle; the other half is placed in a niche over a door-way, in a

Westmacott, R.A.

3. An Account of Silver Ornaments and Treasure, discovered at Cusdale, near Preston, by Edward Hawkins, esq F.S.A. The chief particulars of this great discovery are already known. The coins consisted principally of Anglo-Saxon pennies. It is supposed that the treasure was deposited about the year 910, and the ornaments (which were exhibited in glass cases,) are considered such as were worn about the time of Alfred, or perhaps somewhat earlier. A very interesting discussion followed, in which Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, Mr. Guest, and other gentlemen, took part, Sir Roderick contrasting Mr. Hawkins' assertion, that the chains and elaborately worked silver were of Oriental character. He said that in the kingdom of Persia, Chinese and Asiatic remains were also found; and he recommended a visit to the island of Goatland, where he sojourned last year, and which, he said, contains a great number of beautiful remains of architecture of the mediæval age, well worth the careful attention of archaeologists.

Viscount Downe then exhibited an early English ring, said to have been given by

I. to an ancestor of the
my. (It was accompanied by
legendary record of a *crest* granted by
same monarch,—a man holding the
; which of course rather invalidated,
confirmed, the tradition.)

The Rev. E. Stillingfleet also exhibited a ring, found in a British barrow.

E. Hawkins, esq. previously to reading the next paper, being a dissertation on the early coins minted at York, offered some prefatory observations, in which he said that Drake had endeavoured to shew that a mint was established in York during some part of the period in which the Romans held dominion in this kingdom. That York was long a Roman station is most certain; and it is not improbable that her importance, as the capital of a very extensive and fertile district, might have occasioned the establishment of a Roman mint in that city. But it was still a matter of doubt whether the Romans ever struck any money by authority in this country. The earliest coins which bear upon them the name of York are those of Athelstan, who commenced his reign in 925; but by a careful comparison of the names of moneyers, and peculiar small mint-marks, which appear upon coins that actually bear the name of the city, with other coins upon which the name does not appear, we learn that the mint at York has been more extensively in operation, and at an earlier period, than any evidence hitherto produced has given sufficient ground to assert. The investigation had been conducted with great patience and perseverance by the Rev. E. J. Shepherd, who, by the combination of a vivid perception and sound judgment, had drawn from the coins themselves evidences of the locality of their nativity, which would gratify ingenuity, and convince the understanding. Mr. Hawkins then proceeded to read—

4. A Dissertation on the Early Coins minted at York, by the Rev. E. J. Shepherd.

5. Notice of the Ancient Chapel of St. Bride, on the shore of the Bay, Towyn-y-Capel, on the west coast of Holyhead island, and the interments there discovered by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P. The walls on the east wall of this little building were standing, with a doorway; and the ground was to be seen extending for a considerable distance seaward of the ruins. Of late years, however, from the gradual encroachment of the sea aided by the removal of sand for manure, the mound, which was thirty feet in height, and 750 feet in circumference at its base, has been half washed away, and in a few years it will probably cease to exist. It is formed entirely of sea-sand, and contains a great

number of graves,—arranged in four or five tiers, one above another, at intervals of about three or four feet. These graves are generally formed with about twelve stones, rough from the quarry of the slaty schist of the district,—three stones composing either side of the grave, with three at the bottom, and three placed as the top, or covering. The bodies were laid invariably with the feet converging towards the centre of the mound, the head being towards the outer side,—a circumstance of which no similar instance is known. The arms were extended by the side of the corpse. When first opened, these graves are found to contain a layer, about six inches in depth, of sand,—on which the bones rest; and over the remains there is also a layer of sand, about six inches deep,—leaving a vacant space of about a foot between it and the stones which form the covering of the grave. No indication of clothing, no weapon, ornament, or any other object, has ever been found with these human remains. Towards the upper part of the tumulus, and under the remains of the chapel, there is a great mass of human bones; and, occasionally, the perfect skeletons of children have been found, without any stone, cist, or grave,—but intermixed with the sand, and quite imbedded in the walls of the chapel. The dimensions of this little building seem to have been about 30 or 35 feet by 22 feet 6 inches.

In the afternoon, a party, including the Marquess of Northampton, proceeded to Skelton Church,—a well-known and beautiful example of an early-English church, without a tower, and with the nave and aisles under one roof. The same party inspected, at the same time, the interesting little church at Overton,—and the still more curious church at Nun Monkton.

At seven o'clock, the public dinner took place at the De Grey Rooms. It was joined by the members of the West Riding Geological and Polytechnic Society, which had held a meeting in the morning.

The dinner was well attended. Lord Fitzwilliam, who presided, dwelt for some time on the increased taste for antiquity which animated modern municipal corporations. Had the present corporation of York existed thirty years ago, we should have had no occasion to regret the destruction of the fine old bridge over the Ouse, with its noble arch and its interesting little chapel. He saw many present, whose fathers had taken an active part in the removal of that bridge,—and who regretted, he knew, what he would call its unnecessary destruction; for it would have been easy to have built a second bridge elsewhere, and to have retained the old one as

a monument of the taste and skill of mediæval architects.

Friday, July 24. An Excursion was made to the Roman city of Isurium, now Aldborough, to Fountains Abbey, and to the Minster at Ripon. Notwithstanding a very wet morning a party of about forty went off at eight o'clock in the morning. Before they arrived at Aldborough, the day cleared up; and the party was met by Andrew Lawson, esq. M.P. and by Mr. Rhode Hawkins (son of Mr. Hawkins of the British Museum), a young, ardent, and, for his years, an able antiquary. Isurium is now the property of Mr. Lawson. Excavations had been made in several places—fresh tessellated pavements laid bare—fragments of every kind collected—and a generous and elegant entertainment prepared for all who chose to partake of it. Isurium surveyed, “The Devil’s Arrows,” near Boroughbridge, were next visited,—Mr. Lawson’s curiosities, (a very interesting collection of Roman remains and several curious MSS.) at Aldborough Hall inspected,—a Yorkshire luncheon devoured,—and the horses put to for Fountains Abbey. At Fountains every opportunity of inspection was afforded by the permission of Earl de Grey; who has succeeded the late Mrs. Lawrence in the splendid estate of Studley Royal. Several archæologists who were present determined to solicit his Lordship to have two feet of the earth removed from the ground within the building. Should he consent to their request, this noble abbey will be restored to something nearer its original proportions, and the curious pavements which exist under the green sward will be developed. The party halted on their way back at Ripon, where they found the Minster open for their inspection; and a very liberal repast at the Deanery.

On *Saturday*, being a fine day, they were up and again out by eight—the time appointed for the coaches to leave for Gilling Castle and Rievaulx Abbey. They passed through Sutton-on-the-Forest and Stillington—the two curacies held by Sterne, where he lived when he wrote a part of his *Tristram Shandy*. From Stillington a party proceeded to inspect the abbeys of Rievaulx and Byland, visiting on their way Gilling Castle, where they also inspected the fine Elizabethan mansion of Mr. Fairfax, and Duncombe Park, the seat of Lord Feversham, built on the site of the ancient castle of Helmsley.

The following papers were read at the Section of EARLY AND MEDIÆVAL ANTIQUITIES:—

1. On a collection of miscellaneous Antiquities of every period, found in alluvial soil at Hoylake, near the mouth of the

River Dee: s. The place where is known as the "Submarine Forest," which lies between the lighthouse of Sessowe and the mouth of the Dee. From indications both on the land, and on the shore below high water mark, it is obvious that the present top of the black earth was at one time the actual surface of the land. On that surface the articles exhibited had been picked up occasionally at low water during several

these inscriptions (and so on opposite sides of the margin) the names of **Robert Wyman** and **Robert Strongfall**. From a cartulary of the guild of Corpus Christi at York, preserved in the British Museum, it appears that this bowl was presented to that guild by Agnes, wife of Henry Wyman, who was mayor of York in 1407 and two following years, and daughter of John de Barden, mayor in 1378. The guild was established in 1408, during Wyman's mayoralty, at which time Archbishop Scrope had been dead three years; but Mr. Davies conjectured that the association had subsisted in a less settled form some years before. After the dissolution of the guild, the bowl came into the possession of the Cordwainers' Company, who placed another silver plate thereon, in the year 1622, and their arms in 1669, and who retained it in the time of Drake. On the breaking up of that company in 1808, it was given by Mr. Hornby, their last master, to the Dean and Chapter of York. Mr. Davies concluded with remarking, that Earl Fitzwilliam, the President of the Institute, through the families of Wentworth and Gascoigne, was the present representative of Agnes Wyman, and that her arms, both Wyman and Barden, are included in the quarterings of that noble family.

5. On the Sepulchral Brass of Brian Rouchiffe, in Cowthorp Church (engraved in Waller's Monumental Brasses); and on the Monument to Lord Wharton, in Hilling Church, by the Rev. T. Jessop, D.D.

6. Observations and notes on a discovery of some Bronze Vessels and early Sepulchral Remains near Masham, by Charles Tucker, esq.

7. Observations on an ancient Pillar, found in taking down the old parish church of Leeds, by R. D. Chantrell, esq. This pillar was one of the sculpturedobelisks, which were probably sepulchral only parts of it were found, built up in the walls of the church.

8. On Roman Baths, Coins, &c. by Sir William Worsley, Bart.

At a general meeting in the evening two papers were read.

The first was a Notice by Albert Way, esq. Hon. Secretary, of the alleged discovery of the tomb of Constantine Chlorus near the church of St. Helen in the Wall in York, and the great improvement, as compared with a similar sepulchral monument, in the province of Cordova in Spain, as communicated to the Institute by Mr. Waller, of St. Albans. The discovery at York is the death of a legend, that, at the suppression of the monasteries, there was some old burning of

the word *cataract* was one of classical origin, but he had himself always indulged the idea that the name of Cataractonum conveyed an allusion to the character of the river Swale at that spot, which from its rocky channel was full of rapids, and what might be termed cataracts.

3. On the Site of the Campodonum of Bede, by W. C. Copperthwaite, esq. The author's observations were intended to prove that Campodonum was near Mutton, but this hypothesis was utterly scouted by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, who maintains that it was unquestionably at Doncaster, as shewn in his History of South Yorkshire, a work which it did not seem that Mr. Copperthwaite had consulted.

4. On the Mazer Bowl of Archbishop Scrope, by Robert Davies, esq. F.S.A. This bowl, which was placed before the company, is now preserved in the vestry of York Minster. Mr. Davies had successfully traced its history almost from the time of its manufacture. On a rim of silver which surrounds it are these inscriptions: **Richard archebeshope Scrope granted on to all tho that drinkes of this cope ri. days to pardun. Dearhoke Jhu's'm granted in same forme afore-saide ri. days to pardun.** and between

the vault of that little chapel wherein Constantius was thought to be buried. Laziur (he adds) tells us that the ancients had an art of dissolving gold into a fat liquor, and of preparing it so that it would continue burning in the sepulchres for many ages." Attempts were made to explain this story philosophically by Dr. Plot and Bishop Wilkins; but Dr. Drake, the historian of York, and Mr. Wellbeloved, its Roman historian, had rejected it altogether. The discovery at Baena, in Spain, was made in 1833, on the opening of a Roman family sepulchre by some ignorant labourers, who are stated to have broken the perpetual lamp in their violence, and scattered the liquid which fed the flame. Thus, unfortunately, no scientific investigation could be made; but in lieu of the naphtha fountain or jet of coal gas which had been suggested by some elder philosophers, Mr. Way submitted the following hypothesis: "Some substance may have been compounded which, long closed up amidst the pestilent vapours of the tomb, may, at length, on the admission of some measure of purer air, have become ignited for a brief space of time, and as quickly have been extinguished, when, on being brought forth from the vault, an accelerated combustion had been produced."

As introductory to the subject of the next paper, Professor Phillips, F.R.S. favoured the meeting with a sketch of the main features of the physical geography of Yorkshire, and their probable bearing on the sites of ancient roads and ancient settlements. "Yorkshire," he observed, "formerly a large part of the Brigantian dominion, and still, for many public purposes, a little kingdom in itself, was defined by natural boundaries,—the sea on the east, high mountain barriers on the west, the Tees on the north, and the Don, for a great length, on the south. Across this great area from north to south, and extending in each direction beyond the county boundary, runs the great, broad, and, on the whole, fertile and well-watered vale of York; which, if the island were conceived to be sunk only 120 feet (the height of the roof of the Minster,) would be again, as once it was, a sea channel, connected by the vale of Pickering, as well as by the Humber, with the sea. On the west is a vast double tract of lofty hills, the northern half of which rises, by successive stages westward, to 1,200, 1,800, 2,400, and even 2,600 feet above the sea, and consists of a limestone basis, bearing summits of millstone grit, and yielding, in a few remarkable localities, abundance of lead to the Roman, as well as the later, masters of the country. From this region, also,

stone was brought for 'The Devil's Arrows,' by the Britons, and for sculpture and inscriptions by the Romans. This region is bare of trees, except where the valleys enter the lower ground, towards the vale of York; and here many of the fine abbeys of Yorkshire found picturesque sites. The southern half of the western hilly region is a very undulated and well-watered tract of sandstone hills, with coal, rising to elevations of 1,800 feet on the extreme western boundary. The valleys of this intricate and highly beautiful part of Yorkshire are, even yet, richly filled with glorious woods; and some idea of its former wealth of forest and ancient condition may be formed from views of Conisburgh Castle, Wharfedale, and the valley of the Don. Through these western regions to the vale of York, the principal passes are the high pass of Stainmoor, which is followed by the Roman road from Carlisle to Cataractonum; the hollows of Mallerstang and Garsdale; and the great depression at the southern foot of Ingleborough. Smaller passes occur at the head branches of the Calder and the Don. In like manner the eastern range of hills is double. Its northern portion has, in a great degree, a barren surface of moorlands, intersected by deep narrow valleys; of which many, woody in their lower parts, flow southwards, and enter the vale of Pickering through dry oolitic hills, bearing many camps, tumuli, and intrenchments. The southern portion of the eastern hills of Yorkshire is composed of chalk with (anciently) a dry green surface, which supported numerous flocks of sheep. From the elevated parts of these bare, open wolds, the eye roves unconfined over the broad vale of York: which was, in former times, very woody, except along the lower marshy parts of the rivers, over the vale of Pickering, which separates the wilds from the oolitic hills, and over the low tracts towards the sea now called Holderness, and formerly consisting of small portions of dry land, insulated amidst winding channels of water. These wolds are covered with tumuli, entrenchments, and camps; yielding British, Roman, and Saxon remains, and crossed by great Roman roads. Looking at the subject generally, it appears probable that, in ancient times, the great population of the Britons must have been settled in and along the borders of the vales of York and Pickering; as the direction of the roads and the frequency of the ancient villages appear to indicate. The vale of York must have been the great line of internal trade: the north-western hills were occupied by miners; the wolds were tenanted by herdsmen; while the

chace might be followed in the woody valleys which intersect the south-western and north-eastern hills. With such a distribution of surface, the great lines of communication must evidently be all related to the cities and rivers of the great Vale of York; to which the ancient roads converge from Carlisle and Lancaster, and from which they diverge to Lincoln, Doncaster and Manchester."

Charles Newton, esq. Hon. Secretary to the Institute, then proceeded to describe the Map of the British and Roman Antiquities of Yorkshire, which had been prepared under the direction of the Central Committee. It had been constructed partly from various histories of places and districts in the county, and partly from original information, to collect which circulars had been widely issued. This evidence is of two kinds: that of *permanent* remains, such as camps, tumuli, architecture, inscribed stones—and *accidental*, such as coins, pottery, or personal ornaments, which, though signs of the presence of the Britons or Romans in a district, do not prove their settlement there for any length of time. Mr. Newton commenced his memoir by enumerating the places in Yorkshire mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, Ptolemy, the "Notitia Imperii," and the work of the anonymous chorographer of Ravenna. Of these places, most of those mentioned by Antoninus may be identified by one or more of the usual criteria by which a Roman station may be known. These criteria are—1. The evidence of a modern name, if, when compared with the ancient name of the station in question, it presents a true philological affinity;—thus, in Ilkley we see the Olicana of Ptolemy, Eburacum has become York, and Danum Doncaster: or, if the name records or suggests former Roman occupation, as Tadcaster, Aldborough;—the epithet Ald being that given by the Saxons to sites recognized by them as Roman. 2. The evidence of inscriptions found on the spot, containing either the name of the place—as the mile-stone at Leicester, with the word Ratæ; or some information proving a station there—as in the inscription from Ravenshill, in the North Riding, published in Dr. Young's "Whitby." 3. The evidence of military works, architecture, or other remains proving permanent occupation. 4. The evidence of correspondence of distance with the distances given in the Itinerary of Antoninus. Thus, if on a line like the great Roman road from London to Carlisle, Iter V. of the Itinerary,—on which the distances between ascertained stations are found to tally with the measurement given

in that work,—it be admitted that Danum and Eburacum are respectively Doncaster and York, it follows that the intermediate station in the Iter, Legeolium, must be sought for on this road, at the distance from the two ascertained stations given by Antoninus. Following the still traceable line of the Iter, we come to Castleford,—placed at the required distance, and presenting traces of a Roman settlement. Castleford has, therefore, been considered the site of Legeolium. Having enumerated the ascertained stations in Yorkshire, Mr. Newton proceeded to notice the doubtful stations Derventia, Delgovicia, and Prætorium of the first Iter; and, after a summary of the arguments that have been advanced respecting this line, suggested that it was most probably the line of communication with the eastern coast by which the Romans landed their troops,—and that if, as Mr. Walker had supposed, Filey Bay was the "well-havened bay" mentioned by Ptolemy, and Flamborough Head his Ocellum Promontorium, it was probable that Prætorium was situated on this part of the coast. Campodunum, another disputed station in the first Iter, was probably at Gretland, where a recent discovery of Mr. Hunter tended to fix it. Mr. Newton then enumerated the principal Roman roads, and their general convergence—to the great main line from north to south, the Iter V. of Antoninus from London to Carlisle.

He next took a brief survey of the general historical evidence afforded by the Roman remains discovered in Yorkshire. First, the inscribed monuments, such as altars. These, from the names of emperors in the inscriptions, prove Roman occupation in Yorkshire from the time of Domitian to that of Volusian and Gallus, thus corroborating the testimony of ancient writers. Of the dated monuments, the most curious is a pig of lead, inscribed with the name of Domitian in his seventh Consulship, and found on Dacres Moor, in the centre of the county, close to an ancient lead mine. From the date of the inscription and the place of discovery, we may infer a fact of some importance—that the Romans, immediately after the reduction of the Brigantes by Agricola, commenced working the lead mines in the conquered territory.

Besides their chronological value, the Roman inscriptions found in Yorkshire furnish us with much curious information, relative to the legions, cohorts, and *alæ* of cavalry, and the places where they were quartered. Combining this information with the notices of troops in the Notitia Imperii, we find that the stations

in Yorkshire were garrisoned by the sixth and ninth legions, and by a variety of foreign cohorts, such as the Nervii and Lingones; whose history has been partially traced out by Horsley, but may be made much more complete by comparing the inscriptions found on the line of Roman wall, published in Hodgson's *Northumberland*, and the "*Tabulæ honestæ missionis*," published by M. Arneth, of Vienna, which are copperplates containing the names of such soldiers as had obtained an honourable dismissal from the Roman service. One of these was found in Yorkshire, near Sheffield,—and is published by Camden; but incorrectly, as has been recently ascertained by comparing it with the original plate (which was exhibited by Mr. W. Younge in the museum of the Institute). The inscribed monuments further furnish us with some curious particulars relative to the mythology of Roman Britain. Thus, the Romans, coming to a picturesque stream in Yorkshire, the Wharfe, appear to have deified it under the name of Verbeia; and in some instances, with that spirit of adaptation by which they were distinguished, they appear to have dedicated altars to the indigenous gods of the Britons.

The uninscribed remains of Roman art found in Yorkshire afford rather negative than positive evidence of the social condition of that people. The absence of architectural remains of any consequence, excepting at York and Aldborough—the rarity of tessellated pavements—the debased and barbarous character of the sculpture and ornaments—would, *à priori*, lead us to infer, what we know from history, that the Brigantes were not conquered till some time after the subjugation of the south of Britain; and that their district, like the rest of the north of England, was held by the Romans only by a great and well-distributed military force, and not colonized by peaceful settlers, like the southern part of the province. A large portion of the Roman remains discovered in Yorkshire consist of enamelled fibulæ, and other ornaments of a late period; which we may suppose to have formed the trappings of the Roman cavalry soldier. Among the most remarkable of such antiquities are those found at Stanwick, presented by Lord Prudhoe to the British Museum; and some discovered in Swale Dale, now in the York Museum. The Brigantes, or British population of Yorkshire, have left us traces of their existence in many parts of the county; but these remains have not been collected and examined with sufficient accuracy to enable us to ascertain

the social condition of the race before, and subsequently to, the Roman conquest. Pursuing, however, the method of inquiry which has been laid down for the antiquities of Denmark, we may distinguish in Yorkshire, as in other parts of Celtic Europe, the antiquities of an age of stone, before the use of metals,—the antiquities of an age of bronze, when that metal was in general use,—and the antiquities of the subsequent period, when iron was substituted for bronze, and which corresponds with the establishment of the Saxons in this country. In the antiquities of the age of bronze, we may discern the progress of Roman influence, distinguishing the work of the aborigines from that of the Romanized Briton.

On the west side of Yorkshire, the most remarkable Celtic remains are the barrows and earthworks on Rombald's Moor and Baildon Hill;—described in the last volume of the "*Archæologia*," and the Druidical stones in the district of Halifax.

Through the whole range of hilly country on the east side of Yorkshire—a district which seems the natural place of refuge for a pastoral people driven out of the plain by the Romans,—we find British tumuli. Among the most remarkable of these, are two near Scarborough—the contents of which have been examined and described by Dr. Travis and Mr. Williamson;* and the Arras tumuli near Pocklington opened, many years ago, by Mr. Stillingfleet,—one of which contained the skeletons of two hogs, those of two horses, a chariot-wheel, a snaffle bit, and other portions of harness, apparently the work of the Romanized Britons. In the districts of these tumuli, and apparently in relation to them as the work of the same race, are vast entrenchments defending the entrances of the valleys in the wolds by double and triple dykes; and rows of circular pits, considered to have been British villages,—described in Dr. Young's "*History of Whitby*."

Another vast line of entrenchments of a different character may be traced between the Tees and the Swale, in the North Riding. The irregular design of this does not seem the result of military judgment,—or in any way to have relation to the physical features of the country; and it may be doubted whether these en-

* See the account of the tumulus at Gristhorpe, with a plate, in our present series, vol. II. p. 632. The antiquities discovered in it were contributed for exhibition in the museum of the Institute by Mr. William Williamson, surgeon, of Manchester.

trenchments w
of herdsmen as
to be hoped that the whole of these curi-
ous districts may be further examined—
plans and sections of the dykes and embankments made—the tumuli excavated,
and their contents classed according to
races—and that the registration of such
discoveries may no longer be left to the
precarious observation of individuals, but
insured by a system of organized corre-
spondence throughout Great Britain.

Monday, July 27. The General Meet-
ing of the Institute was held, the Mar-
quess of Northampton, Vice-President,
the chair. Mr. Way read a statement on
the accounts; which exhibited a balance,
on the 18th of July last, of 370*l.* 1*0s.*;
annual contributions of subscribing mem-
bers, received during the present meeting,
75*l.*; contributions of residents in York
and the county, in payment for tickets

tection
such

now assembled; and they took this occa-
sion of expressing a hope that the exact
locality may be recorded in which archi-
tectural fragments may, from time to time,
be discovered,—and especially that the
remains of the chapter-house of St. Mary's
Abbey may be arranged, if possible, so as
to recall the design of the original struc-
ture.

The Report having been adopted unani-
mously, the meeting proceeded to fill the
vacancies occasioned by the retirements
in rotation of the Central Committee. The
Marquess of Northampton was elected a
Vice-President, and as members of the Com-
mittee, William Henry Blauw, esq. John
Winter Jones, esq. John Gough Nichols,
esq. F.S.A. James Talbot, esq. M.R.I.A.
Charles Tucker, esq. F.S.A. and T. H.
Wyatt, esq. F.I.B.A. The Rev. Joseph
Hunter was also subsequently elected,
on the resignation of Mr. King, Rouge-
dragon. As Auditors were chosen the
Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L. and C. Cockerell,
esq.; and as Trustees E. P. Shirley, esq.
M.P. and Edward Hawkins, esq. F.R.S.

Various resolutions of thanks were then
unanimously passed: and it was agreed
that the next annual meeting of the Insti-
tute is to be at Norwich,—the Lord Bishop
of that diocese consenting to act as Presi-
dent on the occasion. Invitations were
read from Lincoln, Edinburgh, Rochester,
and Wells; and the Dean of Ely, in his
own name and the name of the Chapter,
invited the Institute to spend a day at
Ely, on their Norwich visit.

The ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
has also held its annual congress at Glou-
cester, and we purpose to give a report of
its proceedings in our next Number.

THE NUNS AT STAMFORD.

terposition to preserve from partial de-
struction the walls of Conway Castle—the
remains of Segontium,—the remark-
able monument of Stonehenge,—the
Caistor camp (Venta Icenorum), near Nor-
wich, and various other architectural re-
mains in this country. The encourage-
ment which the Committee had received
during the past year had been most satis-
factory. Upwards of 150 annual sub-
scribers had been enrolled, since the meet-
ing at Winchester. In addition to these,
a large number of persons residing in all
parts of the country had been received as
corresponding members; and there had
been an accession of many eminent archæ-
ologists to the list of foreign honorary
members. The Committee referred, with
pleasure, to the circumstance that Lord
Prudhoe had been pleased to present his
collection of curiosities to the British
Museum, on account of the interest which
had been excited by the proceedings of
the Institute at Winchester. They bore
testimony to the care and intelligence with
which the various ancient remains of the
city of York had been preserved and
made accessible to the public. They ad-
verted especially to St. Mary's Abbey,
within the precincts of which they were

In the course of the formation of a new
branch railway from Syston to Stamford,
and thence to Peterborough, the excava-
tors have dug through part of the site of
what is called The Nuns at Stamford, or,
more precisely, the nunnery of St. Michael
at Little Wothorpe, in the parish of St.
Martin's, Stamford Baron, in the county
of Northampton. They disturbed some
ancient foundations, and among them bro-
ken millions of windows and other carved
stones, five stone coffins, a quantity of
human bones, coloured glass, &c. &c.
On a coffin-lid adorned with an elegant
cross-flory is this inscription: 'Hic jacet
dominus Johannes Petrus capellanus' cui'
asse p'priet' deus. Amen.' A small cru-
cifix of jet, pierced with a hole to be
strung and worn round the neck, was
found on the 29th June, and is in the
possession of Dr. Brown.

2 R

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 20. The Earl of *Powis* moved the second reading of the BANGOR AND ST. ASAPH DIOCESE Bill, the object of which was to repeal an act for the union of those sees, and the subsequent endowment of a bishopric for Manchester.—The Bishop of *London* supported the motion in his speech, although he declined to vote upon it, as he had been one of the commissioners.—The Bishop of *Oxford* warmly supported the bill, and, comparing England with Roman Catholic countries, shewed how much more unfavourably circumstanced her church was with regard to episcopal superintendence.—The Marquess of *Lansdowne*, Lord *Stanley*, and Earl *Grey* opposed the bill on the ground that the plan of the ecclesiastical commissioners must be taken as a comprehensive whole, and that it would be unwise to detach any portion from it. The question of whether a new order of Bishops without seats in the House of Lords should be created was touched by these noble lords, but they gave no decided expression of opinion. On a division, the numbers were—Contents, 38; non-contents, 28: majority for the second reading, 10.

Aug. 13. The Bishop of *Oxford* moved that the SUGAR DUTIES Bill be read a second time that day three months.—The Bishop of *London* seconded the amendment.—The Marquess of *Lansdowne* supported the Bill.—On a division there appeared—for the original question, 28; for the amendment, 10: majority, 18. The Bill was then read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 20. The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Lord *John Russell* proceeded to develop his scheme for the permanent settlement of the *Sugar Duties*. It was proposed that whereas foreign slave-grown Muscovado sugar is now excluded by a duty of 63s. per cwt., and foreign free-grown is admitted at a duty of 23s. 4d., they shall both be admitted till July 5, 1847, at a duty of 21s. For the four following years the duty is to be respectively 20s., 18s., 6d., 17s., 15s. 6d.; and after July 5, 1851, the duty on all Muscovado sugar, whether slave, or foreign free, or British colonial, by the proposed scheme, will be 14s., the present duty on the last. In order to compensate the planters for the loss they will sustain, it is proposed to

allow the West Indian Legislatures to repeal the existing differential duty of five or seven per cent. in favour of British produce; and, in order to remedy the present deficiency of labour, to allow contracts for service made in any part of Africa where there is a British settlement to be binding for one year in the West Indian islands. Two great reasons were assigned by his lordship for the proposed alteration: the first, that we required a much larger supply of sugar than appeared attainable under existing circumstances; the second, that we required a larger revenue than we at present were able to draw from this article, or at least that we could not bear to diminish it. The difficulty was to combine both these objects.

July 23. The POOR REMOVAL Bill gave rise to some discussion. The objections urged against the measure were its want of completeness, and its inefficiency without union settlements, to which Lord *John Russell* was opposed. On the other side it was contended that the establishment of the irremovability of paupers after a residence of five years would be a valuable protection to the labouring classes, and that the law of settlement could be revised next session. Mr. *Wodehouse* moved the postponement of the bill for six months, and, on this question, the House divided, and the numbers were—for the amendment, 36; against it, 112: majority for proceeding with the bill, 76. The House then went into Committee, and, on the first clause, Captain *Pechell* moved an amendment, to the effect that the residence which entitled to support should be purely of an industrial character. Sir *George Grey* and Sir *James Graham* were opposed to defining too closely, lest they should defeat the object of the measure, and the amendment was withdrawn. Another amendment, moved by Sir *J. Pakington*, for reducing the term of residence from five to three years, shared the same fate. The clauses were all agreed to without amendment.

July 24. The House went into Committee on the SUGAR DUTIES; and on the first clause of the Bill, Lord *G. Bentinck* moved, as an amendment, that, instead of the words "5th September next," the words "5th of July, 1847," be inserted; the object of the motion being to continue the present duties for another year. The House divided—For the

amendment, 39; against it, 121. The bill then went through committee.

July 27. The debate on the SUGAR DUTIES was resumed, when Lord G. Bentinck moved the following resolution—"That, in the present state of the sugar cultivation in the British East and West Indian possessions, the proposed reduction of duty upon foreign slave-grown sugar is alike unjust and impolitic, as tending

should not prevent it; and that the present bill, while legalizing art-unions, gave the Crown a control over them, which would prevent abuses. The House divided, and the numbers were—For the bill, 50; against it, 18: majority in favour of the bill, 32.

July 30. On the question that The POOR REMOVAL Bill, which was read a third time, should pass, Mr. Banks moved a clause giving the poor a right to be removed to their native parishes, if they should so elect. On this clause the House divided, and the numbers were—For the bill, 62; for the clause, 15; majority against the clause, 47. Some other proposed amendments were negatived without a division; and Mr. Hume divided the House on the bill. The numbers were—For the bill, 56; against it, 9.

The JOINT-STOCK BANKS (SCOTLAND AND IRELAND) Bill then went into committee. Mr. Forbes moved that the chairman should leave the chair, when the committee divided, and the numbers were—For proceeding with the bill, 53; against it, 13. Clauses 1 to 5 were agreed to, and the chairman reported progress.

August 6. Lord J. Russell moved the order of the day for the second reading of the RELIGIOUS OPINIONS Bill, intended to repeal, 1. an ordinance preventing the Jews from holding land; 2. certain acts which required the attendance of persons at public worship according to the worship of the Established Church, and which inflicted penalties upon them for non-attendance; and 3. the penalties against popish recusants, and more especially against those who maintained the spiritual supremacy of the pope in these realms, and who introduced papal bulls into this country. He thought that it was only common justice to repeal all these penalties, which in point of fact had become obsolete, by passing this bill, which had been sent down to them from the other house of parliament.—Mr. Estcourt moved that it be read a second time that day three months. The house divided, when there appeared—for the amendment, 10; against it, 79. The bill was then read a second time.

Aug 7. Dr. Bowring having given notice of a motion relative to FROGGING IN THE ARMY to which public attention had been strongly directed by the verdict given at a recent inquest at Hounslow, Lord John Russell stated, that the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Wellington, had determined that for the future no court-martial of any description should have power to order any greater punishment to be inflicted than fifty lashes, and that every care should be taken to ascertain that the offender should be in such a

Bill was postponed by Mr. Hume on his receiving an assurance from Sir G. Grey that the Government would next year introduce a comprehensive measure on the subject, preserving the principle of accountability contained in Mr. Hume's bill.

The ART-UNIONS Bill was then discussed on the motion for its recommitment. Mr. Goulburn, Sir R. Peel, and Sir R. H. Inglis opposed the bill on the grounds that it authorised a lottery, that there was no reason why the principle should not be extended to other productions besides pictures; that, lotteries being restricted to works of art, the whole taste for gambling would run in that direction; that the system of art-unions did not encourage high art, but caused an increased demand for inferior productions; and generally that, the Legislature having resolved to discourage lotteries, an exception ought not to be made in favour of one particular class of manufactures, when all others were excluded.—Mr. W. Milnes, Mr. Wyse, Mr. Ewart, and Sir G. Grey supported the Bill on the grounds that art-unions conferred a substantial benefit on a large number of persons engaged in the pursuit of art; that they produced a cultivated taste amongst the people by distributing engravings that, while the people of this country were willing to contribute 40,000*l.* a year for the encouragement of art, the Legislature

state of health as to enable him to bear the punishment, or whether the state of the weather should be such as to render the punishment dangerous. At present, the infliction of the lash was much less frequent than formerly; and it was hoped that some other mode of effective punishment would be found; and efforts would be made to so change the moral feeling of the army as, if possible, to render corporal punishment unnecessary. With this view, rewards for good conduct had been given, commissions had been bestowed on deserving private soldiers, 500 libraries had been established, small gardens had been allotted for the employment and amusement of the men, and savings banks on a large scale were about to be adopted.—Dr. *Bowring* persevered in moving a resolution for the abolition of flogging, which, on a division, was lost by a majority of 97 against 37.

Aug. 10. On the second reading of the ARMS (IRELAND) Bill, some discussion ensued, which terminated in a division, the numbers being—for the Bill, 56, against it, 23.

Aug. 11. The Lords' Amendments to

the ART-UNIONS Bill were agreed to, and the Bill passed. The DEODANDS ABOLITION Bill, and the Death by ACCIDENT COMPENSATION Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Aug. 14 On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. *Hume* moved that, with the view of lessening the temptations to drunkenness and immorality, and of promoting thereby the welfare of the working classes especially, and also of society generally, it is the duty of a Christian Legislature to open the British Museum, the National Gallery, and all similar public places calculated to afford innocent and instructive recreation, for the reception of visitors on Sundays and holidays, at such hours after morning service as gin-shops and public-houses are open.—Lord *J. Russell* thought that the public gardens should be opened on Sunday, as they were a great means of promoting health; but he objected to opening the Museum on a Sunday. The motion was withdrawn.—In a Committee of Supply, 132,000*l.* was granted for purchasing meal, potatoes, &c. for the distressed districts in Ireland.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

At seven o'clock in the evening of July 29 (the last of the July fêtes), when the King and royal family had entered the balcony of the Tuileries overlooking the garden, to hear the concert given in the open air, two pistol shots were fired at his Majesty, by a man in the crowd below. The King received no hurt, and the miscreant was instantly arrested. This is the seventh time Louis Philippe has escaped from assassination. The man stated his name to be Joseph Henri, aged 51, and an ironmonger. He declared that he was not actuated by any political motive, but was rendered desperate by private misfortune.

ROME.

On the 17th July, the new Pope, Pius IX., published an amnesty in favour of political offenders, from which a small number of ecclesiastics, officers of the army, and public functionaries, are alone excluded. Two thousand persons charged with political offences have been thus set at liberty. The decree was posted in the streets of Rome at about seven o'clock in the evening, and in less than half an hour afterwards, the inhabitants left their houses and rushed to the Palace of the Pope, under the windows of which they set up deafening shouts of "Long live our good Father!" Pius IX. appeared on the balcony and gave his bene-

diction, and as the crowd increased he repeated this three times, the last time as late as ten o'clock, when nearly a thousand torches had been lighted up, as the night was dark.

PORTUGAL.

A change of ministry has taken place at Lisbon as expected. The new administration is composed as follows:—Duke de Palmella, President and Minister of the Kingdom; Viscount Sa da Bandeira, War; Count de Lavradio remains in the Foreign Affairs; Senor Aguiar, Justice; Julio Gomes, Finance; Mousinho, Marine. In the northern provinces of Minho and Tras-os-Montes, a fanatical priest, known as El Padre Casimiro, has succeeded in getting together a numerous band of Spanish and Portuguese smugglers, with which he is exciting a civil war. He announces himself to be the protector of the five wounds of our Saviour, and proclaims the right of Don Miguel to the throne.

CHINA.

All the questions have been peacefully terminated as to the completion of the stipulations of the treaty by which the last war was concluded. The Emperor has agreed to concede the right of admission to Canton guaranteed to us by the treaty, but hitherto refused; and there remains, therefore, no longer any ground upon which we can continue to keep pos-

cession of Chv will, therefore, be sp the whole of the British forces concentrated at Hong Kong. To prevent any dispute hereafter as to the interpretation of the treaty, an additional convention had been concluded between Sir J. F. Davis and the Emperor.

INDIA.

On the afternoon of the 20th of May,

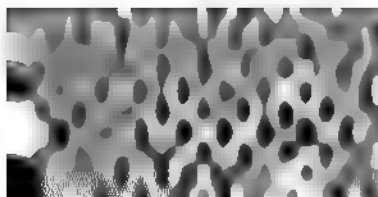
to make peace, and to shew their willingness to obey the British by surrendering their heavy guns, &c.

NEW ZEALAND.

Governor Grey has effectually subdued and brought to submission Heke and Kawiti, at the Bay of Islands. The two rebel chiefs threw themselves wholly on his mercy, resigning all their lands, and leaving entirely to him to dictate the terms on which peace and order are to be re-established at the northern part of the island. The chief Nene, who had been received as a mediator in the matter, returns forthwith to the Bay of Islands, and the blockade is to be at once removed, the ports opened, and the customs re-established.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Kaffirs have been defeated in an engagement at Fish River. The attack took place under Colonel Somerset, and the fighting lasted five hours. There was loss on both sides, but the Kaffirs have, without doubt, experienced a severe check. Sir Harry Dorell was wounded in the arm, and Captain Walpole in the thigh and neck. Several English regiments are proceeding to the Cape.



DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

July 25. The christening of the Infant Princess, third daughter of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, took place in the chapel, Buckingham Palace, when she received the names Helena Augusta Victoria. The sponsors were the Duchess of Kent, proxy for the Duchess of Orleans, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and the Duchess of Cambridge. The service was performed by the Primate, assisted by the Bishops of London and Norwich.

July 27. The Royal Naval Club, Bond-street, with its contents, was sold by public auction in consequence of the dissolution of the club. The premises were formerly the banking-house of Messrs. Chambers, from whose trustees the Naval Club purchased the lease for 10,000*l.*; and they are held on lease for a term of 40 years from the City of London, at a ground-rent of 29*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, from 1845. The lease is held in perpetuity on payment every 14 years of a fine of 115*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* The first offer for the lease was 5000 guineas, and was eventually knocked down to Mr. John Leslie for 6,900*l.* In addition to the lease the pictures were also sold, but fetched very low prices in consequence of their large size. A full-length portrait of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, by Morton, and for which

the duke gave 16 sittings, sold for 15*s.* guineas; a portrait of Nelson, and a full-length portrait of William IV., when Duke of Clarence, both by the same artist, sold for only 2*s.* guineas. Two autograph letters of Nelson, one written before the loss of his right arm, and the other afterwards, in an oak frame, made out of a plank of Nelson's ship Victory, were purchased by Captain Sweeny for 7*l.* 10*s.*

July 30. The Bishop of London consecrated the new church of the Holy Trinity, in the Bishop's Road, *Paddington*, contiguous to the London terminus of the Great Western Railway. It is an elegant structure, from the design of Mr. Thomas Cundy, in the perpendicular architecture of the period of Henry VI. The foundation stone was laid in Nov. 1844, and the church has been erected at an expense of 11,221*l.*, exclusive of ornaments, work. Externally it is 114 feet in length, the height of the nave 33 feet, the height of the aisles 20 feet, and the height of the steeple 214 feet. A commodious accommodation is provided in the pews for 1,000 persons, together with 100 seats which are free and available for all. In the chancel are three handsome stained glass windows, emblematical of the lives of the apostles, and at the entrance to the church is an elegant font, presented by the Bishop

of London. The design of erecting this church originated in the Rev. John Miles, M.A. of Brompton, who offered 4000*l.* towards its building, with the proviso that it should not cost less than 10,000*l.* The contract for building the church was 14,000*l.*, but by reason of many extras, that sum will be increased 4000*l.* The Church Commissioners gave 10,000*l.*, and the Bishop of London and the trustees of the Paddington estate presented the ground both for the site of the church and a parsonage house attached to it, besides having engaged to build the latter, to which also the Rev. John Miles contributed upwards of 500*l.* In addition to this and the 4000*l.* Mr. Miles has given the eastern stained glass window, which cost him 500*l.*; and has also borne the expense of the decorations of the chancel, amounting to more than eighty guineas. The building-fund committee, by subscription, put in the four stained-glass side windows already mentioned, which cost 500*l.* The site of the church was so low that upwards of 2000*l.* was sunk in raising the foundation. The rest of the money wanted to complete the building is to be raised on the credit of the rates. In consequence of the great generosity of the Rev. John Miles, the first appointment to the incumbency was placed at his disposal, and he accordingly gave it to the Rev. Mr. Campbell.

Aug. 1. A violent storm occurred, during which an extraordinary shower of hail fell in the western and southern districts of the metropolis. All conservatories and green-houses, and sky-lights to houses, were nearly destroyed, and common windows generally suffered. Buckingham Palace was so materially injured, that the Board of Works has since obtained a grant of 4000*l.* for the special repair of the damage. The barrel-drain in the Green Park burst, and completely flooded St. James's Park. At Messrs. Cubitt's factories near Vauxhall-bridge, from 12,000 to 14,000 squares of glass were broken. On the Surrey side of London the worst of the storm fell, and it completely devastated the suburban nursery-gardens. The Citizen steamer *B* was struck with lightning when off the Red House at Battersea. In the Surrey Zoological Gardens a lioness gave birth to a cub lion during the storm, the event having been evidently hastened by the mother's alarm. In the valley of the old river Fleet great distress was occasioned to the poor inhabitants. The ditch overflowing, carried away the backs of three houses in Round-court. Many articles of furniture from the houses and brokers' shops in this neighbourhood were engulfed in the stream, and so carried down into the

Thames. The same violent storm, though unattended by such large hail, was also prevalent throughout the country. At Carlisle it produced the highest flood that has occurred since the year 1821. At Chacewater in Cornwall, a shoemaker was killed by the lightning. The spire of the new church of St. George's at Leicester was struck, and injured to the extent of more than fifteen feet.

The archbishop of Damascus and metropolitan of the patriarchate of Antioch (M. G. R. Jacob Heliani) has visited this country, accompanied by his interpreter (A. Copry), in the hope of collecting some pecuniary aid from the charitable to repair the ruin and disasters which have befallen his flock, the Syrian Christians. The archbishop, in the celebration of mass and the divine office, follows the Syriac language and rite.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

July 21. A retreat for decayed Booksellers, in connection with the Booksellers' Provident Institution, was opened by the subscribers; a party of 200, including ladies, going from London by a special train for the purpose.

The Retreat is situated at Abbot's Langley, close to the King's Langley station, on the Birmingham Railroad, and consists of a handsome Elizabethan structure, comprising at present only accommodation for seven inmates, but which is intended to be gradually extended to embrace a larger number. The accommodation for each inmate is a kitchen, sitting-room, and two upper chambers, with other conveniences, in a most compact arrangement, and each residence is completely distinct and separated from the others. The site for the building ground was given gratuitously, together with a handsome donation besides, by J. Dickinson, esq. paper manufacturer. Mr. W. H. Cooper attended to explain the arrangements; and a blessing having been pronounced on the undertaking by the Rev. Mr. Gee, the Vicar of Abbot's Langley, the company proceeded to a repast laid out in a spacious tent, at which Sir Edw. Bulwer Lytton presided. Contributions to the amount of 800*l.* were announced, which placed the undertaking out of debt.

LANCASHIRE.

July 30. This morning, at six a. m. H. R. H. Prince Albert left London by railway, for Liverpool, where he arrived at half-past eleven o'clock, having performed the whole journey in five hours and a half. The object of the Prince's visit was to lay the first stone of "The Sailors' Home," and to open the new dock which bears his name, Great prepa-

rations were made for his reception. The corporation refitted and beautified the Town-hall. The great ball-room was fitted up as a banquetting-room; and the three drawing-rooms, which by the opening of folding-doors could be thrown into one spacious saloon, were splendidly re-furnished. At the Albert Dock suitable preparations were also made. Seats were erected to accommodate 10,000 persons, who were admitted by ticket to view the ceremonial. One of the large warehouse-rooms was fitted up for a *déjeuner*, to which 900 persons were invited. The private preparations were also on a grand scale: large scaffolds and raised seats within the windows were erected, either for the accommodation of friends or for hire, and flags and decorations met the eye in every direction. From the railway station the Prince went to the Judges' lodgings in St. Anne-street, which had been newly fitted up for the occasion. After remaining there almost an hour, he proceeded to the Town-hall, where the Town Council address and the freedom of the borough were presented to him by the whole body of the council. He then proceeded to the docks, and went on board the *Fairy*, accompanied by Bramley Moore, esq. chairman of the dock committee, Lord A. Fitzclarence, Lord Morpeth, and the naval officers of the port. The *Fairy* quickly flew across the river to the Cheshire side, and steamed along that side for about three miles, up to the lazarette ships, followed by a fleet of steamers of all sizes, to the number of forty. The sight was really magnificent. All the ships in the docks were decked out in gayest colours, and the river was crowded with boats filled with people. At half-past two the *Fairy* entered the Albert dock, where were assembled ten thousand ladies and gentlemen; and, in order to gratify the crowd, his Royal Highness sailed round the dock. At half-past three his Royal Highness entered the room, where a *déjeuner* for 1,000 persons was prepared. A grand banquet in the Town-hall took place in the evening, where the show of gold and silver plate was extremely splendid. The Mayor presided: on his right sat Prince Albert. Lords Morpeth, Sandon, Talbot, Abercorn, Ingestre, W. Poulett, and A. Fitzclarence were at the principal table. The dinner lasted two hours. In the evening there was a partial illumination of the town, and at a short distance out there was a display of fireworks. The next day was appointed for laying the foundation-stone of the Sailors' Home. The day was kept as a general holiday, and arrangements had been made for a procession of all the trades' societies, fraternities, and associations of Liverpool,

with their insignia, banners, and bands of music. This procession, amounting to between 7,000 and 8,000 men, proceeded down Norton-street, Seymour-street, Russell-street, Clarence-street, Mount-pleasant, Oxford-street, Abercrombie-square, West-side, Bedford-street South, Falkner-street, Catharine-street, Canning-street, Sandon-terrace, Rodney-street, Leece-street, Bold-street, Church-street, Lord-street, and South John-street, to the site of the new building, opposite the Post-office. The trades were variously received by their several friends; but the chief attraction after the Prince, was the sailors: whenever that rolling rollicking mass of dark blue was seen coming up, shouting, laughing, cheering, an infection seemed to be communicated to the spectators, and they cheered too, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, carried completely away by the enthusiasm of the moment. The Prince was received in the most loyal manner throughout this long and somewhat tedious process. It was long after 3 o'clock before he arrived at the site of the building. After some preliminaries, Mr. Starkie, the Grand Master of the Freemasons, performed the usual ceremonial, and a glass vessel containing coins, a list of the donors, the Liverpool papers of the week, and other matters, were placed in the centre of the stone, and covered by a plate with the commemorative inscription. Mr. Aikin then presented an address to his Royal Highness, with a magnificent trowel, the workmanship of Mr. Dismore, of Liverpool. The Prince responded in a neat speech, concluding his labours by depositing the several articles in their places, previously to the lowering of the stone, and with the usual adjustment of it when lowered. "Rule Britannia" was sung by a party of glee singers, the whole of the vast assemblage joining in the chorus. Prayer was then offered up by the Rev. J. Brooks, the senior Rector; and immediately afterwards his Royal Highness drove off to the station, which he left in a special train, and his Royal Highness arrived safe at Buckingham Palace at a quarter after 10.

SURREY.

July 22. The Richmond Railway was opened by a special train. The distance from the junction with the South-Western to its terminus at Richmond is six miles, a dead level the entire distance, and, with the exception of a somewhat long viaduct at Wandsworth, the line presents no peculiar feature. Exclusive of the Nine-elms station, there are five others, viz., one at Wandsworth, one at Putney, one at Barnes, one at Mortlake, and one forming the terminus at Richmond.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

May 21. Royal Pembrokehire Militia, William Henry Lewis, esq. to be Major.

July 4. Tower Hamlets Militia, Lethian Sheffield Dickson, esq. to be Major.

July 9. Earl Granville to be Master of Her Majesty's Buck Hounds.

July 20. Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B. to be one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, *vice* Parker.

July 21. Brevet-Capt. Joseph Edward Greaves Emsall, 13th Foot, to be Major in the army.—Wm. Bunbury M'Clintock, of Manor Highgate, co. Fermanagh, esq. Comm. R.N. in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, Thomas Bunbury, of Lisnavagh and Moyle, co. Carlow, esq. to take the name of Bunbury after M'Clintock, and bear the arms of Bunbury in the first quarter.

July 24. Edmund Earl of Morley, Henry-George-Francis Earl Ducie, and Henry-Manners Lord Waterpark to be Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty.—Thomas-Henry Lord Foley to be Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms.—Lucius-Bentinck Viscount Falkland to be Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.—Royal Westminster Militia, Capt. Robert Cannon, to be Major.

July 28. Capt. Charles Graham, and Comm. George James Hay, R.N. to be Companions of the Bath.

July 31. 26th Foot, brevet Major J. Paterson to be Major.—85th Foot, Capt. B. Taylor to be Major.—87th Foot, brevet Major F. H. Robe to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Lieut.-Col. S. R. Warren (Major unatt.) to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet, Capt. M. Mulkern, 68th Foot, to be Major.—Staff, Major T. O'Brien, 87th Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant General to the Forces in the Leeward and Windward Islands (with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army); Major W. J. D'Urban, 26th Foot, to be Deputy Quartermaster General to the Forces in the Leeward and Windward Islands (with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army); Major H. J. French, 85th Foot, to be Deputy Quartermaster General to the Forces serving at Jamaica (with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army).

Aug. 1. Earl Granville sworn of the Privy Council.—The Earl of Leicester to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Norfolk.—Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Charles Beaumont Phipps, to be Equerry in Ordinary to her Majesty.—The Queen conferred the honour of Knighthood upon John Jervis, esq. Attorney General; and upon Capt. Wm. Thos. Denison, R. Eng. Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

Aug. 3. Lord Robert Grosvenor, to be Treasurer of her Majesty's Household.—Sir Watkin Owen Pell, knt. Capt. R. N. to be one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.—Samuel Nicholas Rooks, esq. to be Solicitor General for Tobago.

Aug. 4. The Earl of Listowel and Lord Caniots to be Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty.—Adm. Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B. and G.C.M.G. to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty.—Francis Morgan, gent. only son of John Morgan, of Portsea, esq. Comm. R.N. in memory of Francis Francis, of Portsmouth, esq. to take the name of Francis only.

Aug. 7. 4th Light Drag., brevet Col. J. Vandeleur, from the 10th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Lieut.-Col. W. Pariby, who exchanges.—Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. J. Forbes to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—6th Foot, Major J. Crofton to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. T. Griffiths to be Major.—19th Foot, Capt. H. Calley to be Maj.—39th Foot, brevet Major M. G. Nixon to be Major.

Aug. 10. Viscount Clifden to be Lord of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

Aug. 14. 1st Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. James Lindsay to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—1st Foot, General the Right Hon. Sir James Kempt, G.C.B. to be Colonel.—2nd Foot, Major-Gen. Lord Saltoun, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—55th Foot, Lieut.-General John Wardlaw to be Colonel.—Unattached, Capt. James St. John Munro, from 60th Foot, to be Major.—Brevet, Major John Grattan, 18th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

Aug. 18. Marquis of Normanby to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of the French; Viscount Ponsonby, G.C.B. to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria.

Aug. 19. Knighted by letters-patent, Alfred Stephen, esq. Chief Justice of New South Wales.

Aug. 25. 79th Foot, Capt. J. Ferguson to be Major.—Unattached, brevet-Major T. C. Smith, from 27th Foot, to be Major.

Private Secretaries,—R. J. Mackintosh, esq. (son of the late Sir James Mackintosh) to Lord Morpeth; Mr. Hobhouse to Sir J. C. Hobhouse; Thos. Poole Ward, esq. to the Rt. Hon. T. M. Gibson; W. Torrens M'Cullagh, esq. the author on Political Economy, to Mr. Labouchere.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captains, G. E. Patey, P. Justice, E. J. Carpenter, H. Broadhead, H. Smith, A. L. Montgomery, and Reginald Yorke.

To be Commanders, W. Morris (b), H. G. Morris, J. H. Cockburn, F. T. B. Hankey, C. F. A. Shadwell, and George Williams.

Appointments, Commanders G. E. Davis to the Bull-dog, E. S. Sotheby to the Racehorse, J. T. Caldwell to the Agincourt, G. H. Wood to the Hound, L. S. Tindal (1841) to the Grecian, W. N. Fowell to the Cherokee steam-sloop.

Capt. Houston Stewart, C.B. to be acting superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Kilkenny Co.—Richard Smithwick, esq.

St. Alban's.—Benj. B. Cabbell, esq.

St. Ive's.—Lord W. Paulett.

Dundalk.—D. O'Connell, jun. esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. F. Dimock, to be a minor Canon of Southwell.

Rev. R. W. Ford, to be an hon. Canon of Gloucester.

Rev. W. Acworth, Ashby Folville V. Leic.

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Rev. W. Maon, Billingsborough V. Linc.
Rev. J. B. Marriott, Iken R. Suffolk.
Rev. C. H. Maturin, Ringwood V. Hants.
Rev. T. Mayhew, Metfield donative, Suffolk.
Rev. W. Middleton, New Church at Bembridge
P.C. Hants.
Rev. E. Thompson, All Saints' Church, St
John's Wood P.C. Middlesex
Rev. J. Overton, Rougham V. Norfolk.
Rev. R. W. Packer, Witcham V. Isle of Ely.
Rev. R. Parkinson, St. Bees P.C. Cumberland
Hon. and Rev. E. Pellew, St. James's Church
P.C. Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.
Rev. W. Ponsford, Drewsteignton R. Devon.
Rev. G. F. Pooley, Brunsyard P.C. Suffolk.
Rev. R. Proctor, Kenninghall V. Norfolk.
Rev. F. Procter, Witton V. Norfolk.
Rev. E. R. Prother, Farnham and Chettle R.R.
Dorset.
Rev. G. R. Prynn, New District of Par P.C.
Cornwall.
Rev. N. J. Raven, Thornham with Holme
next-the-Sea V. Norfolk.
Rev. J. Scholefield, Billesdon V. Leicester-
shire.
Rev. N. Simons, Bramfield V. Suffolk.
Rev. J. Thackeray, Coltishall with Horstead
R. Norfolk.
Rev. F. Tipping, Church of St. Peter's, Elworth,
P.C. Cheshire
Rev. W. Villers, Broomsgrove V. Worc.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

- J. J. Murphy, esq. Q.C. to be a Master in
Chancery in Ireland.
Rev. J. Fairham, M.A. to be Head Master
of the Keighley Grammar School.
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXV.

esq. son of his Excellency the Prussian Minister, a son. — 18. In Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Sanderson, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 14. At Plaquemine, Louisiana Edward *Scratchley*, esq., M.D., second son of Dr. *Scratchley*, of Paris, to Irma, dau. of C. *Lubauve*, esq.

21. At Brompton, Lord George William *Loftus*, second son of the late Marquis of Ely, and brother to the present Marquis, to Martha, eldest dau. of the late Mr. J. Fuller, Norwich.

22. At St. John's, Newfoundland, Lieut. R. W. *Brettingham*, esq. to Harriot-Frances-Josephine, youngest dau. of the late William Sheppard, esq. of Clifton, Bristol.

23. At Tiverton, Francis Robert *Stradling*, esq. of Glastonbury, to Elizabeth-Blundell, second dau. of J. S. Howe, esq. of the Lodge, Tiverton.

24. At Edinburgh, C. *Garstin*, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Agnes-Helen, only dau. of William Mackenzie, of Culho, M.D. of the Hon. East India Com.'s Service, Madras Estab.—At Jerviston House, Lanarksh. N.B. William C. *Dunn*, esq. Lieut. the 80th Reg. son of Richard Dunn, esq. of Wakefield, Yorksh. to Eliza-Englehead-Anna-Ramsay Drysdale, fourth dau. of the late Major James Drysdale, E.I.Co.'s Ser.—At Brixton, Joseph Cockfield *Dimsdale*, esq. of Cornhill, to Catherine, dau. of Thomas Stephenson, esq. of Clapham.—At Lower Brixham, the Rev. John Roughton *Hogg*, second son of the late Rev. Jas. Hogg, Vicar of Geddington, Northamptonsh. to Anna-Maria-Maxwell, only dau. of the Rev. Henry Francis Lyte, of Berryhead, near Brixham, and granddau. of the late Rev. Wm. Maxwell, D.D. of Falkland, co. Monaghan.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Charles *Dowson*, esq. of Great Yarmouth, to Adelaide-Antoinette, youngest dau. of the late Lieut. Edward d'Alton de Montmorency, R.N.—At St. Mary's, Islington, the Rev. J. E. *Bradford*, Vicar of St. Mary-le-Wigford, Lincoln, to Miss Wye, of Pentonville.

25. At Charlton King's, Peter *Carthew*, esq. of Kensington, to Ellen-Martha, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Wilkinson, of Lenamore, Longford.—At St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, Percival *Leigh*, esq. of Bedford-st. Bedford-sq. to Lætitia, dau. of Richard Morison, esq. of Datchet, Bucks.—At St. Michael's, Cornhill, A. Bellamy *Savory*, esq. to Ann-Bristow, fourth dau. of Samuel Thomas, of Cornhill.—At Boxted, Suffolk, Sir Richard *Gethin*, bart. of Percy Mount, co. Sligo, to Frances-Weller, youngest dau. of George Weller Poley, esq. of Boxted Hall.

26. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Andrew *Lighton*, esq. of Wilton-pl. to Mary, second dau. of Thomas Fred. Hope, esq.

27. At Stonehouse, Henry David *Erskine*, esq. Lieut. R. Mar. third son of the Hon. Henry David Erskine, to Eliza, third dau. of John Ingle, esq.

29. At Brighton, James *Rickett*, esq. of Cotterstock, near Oundle, Northamptonsh. to Sarah-Ann, only child of John Richardson, esq. of King's Cliffe, in the same county.—At Huntingfield, the Rev. John *Gooch*, M.A., Second Master of the Grammar School, Wolverhampton, to Louisa-Anne-Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Horace Button, esq. of Jamaica.

30. At Newcastle-under-Lyme, Spencer Thomas *Garrett*, esq. Cliff Bank Lodge, Stoke-on-Trent, eldest son of Thomas Garrett, Herne Hill, to Catherine, youngest dau. of George Wood, esq. Newcastle.—At St. John's, Paddington, Thomas Henchman *Bucherfeld*, esq.

youngest son of the late Rev. Bartholomew Buckerfield, M.A. Rector of St. Peter's, Marlborough, to Elizabeth-Letitia, eldest dau. of the late John Wingfield, D.D. Prebendary of Worcester.—At St. James's, Paddington, John Morris *Colston*, esq. formerly of Her Majesty's 70th Reg. to Isabel, only child of the late Rev. George Preston, Rector of Lexden, Essex, and relict of Edward Nolan, esq.—At Scarborough, the Rev. R. H. *Dover*, B.A. incumbent of Wilsden, Yorksh. youngest son of Capt. Dover, of Ormathwaite House, near Keswick, to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Francis Johnson, esq. Belfast.—At Stokenham, the Rev. Thomas Brooking *Cornish*, Fellow of Oriel Coll. to Anne, fourth dau. of the late John Newman, esq. of Exeter.—At Littleham, the Rev. Thomas Partridge *Nunn*, M.A. eldest son of Hardy Nunn, esq. of Nether Hall, Essex, to Julia-Emma, youngest dau. of the late Butler Claxton, esq.—At Hornsea, the Rev. J. J. *Douglas*, to Henrietta-Maria, eldest dau. of S. B. Denton, esq. M.D. of that place.

July 1. At Cheshunt, Ferdinand A. *Echalar*, esq. of Clapton, Middlesex, to Harriet-Emily, dau. of the late Ezekiel Harman, esq. of Theobald's, Herts.—At Camberwell, Charles Wyatt *Oxford*, esq. of Lifford, King's Norton, Worcestersh. to Lilly Walshman, only dau. of B. Blake, M.D. of the Grove, Camberwell.—At St. Pancras, John *Hodge*, esq. of Great St. Helen's, to Maria, relict of Capt. Dickinson, 86th Reg. and dau. of the late John Gray, esq. Treasurer of Honduras.—At Bideford, Wm. Nevile *Thomas*, esq. eldest son of Gen. Thomas, of Brockhill, Devon, to Frances-Bent, youngest dau. of the late William Smith, esq. M.D.—At Leckhampton, Capt. *Young*, eldest son of the late Vice-Adm. Young, of Barton End, Gloucestersh. and nephew of the Hon. Gen. Gardiner, to Anne-Eliza, youngest dau. of Francis Longworth, esq. (of Cotswold, and Crayan, Westmeath.—At Llandygwydd, Charles Augustus *Parkinson*, esq. Capt. 37th Reg. to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late J. W. Buck, esq. of Denholme, Yorkshire.

2. At Coggeshall, the Rev. Thomas John *Griffenhoofe*, to Henrietta-Sophia, fifth dau. of Henry Skingley, esq. late of Coggeshall, Essex.—At Market Deeping, Lincolnsh. Francis James, son of James *Bellingham*, esq. of Windmill-hill, Sussex, to Susannah-Rebecca, third dau. of William Holland, esq.—H. J. C. *Blake*, esq. of Brighton, eldest son of the Rev. H. J. C. Blake, Birdham Rectory, to Cecilia, second dau. of H. H. Moore, esq. surgeon, London.—At Kilmore, John Edward *Vernon*, esq. of Bingfield, to Miss Harriet Leslie, youngest dau. of the Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh.

4. At Wolborough, John *Shelton*, esq. to Christina-Frances-Hockin, second dau. of the late Commander Mapleton, R.N.—At St. John's, Westminster, Fletcher *Hetherington*, esq. of Cockermouth, to Euretta-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late William W. Bennett, of Church-road, Brixton.—At Putney, Allen *Chandler*, of Gray's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late Stratford Robinson, esq. of Jermyn-st. St. James's.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. George Wood *Webber*, esq. of Hexworthy House, Cornwall, to Harriett-Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. Lewis, of Long Ashton, Somerset.

6. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Thomas George *Allen*, esq. to Charlotte H. M. Raven, dau. of the late N. Raven, esq. formerly of 17th Lancers.

7. At Winchester, Mr. Edward Williams *Faithfull*, solicitor, to Mary-Anne, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Henry Faithfull, of the East India Com. Service.—At Rickmansworth, Lieut.-Col. Charles *Bagot*, of the Grenadier

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Eglington, Northumberland, to Frances Sybel, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Collins, Rector of Boldon.—At Bath, Charles Henry Landon Maud, second son of the Rev. John Maud, to Rosalie-Charlotte, only daughter of William Elton, esq.
11. At Cheltenham, Thomas Selby, Esq., surgeon, to Charlotte-Amelia Mary, surviving dau. of the late Joseph Yates, Esq., barrister at law.—At Lismore, Major George Montgomeri, 62d Regt. to Jane-Vaughan Cotton, third dau. of the Archdeacon of Cashel.—At St. Pancras, William Coe, esq. of Upper Clapton, Middlesex, and Coleman-street-buildings, London, to Catherine-Jane, eldest dau. of St. John Chiveron Charlton, esq. of Apley Castle, Shropsh.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF KILKENNY.

July 16. At Ballyconra, Kilkenny, aged 75, the Right Hon. Edmund Butler, Earl of Kilkenny, and 12th Viscount Mountgarret, co. Wexford, and Baron of Kells (1550).

His Lordship was born Jan. 6, 1771, the eldest son of Edmund eleventh Viscount Mountgarret, by Lady Henrietta Butler, second daughter of Somerset-Hamilton first Earl of Carrick. He succeeded to the title of Viscount on his father's death, July 16, 1793; and on the 20th of December in the same year was advanced to the dignity of an Earl.

He had laboured for many years under mental indisposition; but the illness of which he died was of short duration.

His Lordship married June 8, 1793, Mildred, eldest daughter of the Most Rev. Robert Fowler, D.D. Lord Archbishop of Dublin; but by that lady, who died Dec. 30, 1830, he had no issue.

The ancient Viscountcy of Mountgarret has devolved on his nephew Henry-Edmund, son of the late Hon. Henry Butler, who died in 1842. The present Viscount was born in 1816, and married in 1844 Frances Penelope, only child of Thomas Rawson, esq. of Niddhall, Yorkshire, and has a son and heir born in Jan. 1845.

LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL, G.C.B.

July 16. At Genoa, aged 56, Major-General Lord George William Russell, Aide-de-camp to the Queen, a Brigadier-General in the army of Portugal, G.C.B. and Knight of the order of Leopold of Belgium; brother to the Duke of Bedford and Lord John Russell.

Lord William Russell (as he was usually styled since the death of his uncle Lord William Russell, who was murdered by his valet Courvoisier in 1840) was the second son of John sixth Duke of Bedford, K.G. by his first wife the Hon. Georgiana Elizabeth Byng, second daughter of George 4th Viscount Torrington. He was born in Harley-street, London, on the 8th of May, 1790. He was gazetted as Cornet in the 1st Dragoons on the 5th Feb. 1806, just three months before he had completed his 16th year; and was in a few months afterwards raised to the rank of a Lieutenant. He consequently entered upon the duties of active life some years earlier than the usual age at which youths go to college; but he possessed a competent knowledge of modern languages, and he derived from nature that which is far more valuable than

any information which preceptors can communicate,—a substantial fund of common sense. This quality a large intercourse with camps and courts did not fail materially to extend and strengthen. When he had reached the age of eighteen he was intrusted with the command of a troop in the 23d Dragoons. He served on the staff at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, as Aide-de-camp to Sir G. Ludlow, and embarked with the 23d Dragoons for Lisbon in 1809, where he landed with that regiment, and accompanied them to the battle of Talavera, on which occasion he was wounded. At Cadiz in 1810, and at the battle of Barrosa, he was Aide-de-camp to Lord Lynedoch. In Feb. 1813 he ceased to be a cavalry officer, being appointed to a majority in 102d Foot, and he served subsequently as Aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington on several occasions; amongst others, at the battle of Vittoria, June 21, 1813. He was also present at the storming of San Sebastian, and at the battles of Orthes and Toulouse, for the latter of which he received a medal. After this closing triumph in the Peninsula, he accompanied the British army into France. He became a Lieut.-Colonel by brevet on April 12, 1814. The war being ended, he, of course, returned with the rest of the army, and continued in command of his regiment at its various quarters in England and Ireland, as well as at Corfu.

He continued this somewhat listless sort of life until his political friends got into power in the year 1830. Whatever might have been thought amidst the select circle of his intimate acquaintance, the world at large had no reason to suppose that he possessed any talents to fit him for diplomatic life; but Lord John Russell was then Paymaster of the Forces, and the influence of the house of Bedford quite in the ascendant; Lord W. Russell, therefore, attached himself, with every prospect of success, to one of our most important foreign embassies, that of Sir Robert Adair, who represented England in the Netherlands during that struggle between Holland and Belgium which ended in placing King Leopold upon the throne of the latter country. There was not only much negotiation, but some fighting upon that occasion; and the military experience of Lord William Russell proved a valuable adjunct to the skill in negotiation for which Sir Robert Adair had been justly celebrated.

In the following year Lord William

Russell was sent to Lisbon, the object being to assist in arranging the differences which prevailed among the members of the house of Braganza, and to endeavour to restore that public tranquillity, the enjoyment of which is unfortunately often interrupted in Portugal; this mission was not terminated until the month of March, 1834; he then spent about six months in England. In the month of September following his return from Portugal he received the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary at Wurtemberg, which he held till Nov. 1835, when he succeeded Lord Minto as British Ambassador at Berlin; and at that court he represented the British Government, until, on the accession of Sir Robert Peel to power in Sept. 1841, he resigned, and was succeeded in that important office by Lord Burghersh, now Earl of Westmorland. He attained the

ministry, he was not called upon to participate in public affairs. For some time past he had been very seriously indisposed, and he had gone to Genoa, where he died, for the benefit of his health.

Lord William Russell married, June 21, 1817, Elizabeth-Anne, only child of the late Hon. John Theophilus Rawdon, brother to the first Marquess of Hastings, and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue a daughter, Blanche, who died an infant in 1818, and three sons, who are still living, namely, Francis Charles Hastings Russell, esq. an officer in the Scots Fusilier Guards, who married in 1844 Lady Elizabeth Sackville West, eldest daughter of the Earl of Delaware; Arthur-John-Edward; and Odo-Leopold-William.

The body of Lord William Russell arrived in England on Saturday the 2nd July, and was immediately taken to Chiswick, the burial-place of the Bedford family in Buckinghamshire, where it was consigned to the tomb on Wednesday the 27th, in the presence of the Duke of Bedford, the Marquess of Tavistock, Lord John Russell, Lord Edward Russell, and Earl Delawarr.

SIR AUBREY DE VERE, BART.

July 5. At Carraghchase, co. Limerick, aged 58. Sir Aubrey de Vere, the second Bart. of Carragh, co. Tipperary (1784).

He was born Aug. 20, 1788, the son and heir of Sir Vere Hunt the first Baronet, by the Hon. Eleanor Pery, only daughter of the Right Hon. William-Cecil Lord Gtrentworth, Lord Bishop of Limerick. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, Aug. 11, 1818. He subsequently took the surname of De Vere instead of Hunt, in commemoration of his descent from the old Earls of Oxford, his ancestor Vere Hunt, esq. an officer in Cromwell's army, who first settled in Ireland, having been the grandson of Henry Hunt, esq. of Gosfield in Essex, by Jane, daughter of Aubrey de Vere, second son of John the fifteenth Earl and K.G., who died in 1539.

Sir Aubrey de Vere attained some reputation as a poet, being the author of *The Waldenses*, or, *The Fall of Rora*, a Lyrical Tale, with other poems. Oxford, 1842. 8vo.

A Song of Faith, Devout Exercises, and Sonnets. London, 1842. 8vo.

The Search after Proserpine, Reflections of Greece, and other poems. Oxford, 1843. 8vo. (Reviewed in our vol. xxi. p. 505.)

Sir Aubrey de Vere married, May 12, 1807, Mary, eldest daughter of Stephen Edward Rice, esq. of Mount Trenchard, co. Limerick, and sister to the present Lord Montague. By this lady he had issue five sons and three daughters. The former were, 1. Sir Vere-Edmond, who has succeeded to the title; 2. Stephen-Edward; 3. Aubrey Thomas; 4. Edward Cecil; and 5. Francis-Horatio. The eldest daughter, Eliza-Jane Maria-Lucy, was married Nov. 11, 1845, to Robert O'Brien, esq. fourth son of Sir Edward O'Brien, of Donohoe Bart. The other daughters, Mary-Theodosia-Cecil and Catharine-Louisa, are both deceased.

The present Baronet was born in 1802, and married in 1818 his cousin, Mary-Louisa, daughter of Rowland Standish, esq. of Seaboy Castle, Cond. and, by Lady Lucy Pery, daughter of the late Earl of Lincoln.

SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, BART.
June 21. At Glasgow, co. Dufferin, aged 77. Sir Archibald Campbell, the second Bart. of Seaton, in the county of Argyll, died at his residence at the Hotel Lord Seaton.

He was born Aug. 17, 1768, the son and heir of Sir Ilay Campbell, the first Baronet, who was Lord President of the Court of Session and of the same title

of Lord Succoth, by Susan-Mary, daughter of Archibald Murray, of Cringletie, esq.

In 1809 he was appointed a lord of session, when he assumed the title of Lord Succoth, and subsequently he was made a lord of justiciary.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, March 28, 1823, and in the following year he resigned his appointments on a pension.

Sir Archibald married in Aug. 1795, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Balfour, esq. of Balbirnie, Fifeshire, by whom he had issue five sons and four daughters: 1. Archibald, deceased; 2. John Campbell, esq. who married in 1824, Jane, daughter of Francis Sitwell, esq. of Barmoor Castle, co. Berwick, and is since deceased, leaving issue Archibald-Ilay, born in 1825, who has succeeded his grandfather in the baronetcy; 3. George; 4. Susan; 5. the Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess of Leven and Melville, married in 1824 to David the present Earl, and has issue a numerous family; 6. James; 7. Mary; 8. Catharine-Amelia; and 9. Andrew-Ramsay.

JOHN CLAUDIUS BERESFORD, Esq.

July 20. At his house in Glenmoyle, near Londonderry, in his 80th year, John Claudius Beresford, esq. formerly M.P. for Dublin and for co. Waterford.

He was the third son of the Right Hon. John Beresford, second son of Marcus first Earl of Tyrone, and brother to the first Marquess of Waterford, by his first wife Anne Constantia Ligondes, a granddaughter of the Count de Ligondes, a French general taken prisoner at Blenheim.

“The name of Mr. Beresford is identified with the mercantile, political, municipal, and social history of Ireland. He was senior partner in one of the greatest banking houses ever established in this country; he represented the metropolis at, and for many years previous to, the Union; and was one of the first members after that event selected for the Imperial Parliament. He was an alderman, and served the office of Lord Mayor for the city of Dublin with princely hospitality; and in his habits and intercourse with his fellows he was joyous, frank, and entertaining. A man with a kinder heart or more benevolent disposition, a truer-hearted friend, or more generous or charitable individual never existed. At the period of the Union, and when the Beresford family were omnipotent in this country, and the source from whence power, and patronage, and promotion flowed, he was the only man of his name,—resisting all influence and rejecting every entreaty—who stood forward the

firm and the consistent opponent of the measure, and the Irish House of Commons did not contain a more decided anti-Unionist. In the terrible times of '96, a Commandant of the Menchants' Corps of Yeomanry, a severe and a distressing duty was committed to its Captain. The exigency of the times, and the very nature of the functions to be administered, required a man firm of heart, resolute of purpose, quick in conception, and rapid in execution. The very occupancy of such circumstances, and at such a crisis, of course brought upon him the malignant vituperation of the rebellious and disloyal, whose schemes it was his duty to detect and defeat. Long and many a year ago, Mr. Beresford, in the true spirit of a Christian, forgave his enemies, persecutors, and slanderers—departing this life at peace with all the world.”—(*Dublin Evening Mail*.)

“He has for many years lived in comparative retirement, and in the unostentatious practice of all the individual and social virtues which can either add dignity to the human character or confer benefit upon the community at large. During a lengthened period Mr. Beresford discharged the duties of agent to the Hon. the Irish Society, and in this capacity he won for himself the good opinion of all classes by the urbanity of his disposition, and by the uniform benevolence and almost patriarchal kindness by which his intercourse with the tenantry was habitually characterised.”—(*Derry Sentinel*.)

On the death of his father in 1806 Mr. Beresford was elected for the county of Waterford, and again at the general election in the same year and in 1807.

He married, March 3, 1795, Elizabeth, only daughter of Archibald Menzies, of Culdare, co. Peebles, esq. but had no issue.

THOMAS GOOLD, Esq.

July 16. At the seat of his son-in-law Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart. Lisadell, co. Sligo, Thomas Goold, esq. one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery in Ireland.

Mr. Goold was a native of Cork. He was called to the Irish bar in 1791, and he was, with one exception—Lord Plunkett—the last star in that galaxy of talent which shone forth with such a splendid and brilliant radiancy in Ireland towards the close of the last century. The contemporary, as well as associate, of all the bright luminaries of that day in oratory, literature, and *belles lettres*—of Flood, Woolfe, Fitzgibbon, Ogle—he was the personal friend of Saurin, Plunkett, Grattan, and Bushe, and took his stand and

played his part
 plays and "keen
 by which the Irish House of Commons
 of which he was then a member, was
 characterised. In all the discussions upon
 the Act of Union—of which he was a
 firm and incorruptible opponent, as well
 in his speeches as his writings—he took a
 distinguished part; and in that arena,
 where the prize of talent was contended

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gour, and a perseverance and assiduity,
 for the possession of which few then gave
 him credit; and it may be said of him that
per saltum he sprang into full business,
 and within a comparatively brief period
 established himself securely at the very
 head of that branch of the profession
 which he selected as best suited to his
 tastes and capabilities. We have heard it
 stated, and by competent persons, that
 Mr. Goold was the best *nisi prius* lawyer
 who ever held a brief at the Irish bar.
 Having been appointed third serjeant in
 1823, and King's serjeant in 1830, he was
 in 1832 made Master in Chancery, when
 his zeal, his energies, and his whole time
 were devoted to the discharge of the duties
 pertaining to the office. We believe no
 man at the Irish bar, by his own individual
 labours, and unassisted by Castle or po-
 litical favour, ever amassed or bequeathed
 so large a fortune.—(*Dublin Evening
 Mail.*)

DWARKANAUTH TAGORE.

Aug. 1. At his residence, St. George's
 hotel, Albemarle-street, aged 51, the Ba-
 boo Dwarkanauth Tagore.

The family of Dwarkanauth Tagore
 have been known in Calcutta for the past

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brought up wholly in the tenets of Hindooism, and in 1812 was married to the daughter of Prawn Nauth Roy Chowdry, of Naranderpore, Jessore, with the usual expensive marriage festivities, and alms to Brahmins, which cost no less a sum than 30,000 rupees, or 3,000*l.* sterling.

At an early age, however, his predilection for European society and for commercial enterprise began to display itself. When only eighteen he proceeded to his Commercolly property, and remained there a year in its active management. In 1821 he built himself Sylladak and other indigo factories on the estate of that name, which he carried on with ability entirely from his own pecuniary resources; while, with an unusual spirit of enterprise for a young Hindoo, he purchased a large ship, the *Resolution*, and himself despatched it to South America, with a valuable cargo of his own. In 1822, at the invitation of the public authorities, he followed the custom then obtaining among young natives of family and opulence, and accepted a high office under Government, and became the head Dewan of the Salt Department, a situation of considerable native importance, and in which he secured the honourable approval of the Board, and has since enjoyed to the day of his death the friendship of some of its most distinguished functionaries.

Since quitting the Government service for the more independant operations of commerce and the management of his own estates, he has held a high position in the Calcutta community, distinguished there for his princely hospitality and his munificent support of every public enterprise for the improvement of his country. His donations to the different institutions and colleges, and his active advocacy of every measure to advance the education and civilization of his native brethren, were associated with all the noble institutions flourishing in Calcutta. To the District Charitable Fund he made the munificent donation of 10,000*l.* He had an extraordinary power of self-control, far beyond those participating in his own religion, to illustrate which we have only to instance his devoted encouragement to surgery. When the college for Hindoo youths for the study of anatomy was opened, Dwarkanauth was personally present and witnessed the dissection of a subject, an abhorrence of the gravest nature in the eyes of the bigot portion of India, and heroically suppressed the sickness of heart and body he instinctively felt, for no other motive than that he conceived he was furthering the advancement of science, and doing a duty to mankind. He went through the ordeal

with an unflinching nerve, which had its weight with those of his own particular religion who were there on the occasion. He lived just long enough to reap the fruits of his triumphant energy, in witnessing the brilliant success of his two native (Hindoo) students in the University of London, who have just passed the examination of the College of Surgeons. They were sent to this country and wholly maintained at his sole expense.

Dwarkanauth Tagore was first in England for a few months in 1842, and from that time was anxious, not only on account of the flattering reception he had met with, but from his own love for its institutions, the many friendships he had formed, and the state of his own health, which required a lengthened change, to revisit this climate, and enjoy the advantages of a longer residence. But he brought with him the seeds of serious illness, and although his removal to a more favoured latitude warded off for some time the fatal results of the evil, he at length sunk under the effects of fever, heightened by an organic disease of the lungs. His loss is deeply felt by many, and is a public, as well as private, source of regret; for although simple in his character, unobtrusive to the last, and averse to put himself prominently forward in political discussions, there are few men who had sounder views as to Indian policy, and who upon important questions could offer a safer or more comprehensive opinion. His decision was one of the foremost on the abolition of the Suttee. He ever boldly broke through the trammels of mere ceremonial caste, and has shewn a noble example to his countrymen, not only by venturing to Europe himself, but by bringing his youngest son and nephew for the purpose of advancing and finishing their education. Not content with the pleasures of travelling and sight-seeing to enlarge his already extended information, he laboured hard to acquire the language of France, as a passport to those of Europe, and also took delight in the various accomplishments of society, especially that of singing, and more particularly Italian and English music. Had his life been spared, he promised to become no mean amateur.

In the town hall of Calcutta the inhabitants, both native and European, in testimony of their regard, had his portrait painted by Say, and at the same time authorised a marble bust of their benefactor to be executed by Weekes. The Company struck a gold medal of large intrinsic value to commemorate his services; and to crown the whole, her Majesty, on a subsequent occasion, presented to him

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courier and domestic establishment in the service of the Baboo closed the procession, riding in the deceased's private carriage.

On arriving at the cemetery the cavalcade proceeded to a vault made in the unconsecrated portion of the ground, nearly opposite the entrance gate. No religious service was performed over the body, but the mourners were requested by Nogen-dranath Tagore to remain until the vault was closed. The son of the deceased was attired in an Indian costume composed wholly of black cloth. Mohun Lal and the other Indians present wore the ordinary brilliant costume of their country.

The coffin had a very magnificent appearance. It was covered with puce silk velvet, and studded with silver ornaments. On the lid were two silver plates—the one bearing the style and titles of the deceased Baboo in the Hindostanee language, and the second a translation of the same in English, as follows:—

"BAROO DWARKANAUT TAGORE, 71
MINDAR, DIED 1ST AUGUST, 1846.
AGED 51 YEARS."

It is stated that the fine features of the deceased were little changed by death, and while in this state a cast of the Baboo's

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part, or that entitled, *Of the Internal Administration of the Government*, corresponding substantially with Blackstone's division, *Of Persons*, was executed by him. This alone would entitle him to be gratefully remembered, not only by those who have occasion to refer to the legislation of Massachusetts, but by all who feel an interest in scientific jurisprudence.

His contributions to what may be called the literature of his profession were frequent. The *American Jurist* was often enriched by articles from his pen. Among these is a review of the valuable work of Williams on the Law of Executors; and of Curtis's Admiralty Digest, in which he examined the interesting history of this jurisdiction; also an article on the Study of the Roman Law, in which he has presented, within a short compass, a lucid sketch of the history of this system, and of the growth, in Germany, of the historical and didactic schools, "rival houses," as they may be called, in jurisprudence, whose long and unpleasant feud has only recently subsided.

His Lecture on the alleged Uncertainty of the Law, delivered before the Boston Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, has been considered a most happy composition, and has been more than once printed.

But these professional labours were accompanied by others, by which his name will probably be still longer remembered. One of his earliest cares was to elevate the character of classical studies in America. His own example did much in this respect. From the time he left the university, he was always regarded as an authority on topics of scholarship. As early as 1805, he published, in conjunction with his friend, the present Judge White of Salem, an edition of Sallust, with Latin notes, and a copious index. This was one of the first examples, in America, of a classic edited with scholar-like skill. The same spirit led him, later in life, to publish in the *North American Review*, and afterwards in a pamphlet, "Observations on the Importance of Greek Literature, and the best Method of Studying the Classics," translated from the Latin of Professor Wytttenbach. In the course of the remarks with which he introduces the translation, he urges with conclusive force the importance of raising the standard of education among his countrymen.

His "Remarks on Greek Grammars," which appeared in the *American Journal of Education*, in 1825, belong to the same field of labour; as does also his admirable paper, published in 1818, in the *Memoirs of the American Academy*,

on the proper pronunciation of the ancient Greek language. He maintained that it should be pronounced, so far as possible, according to the Romaic or modern Greek, and learnedly and ably exposed the vicious usage which had been introduced by Erasmus. His conclusions, though controverted when they were first presented, are now substantially adopted by scholars.

But the "*Greek and English Lexicon*" is his greatest work in the department of classical learning. This was planned early in Mr. Pickering's life, and was begun in 1814. The interruptions of his profession induced him to engage the assistance of the late Dr. Daniel Oliver, Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy at Dartmouth college. The work, proceeding slowly, was not announced by a prospectus until 1820, and not finally published until 1826. It was mainly founded on the well-known *Lexicon of Schrevelius*. When Mr. Pickering commenced his labours, there was no Greek Lexicon with explanations in our own tongue. The English student obtained his knowledge of Greek through the intervention of Latin.

To this work of Mr. Pickering it is said that the *Lexicon* by Dr. Dunbar, Professor of Greek at Edinburgh (which is highly praised in the *Quarterly Review*, vol. LXXV. p. 229), was more materially indebted, than its author chose to acknowledge.

In the general department of Languages and Philology, his labours were various. The earliest was the work generally called "*The Vocabulary of Americanisms*," being a collection of words and phrases, which have been supposed to be peculiar to the United States, with an Essay on the state of the English language in the United States. This was originally published in 1815, in the *Memoirs of the American Academy*, and was republished in a separate volume in 1816, with corrections and additions. It cannot be doubted (says our authority) that this work has exerted a beneficial influence over the purity of our language. It has promoted careful habits of composition, and, in a certain sense, helped to guard the "wells of English undefiled."

In 1818 appeared, in the *Memoirs of the American Academy*, his "*Essay on a Uniform Orthography of the Indian Languages*." The uncertainty of their orthography arose from the circumstance that the words were collected and reduced to writing by scholars of different nations, who often attached different values to the same letter, and represented the same sound by different letters; so that it was impossible to determine the sound of a

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Sandwich Islands, possessing, it is said, a more than Italian softness, was refined to writing according to a systematic orthography prepared for them by Mr. Pickering, and is now employed in two newspapers, which are published by the natives. It is thus that he may be properly regarded as one of the contributors to that civilization, under whose gentle influence those islands, set like richest gems in the bosom of the sea, have been made to glow with the effulgence of Christian truth.

The Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the Memoirs of the American Academy, contain several important communications from him on the Indian languages; and an elaborate article from his pen on the subject is given in the *Encyclopædia Americana*. He wrote the address prefixed to the first number of the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, and several articles on language in the *North American Review*, and the *American Quarterly Review*. One in the former publication, on the

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the original practical promoter of Banks for the savings of the poor, which are now become so general.* He was educated at home under private tutors, and early evinced those literary talents, for which the Wakefield family has long been distinguished. At the age of fifteen he had made himself a proficient in the Latin and Greek languages, and was conversant with history, ancient and modern; and, having turned his attention to politics, he became one of the ablest political writers of the day. In 1797 he published *Observations on Finance*, and *Letters to Thomas Paine on the Fall of the English System of Finance*; in 1798 an *Essay on the Public Debts of this Kingdom*; in 1799 *Strictures upon the Remarks of Wm. Morgan, F.R.S. on the Public Finances of the Kingdom*, and an *Address to Noblemen and Gentlemen interested in the Value and Management of Landed Property*; in 1801 a *Proposal for the commuting the Duty upon Beer, for an Equivalent upon Malt*; in 1802 *Rules and Orders for the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce*, *Observations on the Poor Laws*, and a series of letters signed *Landlord and Tenant*, addressed to the editor of the *Chelmsford Chronicle*; in 1803 *Important Considerations for the People of this Kingdom as to the expected Invasion by the French*; in 1805, *Thoughts upon the principle of the Question brought forward by Mr. Macaulay in the Society for the Suppression of Vice*, and a *Defence of that Society*. He was now offered a seat in Parliament by the two leading men in the House of Commons; but, being then doubtful of his ability for public speaking, he declined the offers, and went to Ireland as private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

He was at length called to the bar in 1807 by the honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, and he held his first brief shortly afterwards at the Reading assizes; when a question was asked by the Judge, whether there had been a writ of *Fi. fa.* or *Ca. sa.* sued out? (being the usual abbreviations for the writs of *Fieri facias*, and *Capias ad Satisfaciendum*,) Mr. Wakefield, not being immediately acquainted with technical language, became much confused when the question was repeated, and was indebted to the friendly aid of a brother barrister for the explanation of the question: he used to repeat this circumstance attending his début, with much pleasantry after dinner. He became indefatigable

in his profession, and the ablest equity draughtsman of his day. He arose at 6 o'clock, winter and summer; was punctual in his attendance in Court, and his knowledge of practice was so great, that he was regularly appealed to by the Judge in all cases concerning it. He was a most zealous and pleasing advocate, and was always desirous that the client should be present with his solicitor in consultations, when his own skill and ingenuity would often elicit facts, which appeared of not sufficient importance to be inserted in the brief, but which he frequently turned to advantage in argument.

Those excellent lawyers, Sir Samuel Romilly, Mr. Hart, and Mr. Leach, always expressed unfeigned pleasure when they had Mr. Wakefield's assistance as their junior counsel, his knowledge of the Reports saving them a laborious search for cases in point; so that when they assembled in consultation they used to say good-humouredly, "Well, Wakefield, have you got any cases for us?" He was nominated one of his late Majesty's counsel in 1833, and after that period practised as a leading counsel with great éclat. He was counsel for Mr. Attwood in the great cause of *Small v. Attwood*, when the Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst having decided the cause against Mr. Attwood, Mr. Wakefield advised and undertook the successful appeal to the House of Lords from that decision, which involved a question of no less than one million of money; and for the great ability he displayed in this cause, he received a silk gown from the Lord Chancellor and a cheque for 5000*l.* from Attwood.

Mr. Wakefield was particularly kind to all young barristers, freely giving them his advice and assistance in all matters of difficulty. He had unbounded hospitality and charity; was of social and elegant manners; the kindest of masters, his servants literally growing old in his service; he was sincere and steady in his friendships, and was respected and beloved by all who knew him. His country residence was at Hare Hatch in Berkshire, of which county he was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant. He was one of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, and the most active of the Committee for building the splendid new Hall and Library, in the erection of which he took the most lively interest, and had the great pleasure to see it finally completed, and the honour, with his brother Benchers, to entertain her Majesty and Prince Albert to dinner therein.

Mr. Wakefield was twice married, but, leaving no issue, his heir-at-law is his brother Edward Wakefield, esq. the author of the *History of Ireland*.

* Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield died in 1832, and a memoir of her will be found in *Gent. Mag.* vol. cii. ii. 650.

REAR-A

JAN. . At aged
71, Samuel Campbell Bowley, esq. Rear-
Admiral of the Red squadron, of Mount
Campbell, Leitrim.

He entered the Navy when only nine
years old; was made a Lieutenant in 1794,
and in that year, in the Vanguard, served
on shore at the taking of the West India
Islands. He was in the Astrea at the
capture of the French frigate La Loire,

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received the freedom in a silver box in
1819. His lady died in 1821.

REAR-ADMIRAL EDGELL.

JUNE 22. At Standerwick Court,
Frome, in his 79th year, Henry Folkes
Edgell, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red,
and a Deputy Lieutenant of Somerset-
shire.

He entered the Navy in 1779, was mid-
shipman of the Bienfaisant at the capture
of Le Comte d'Artois, a 64-gun priva-
teer, and was in the same ship in Admi-
ral Parker's sanguinary action with the
Dutch Admiral Zoutman, off the Dogger
Bank, August 5, 1781. He was subse-
quently midshipman of the Artois, at the
capture of the Dutch schooners Mars and
Hercule; was promoted to the rank of
Lieutenant in 1790, and was flag-Lieute-
nant on board the Barfleur, in Jervis's
action, off Cape St. Vincent, in 1797. He
was promoted to the rank of Commander
in the following year, and from that time
commanded the Pluto sloop of war, chiefly
on the Newfoundland station, until made
post Captain in 1802; after which he held

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birth of the Prince of Wales. He resided usually at Bath. His death is truly lamented by all who knew him. His purse was always open to the needy of the profession, and he was a liberal contributor to the naval charities.

He married April 11, 1803, Magdalene, daughter of the Rev. H. D'Abzac, Senior Fellow of Trinity college, Dublin, by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters. The grandfathers of both Mr. and Mrs. Mangin were French refugees at the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

COMMANDER R. J. W. DUNLOP.

Lately. On the coast of Africa, after only four days' illness, Commander Robert John Wallace Dunlop (1842), of the *Star*.

He was a gallant and experienced officer, and was one of the few in the line of masters who, in modern times, had the good fortune to be promoted to a higher rank. It was, however, for the most important service of saving from destruction the very ship (designed by Sir W. Symonds) of which he died in command, which he preserved by his professional experience and great presence of mind, when she was on her beam ends, and the lieutenant and the men had been washed out of her and drowned. He was also in the *Favourite* sloop, in the South Sea Islands, and was engaged with her crew in that unfortunate affray with the natives, in which the commander Captain Crozier lost his life. Lieutenant Dunlop was wounded in the engagement, and was in the receipt of a pension for the injuries he sustained. In 1842 he was made commander, and he commissioned the *Star* sloop in Sept. 1843, his services and character being the sole recommendation for the appointment. We are sorry to add that Captain Dunlop has left a family unprovided for.

REV. R. P. BUDDICOM, M.A.

July 2. At Great Alne, Warwickshire, aged 66, Rev. Robert Pedder Buddicom, M.A., Principal of St. Bee's Clerical college, and Perpetual Curate of the church.

Mr. Buddicom was originally intended for commercial pursuits, and was for some time in a merchant's office in Liverpool. A conviction, however, was impressed upon his mind and his heart, that this was not the sphere in which his talents and his energies were to be employed, and he was sent to Cambridge with a view to ordination for the Church. Here his ability was eminently displayed. He won the position of eighth wrangler, 1806, proceeded M.A. in 1809, and became a Fellow of Queen's college. On the 30th Oct. 1814, Divine service was, for the first

time, performed at St. George's church, Everton, near Liverpool, on which occasion Mr. Buddicom officiated. He was appointed to the incumbency, for which there were five candidates, by a majority of 79 out of 83 votes of the proprietors. This incumbency he held up to the period of his appointment to St. Bee's, devoting himself to the performance of his duties with untiring zeal and fidelity.

In Nov. 1840, Mr. Buddicom was selected by the Bishop of the diocese to succeed the late Dr. Ainger in the important office of Principal of St. Bee's college, in which capacity he acquitted himself so as fully to vindicate the wisdom of his selection, and to raise the character of the institution itself. His sound learning has operated upon those by whom he has been surrounded, whilst his benevolence of manner and of heart has won their confidence and affection. At the time of his appointment the number of students was only 25, whilst at present, we believe, it is nearly if not upwards of 100; and the manner in which he was revered and loved by them was instanced no later than in February last, by the presentation to him by these students of a large oval silver waiter as a testimonial of their regard, on which occasion it was accompanied by a very gratifying tribute to his "exalted piety, comprehensive ability, and untiring zeal," which had raised the college to its then position, and the "invaluable instruction as a teacher, and ever ready sympathy as a friend," which the students had uniformly received from their kind and able preceptor.

Mr. Buddicom's father died only on the 20th of March 1844, at the advanced age of 88. In private life, as in the performance of his ministerial duties, the deceased evinced great amiability of disposition, mingled with perfect sincerity as a Christian, and a humility of mind seldom found in one so gifted. His learning was deep and varied, his classical knowledge extensive, and his acquaintance was large with many subjects not coming ordinarily within the scope of the severely learned. As a Churchman, he was sound; and as a pastor he won the love of all, and laboured to the utmost to do more, to win the approbation of his own heart and his God, by the firm performance of his duty. Few men ever took leave of a flock leaving more sorrowful feelings behind him than Mr. Buddicom did when he departed from St. George's, Everton, to proceed to his new sphere of usefulness.

His death unexpectedly took place at the residence of a relative of Mrs. Buddicom, in Warwickshire. For some months past he had been in a declining state of

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OBITUARY.

health, brought on by a paralytic attack with which he was visited last summer, and which he had not completely shaken off. The vacation enabled him to try the effect of change of scene and recreation; and he was about to proceed to the Continent. Previous to proceeding on his tour, however, he paid a visit to the relative above referred to, at whose house he terminated his useful and honourable

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field for his inquiring mind. He was appointed librarian on the retirement of Mr Barker in 1817, and continued his services to that institution until enfeebled health induced him to resign in 1844.

His favourite studies were chemistry, mechanics, heraldry, antiquities, and the fine arts. He was the early associate of John Gibson the eminent sculptor, who was always pleased with his remarks, as possessing a highly cultivated taste. He was a constant attendant at all lectures on scientific subjects; and the facilities afforded him in the use of apparatus enabled him to communicate to scientific journals many interesting results. He gave to society all the benefit of his inventions, though often solicited by his friends to take Letters Patent for some of them; which he uniformly declined. Many of them are to be found in the "Repertory of Arts," &c. &c.

To the literary aspirant it was always pleasing to him to act as a useful pioneer, and, from his extensive acquaintance with books and men, few were better qualified for the office.

Authors, editors, artists, and actors have frequently profited by his suggestions

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Aged 30, William, sole surviving son of T. W. Wansbrough, M.D. Rose Cottage, King's-road, Chelsea.

July 12. At Paddington Green, aged 76, Mary, relict of John Sharp, esq.

In Upper Seymour-st. Harriot-M'Farlane, only child of Thomas Jervis, esq. late of Edward-st.

July 13. In Norfolk-st. Strand, aged 84, John Paternoster, esq.

July 14. At Greenwich, Ann, relict of Isaac Lane, esq.

Aged 28 (and only four months after the decease of his father), Joseph Lochlin Miller, esq. Civil Engineer.

Augusta-Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Henry Maddock, esq. Barrister-at-law, the well-known legal author, and sister of Dr. Maddock, of Harley-st. Cavendish-sq.

July 16. Of apoplexy, Edward Smith, esq. of Pelham-crescent, Brompton.

Aged 57, Elizabeth-Sarah MacCurdy, late of Park-pl. Regent's Park, relict of John MacCurdy, esq. R.N.

July 17. At Kensington, Mary-Ann, widow of Roger Winter, esq. Barrister of the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

In Islington, aged 81, Robert Starling, esq.

In Upper Berkeley-st. Portman-sq. aged 77, Elizabeth Vidgen, second dau. of the late John Vidgen, esq. of the Ordnance Office, Tower.

In the Kent Road, Lieut. Pearce, many years warden of Woolwich Dockyard; but who was superseded by the metropolitan police being ordered on duty there. He had seen great service; was the eldest son of the late King William IV. and was with his Majesty in the actions in America in 1788, where he was taken prisoner, but was subsequently released by a gallant sailor, who shot the man that had charge of him.

July 18. Charlotte, relict of Henry Mullinex, esq. gentleman of her Majesty's Chapels Royal, and late of Walthamstow, Essex.

July 20. In Bryanston-pl. aged 79, Lady Bernard, relict of Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart. She was Charlotte-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Sir Edward Hulse, the second Bart. of Bremore, Hants, by Hannah, dau. of Samuel Vanderplank, merchant; and was the second wife of Sir Thomas Bernard, who died in 1818, without issue.

July 21. At Bermondsey, aged 55, of apoplexy, Malcolm, eldest son of Malcolm Ross, esq. formerly of Red Lion-sq.

In Adelaide-road, Haverstock Hill, aged 48, Mr. John Reid, for thirty years one of the clerks in the Chancery Report Office.

July 23. At Muswell Hill, aged 45, Thomas Rhodes, jun. esq.

At Notting Hill, aged 62, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Robert Fennell, of Brighton.

Diana-Mary, wife of Henry Robinson, esq. St. Agnes Villas, Bayswater.

July 24. At Victoria Villas, Dalston, in consequence of the injuries he received by the recent collision of the trains at Stratford, on the Eastern Counties Railway, Mr. Hind, principal in the firm of Hind and Son, silk fringe manufacturers, in Wood-st. Cheapside.

In Paragon-pl. Kent Road, aged 62, R. H. Sims, esq. late of her Majesty's Customs.

In Margaret-st. Cavendish-sq. George Hosmer, esq. late of Chuprah, in the East Indies.

At the residence of Miss Goslin, Loudoun-Villa, St. John's Wood, aged 50, John Harman, esq. solicitor, of Chester-pl. Kennington.

In the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, aged 33, Alexander Middieton, esq.

In Baker-st. Mrs. Stephens, widow of Samuel Stephens, esq. of Tregenna Castle, Cornwall.

July 25. In Barnes-pl. Mile End-road, aged 37, Mary-Ann, wife of Edward Sheffield, esq.

Aged 28, Maria-Frances-Digby, wife of Thomas Ouchterlony, esq. and dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Heathcote.

In New Millman-st. aged 29, Mary-Ann, wife of Robert Garland, esq.

At Clapham Common, aged 75, Mrs. Keir, widow of the late Lytton George Keir, esq. of Bridge-st. Westminster, who died June 25, 1840 (see vol. xiv. p. 217), and dau. of the late John Bellamy, esq. of the House of Commons.

July 26. Aged 14, Lewis, fourth son of Dr. Steggall, Southampton-st. Bloomsbury.

Thomas-Boyd, youngest son of Thomas Wormald, esq. of Bedford-row.

At her father's, St. John's Wood, aged 24, Emma Earle, eldest dau. of the Rev. Samuel Charles Wilks.

July 27. Aged 16, George William, eldest son of George Legg, esq. of Gray's-inn, and Maida Vale, Edgware-road.

July 28. At Jermyn-st. St. James's, aged 74, Henry Brandreth, esq. of Houghton House, near Dunstable, Beds. His only son, the late Henry Brandreth, jun. esq. F.S.A. the author of many minor poems, is noticed in our vol. xv. p. 212.

In Regent-st. aged 81, Thomas Vickase, esq.

Aged 73, Susannah Harriet, wife of John Whitaker, the composer, of Thavies-inn, Holborn.

- July 29.** At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, esq
aged 89, Mrs. Sutherland, widow of Cap- Sin
tain A. Sutherland, of Sibberscross, N.B. /
In Grove End-road, St. John's Wood, ho
aged 11, Lucy-Amelia, eldest dau. of John live
Robert Hall, esq. Ha
July 30. In Kensington-sq. aged 82, l
Charlotte-Dorothea, widow of Thomas wif
Klug, esq. of Eltham. of
At Nun Green, Peckham Rye, aged 84, /
John Wade, esq. age
July 31. At Courland-grove, Clap- late
ham, aged 66, Mr. George Pirie. /
In Gordon-sq. aged 62, Meyer David- age
son, esq. /
At Dulston, aged 79, Jas. Newman, esq. Th
Aged 44, suddenly, Jenny, wife of dle
Joseph Neltner, esq. of Kentish-town. /
Lately. In Islington, aged 71, Felix l
Wiles, esq. 75,
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Aug. 3. Of apoplexy, aged 31, John Ali
Quincey Harris, esq. late of Winchester l
House, Southwark. /
Aug. 4. Aged 6 weeks, Cosmo Wil- par
liam, only son of Sir Alexander Duff Gov- ton
don, Bart. Hi
In Sussex-terr. Hyde Park, aged 69, rac
George Alexander, esq. M.D. of the Hon. the
East India Company's Service. the
At Kensington, aged 44, Robert Gouger. eac
esq. dur
Anna-Maria, wife of John Wilson Pat- /
ten, esq. M.P. She was the daughter and of
co-heiress of Peter Bold, esq. of Bold, and Wi
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Aged 27, Francis Alexander Moles- dau
worth, esq. youngest son of the late Sir ha.
Aycote Ourrey Molesworth, Bart. No. /
brother of Sir William Molesworth, Bart. esq
M.P. of Pencarrow, Cornwall. /
Aug. 5. In New Ormond-st. aged 89 Lo
Mrs. Barbara Hodson. esq
In Mecklenburgh-sq. Martha, wife of /
James Hartley, esq. Wi
Aged 77, Mary, wife of Newman Spel- /
ler, esq. of Stanhope-pl. Hyde Park. age
At Greenwich, aged 24, Peter Sinclair, Ho
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXVI.

July 31. At Pootwood, Stockport, Mr. Taylor, an eminent surgeon, who committed a fatal mistake by hastily swallowing laudanum, in lieu of the tincture of cardamoms. He was a practitioner of great skill, and very highly respected; and the faculty of the borough, anxious to testify their regret at his melancholy end, followed his remains to the boundary of the borough, on its way to Cheadle, the place of family interment. An affectionate wife and sorrowing son are left to mourn this deplorable mistake.

DERBY.—**July 20.** At Derby, Richard Wright Haden, esq.

DEVON.—**July 8.** At Plymouth, aged 64, Charles Shadbolt, esq. late of Tottenham, Middlesex.

July 9. At Combe, aged 80, Mrs. Marker, widow of the Rev. Henry Marker, of Aylesbeare.

July 13. At Pinhoe, near Exeter, aged 34, Samuel Alexis Greig, esq.

July 14. At Newton Abbot, aged 93, Elizabeth, widow of Dr. Oliver, of Bath.

July 19. At Exeter, aged 87, Mrs. Kittoe, widow of Capt. W. Hugh Kittoe, R.N. and mother of William Hamilton Kittoe, esq. M.D. Harley-st.

July 21. At Clannaborough, aged 58, Miss Elizabeth, only dau. of the late John Wreford, esq.

July 23. At Buckfast Abbey, aged 69, Sophia, wife of Capt. Thomas White, R.N.

July 24. At Green Hill, Brixham, aged 65, Samuel Clarke, esq. of South Down.

July 26. At Galacre House, Farway, of apoplexy, Edward Guppy, esq.

July 28. John, eldest son of Thomas Pring, esq. of Fordton House, near Crediton.

At the residence of her brother, the Rev. Richard Adney, at Mount Radford, near Exeter, aged 75, Elizabeth, relict of Henry Blagdon Worth, esq. of Worth.

July 30. At Beach House, Exmouth, Dorothea, last surviving dau. of George Westlake, esq. late Alderman of Exeter.

July 31. At Abbotskerswell, Susan H. Creed, wife of Wm. Creed, Jun. esq.

Lately. At Dartmouth, aged 82, Isabella, widow of Capt. Thomas Twysden, R.N. She was the daughter of Henry Duncan, esq. Commissioner of the Navy, and was left a widow in 1801, having issue two sons, Henry Duncan Twysden, R.N. who married, in 1819, his cousin, Mary, daughter of Sir Wm. Jervis Twysden, Bart. and the Rev. Thomas Twysden, who married in 1827 Elizabeth, eldest dau. of E. N. W. Fortescue, of Fallowpit, co. Devon, esq.

Aug. 2. At Exeter, aged 41, Joseph Barnes Sanders, esq. He was senior partner in the Exeter bank, a magistrate

of the city—having been appointed in 1836, on the Municipal Reform Act coming into operation—and one of the Trustees of the Exeter Church Charities. He is endeared to all by his numerous acts of benevolence and kindness, and the magnificent support which he afforded to almost every local institution.

Aug. 5. At Stoke Damarel, in her 39th year, Mary-Anne, wife of Charles Spence, esq. of the Admiralty.

Aug. 6. At Plymouth, Harriette-Anne, dau. of Nicholas Condry, esq. late of the 43d reg. of Light Inf.

Aug. 8. At Whiddon, Abbotakerswell, aged 84, William Creed, esq.

At Mount Radford, aged 65, Adam Thomson, esq.

Aug. 12. At Barnstable, aged 28, Wm. Brown Matthews, eldest son of William Matthews, esq. of Cullompton.

DORSET.—**July 12.** At Weymouth, aged 73, Anne, wife of John Miller, esq. late of Pentoe-house, Moasmouthshire.

July 28. John, eldest son of Thomas Pring, esq. of Fordton-house, near Crediton.

At Wimborne, aged 66, Henry Hill, esq. many years in the Hon. East India Company's late maritime service.

July 29. At Wimborne Minster, aged 44, Jane, wife of the Rev. James Mayo, Vicar of Avebury, Wilts.

ESSEX.—**June 6.** At the residence of her son Capt. Skinner, Royal Artillery, at Springfield, aged 76, Mrs. Longmore, widow of the Rev. Alex. Longmore, LL.B. Vicar of Great Baddow and Rainham.

July 9. At the Parsonage, High Beach, Elizabeth-Platt, second dau. of the late Rev. James Westerman, Vicar of Finch-
ingfield.

July 16. At Whip's Cross, Walthamstow, aged 66, Amelia-Ann, eldest surviving dau. of the late Peter Berthon, esq. of Leyton.

Aug. 1. At Dedham, aged 25, Peter Davey, esq.

Aug. 2. At Pierrepont, near Farnham, aged 65, William Oliver, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service.

Sophia, relict of Thomas Lewis, esq. of Woodford.

Aug. 8. Aged 78, Ann-Maria, widow of Charles Lane, esq. of Loughton.

GLOUCESTER.—**July 7.** At Clifton, Abigail-Jane, relict of William Carter Thomas, esq. of Barbadoes.

July 21. At Bristol, aged 54, James Prowse, esq. surgeon.

July 23. At Cirencester, James-Hobson White, esq. solicitor.

At Eastfield, Westbury-upon-Trym, aged 37, Wm. Hassell, esq.

July 27. At Batsford, aged 22, Mary,

1846.]

OBITUARY.

second dist. of the late Rev. Joseph Selwyn, Vicar of Blackley, Worcester-shire.

July 31. At Clifton, aged 20; Catharine, wife of Henry B. Saville, Lieut. Royal Art.

Latelý. At Cheltenham, aged 32, Agnes, wife of D. Glasgow, esq. St. An-

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KENT.—July 7. Aged 76, Sarah, wife of Robert Tomlin, esq. of East North-

down, near Margate.

At Lidding, aged 51, Elizabeth, wife of

interred in the family vault in Mitcheldever Church.

July 30. At the residence of Dr. Stead, Southampton, aged 56, Frederick Barwell, esq. fourth son of the late Richard Barwell, esq. of Stanstead Park, Sussex.

Latelý. At Portsmouth, John Bowu Hatton, esq. surgeon, R. N. son of Joseph Hatton, esq. of Monmouth.

Aug. 3. At Cowes, Isle of Wight, Helen, wife of William Simonds, esq. of St. Cross, near Winchester.

Herts.—July 13. At Totteridge, at the house of his father-in-law W. H. Thompson, esq. Thomas Abbott, esq. late of Jamaica, and formerly of Dorchester.

July 17. At Bushey Heath, aged 56, Mary, wife of Mr. John Maxted, and second dau. of the late T. Wootton esq. of St. Lawrence, Thanet.

July 24. At the East India College at the house of his son-in-law the Rev. L. Smith, aged 71, Henry Tredgold, esq. formerly of the Manor House, Chulholton.

Aug. 1. Aged 55, Ann, wife of Samuel Adams, esq. Ware.

KENT.—July 7. Aged 76, Sarah, wife of Robert Tomlin, esq. of East North-

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July 24. At the East India College at the house of his son-in-law the Rev. L. Smith, aged 71, Henry Tredgold, esq. formerly of the Manor House, Chulholton.

Walker, the well-known lecturer upon astronomy.

Aug. 1. At Crosby, Liverpool, aged 36, Thomas-Worrall-Smith Grazebrook, esq. of Dallicott House, Shropshire.

LEICESTER.—*July 12.* At Atherton, aged 74, Charles Weaver, esq. late Capt. in the 38th regt. of Inf.

LINCOLN.—*July 16.* At Lincoln, aged 30, Rosa, wife of Mr. H. T. Chambers, and dau. of the late John Croft, esq. of London.

MIDDLESEX.—*July 19.* At Warren House, near Uxbridge, aged 45, John Lawrence, esq. late of Hampstead Heath.

July 28. At Bedford, aged 62, Henry Sexton, esq.

Aug. 1. Aged 44, Joseph Bridgett, esq. of Colney Hatch.

Aug. 4. At Harrow-on-the-Hill, aged 29, Louisa-Byron, third dau. of the Rev. John William Cunningham, the Vicar.

MONMOUTH.—*July 10.* Aged 61, Sarah, wife of Thomas Hughes, esq. of Kingshill, Newport.

NORFOLK.—*July 7.* At Starston, at the residence of Charles Etheridge, esq. aged 21, Henrietta-Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Allsopp, Vicar of Fressingfield-cum-Withersdale, Suffolk.

July 20. At Reepham, aged 74, John Wordingham, esq. for fifty years a surgeon of extensive practice.

July 22. At Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich, Sophia Ann, wife of the Rev. George Stracey.

Lately. At Cromer, aged 86, Mrs. Seppings, widow of William Seppings, esq. of Swafeld-house.

Lately. At Cromer, aged 86, J. Graham, esq. father of the Master of Christ's College, Cambridge.

NORTHAMPTON.—*June 28.* At Charwelton House, aged 92, Sarah, widow of the Rev. James Merest, of Wortham, Suffolk.

July 31. Aged 40, William Berkeley, esq. of Tansor, near Oundle, fourth son of the late Charles Berkeley, esq. of Biggin.

RUTLAND.—*July 14.* At the Rectory, Whitwell, aged 65, Anne, relict of the Rev. Claudius Williams Fonnereau, Rector of Clapton, Northamptonshire, who died on the 6th Oct. last. (See our vol. XXIV. p. 656).

SOMERSET.—*July 8.* Aged 35, Anne, second dau. of Charles Robinson, esq. of Marlborough House, Weston, near Bath.

July 9. At Bath, aged 71, Elizabeth-Carrington, relict of Major Acton Chaplin, of Weedon House, Bucks.

July 18. At Bath, aged 28, Sophia Bartley, last remaining child of Mr. Bartley, of Woburn-sq. and formerly of Covent Garden Theatre.

July 24. At Saltford House, Bath, aged 84, Mrs. Sarah James.

July 27. At Bath, Lieut.-Col. Richard Brunton, late commanding the 13th Light Dragoons. His commissions were dated, Ensign, 1808; Lieut. 1809; Captain, 1813; Major, 1826; and Lieut.-Colonel, 1830. He served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo.

Lately. At Bath, Mrs. Elmer, relict of W. Elmer, esq. Farnham, Surrey.

At Bath, aged 30, Elizabeth, wife of W. Hunt, esq. and only dau. of the late N. Thorley, esq.

Aug. 6. At Innock-hill house, near Frome, Mary-Ann, widow of Capt. R. I. L. O'Conner, of the Royal Navy.

Aug. 9. At Bath, aged 67, John Turing, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service.

STAFFORD.—*July 15.* At the Cloughs, Mary Anne, only dau. of the late Rev. Turner Edwards, Vicar of Owestry.

July 22. Aged 78, Mary, widow of the Rev. Walter Bagot, formerly Rector of Blithfield.

Aug. 9. Aged 76, Richard Fryer, esq. of the Wergs, near Wolverhampton.

SUFFOLK.—*July 13.* At Sudbury, aged 49, William Brasier Jones, esq. eldest son of the late William Jones, esq. of Wood Hall, Sudbury.

July 18. At Gorleston, aged 72, Stephen Miller, esq. late of Great Yarmouth.

July 31. At Caversham Parsonage, aged 30, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Joshua Bennett.

SURREY.—*July 6.* At Richmond, aged 63, William Este, esq. formerly of the Ordnance Office, subsequently of the Tower Audit, lastly Paymaster 18th Inf.

July 14. In the Cowley road, North Brixton, aged 89, Ann, widow of William Welsby, esq. of Nantwich, Cheshire.

July 17. John Perkins, esq. of Pendell court, Bletchingley.

July 22. At New Cross, aged 67, Silvia, widow of Samuel Moates, esq. of Wood House, East Ham.

At Croydon, aged 68, Major Rohde.

July 23. At Richmond, Rebecca, dau. of the late John Brickwell, esq. of Amersham.

July 26. At Putney, aged 76, Mary Anne, relict of John Bellamy Plowman, esq. of Normanston, near Lowestoffe.

At Dunsborough House, Ripley, aged 70, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. George Walton Onslow. She was the eldest dau. of William Campbell, esq. was married in 1800, and left a widow in 1844; see our vol. XXI. p. 659.

July 29. At Box Hill, Dorking, aged 68, Miss Sarah Thompson.

July 30. At her house on Richmond.

hill, aged 86, the Hon. Augusta Bradenell, aunt of the Earl of Cardigan, and formerly Maid of Honour to Queen Charlotte.

July 31. Cordelia-Elizabeth, wife of George Pepper, esq. of Kew-green.

Aug. 2. At Balham-hill, aged 61, Harriet, wife of William Smallbone, esq.

Aug. 7. At Stockwell, aged 65, Thomas Harrison, esq. late of the East India Company's Service.

Chilcote, Derbyshire.

Aug. 6. At Brighton, aged 49, Thomas Worthington, esq. of Hartshorne, co. Derby.

Aug. 8. At Brighton, aged 85, Robert Browne, esq.

WARWICK.—July 5. At Coventry, aged 53, Capt. Robert Storey, paymaster of the district.

July 18. At Leamington, aged 37, Georgina-Louisa Tollamache, wife of John Tollamache, esq. M.P. She was the daughter of John Best, esq. and was married in 1826.

July 26. At Ashted, Birmingham, aged 38, John, son of the late John Warne, esq. Grange, Bermondsey.

July 28. Charlotte, wife of Samuel Vale, esq. of Coventry.

July 31. At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Farr, in Warwick, aged 87, Anne, relict of Thomas Belcher, esq. of Manchester.

Aug. 3. At Leamington, Caroline, eldest dau. of the late John Pinkerton, esq. of Tottenham.

WESTMORELAND.—July 26. Aged 33, Georgiana, eldest dau. of George Wilson, esq. of Dallam Tower.

Latety. In the gaol of Appleby, Mr. James Towers, M.D., of Shropshire. He had been upwards of 24 years a prisoner in Appleby gaol. He was tried at the spring assizes, 1822, for the murder of his wife, and sentenced, on the ground of insanity, to be kept in strict custody during his Majesty's pleasure.

WILTS.—July 12. At Wilton-road, near Salisbury, aged 104, John Edwards. He for many years attended the public-houses, &c. of Salisbury with hot mutton and other pies.

July 28. Aged 73, G. R. Ward, esq. of Longbridge Deverill.

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grave, of Ballymoney, parish of Newtownards, co. of Down.

July 13. In Sippery-green, aged 120, Daniel Atkin, commonly called "Dan the Black," who, in the course of his protracted life, contracted marriage with seven prolific wives! whose children's children and great-grandchildren, of various hues, grades, and professions, are said to amount to the number of 570 souls—320 males and 250 females. Within the last month Dan received a letter from his venerable sire, who is still well and jolly in North America.

At Rose-park, co. Galway, Daniel M'Nevin esq. for many years an active member of the Catholic Association, the Repeal Association, and the '82 Club. He was a solicitor in extensive practice, and an enthusiast in extreme anti-English opinions. A few weeks ago his favourite son died suddenly, and the tomb had hardly closed over his remains, when another son—one of the most brilliant orators of the Young Ireland party, and a writer of considerable ability—was attacked with mental derangement and placed under restraint. The accumulation of sorrow was too much for the father, and he sank under it without any other disease.

July 21. At the residence of his uncle, R. H. Patton, esq. Crohan House, Ramelton, aged 22, William-Babington, youngest son of the late Thomas Keyes, esq. R.N.

Aug. 2. At Ansford House, Castle Cary, aged 37, Robert Penny Greenwood Penny, esq.

Lately. At Dublin, the widow of the Rev. Mr. Magee, of Lurgan, sister of Major-Gen. Stewart. She has left 20,000*l.* to trustees for the erection of a Presbyterian College in Ireland.

JERSEY.—*Aug. 2.* At Beaulieu Gourey, aged 54, Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Charnel Bateman, esq. and wife of Thomas Budgen, esq. of Holmesdale House, Blechingley, Surrey.

EAST INDIES.—*April 23.* Aged 29, Joseph Hammond Freeman, in medical charge of the 25th Native Inf., Khyouk Phyou, Arracan, Bengal, eldest son of Joseph Freeman, esq. of Spring Gardens.

May 4. At Dargeeling, Eliza, wife of R. B. Kinsey, esq. Hon. East India Company's Service, and dau. of J. Bowling, esq. of Hammersmith.

May 8. At Meerut, after having served with his regiment throughout the campaign of 1842, under Gen. Pollock, and throughout the recent one in the Punjaub, having been present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon, and the occupation of Lahore, aged 24, William-Frederick-Willes, Lieut. 31st Reg. second surviving son of the late

Robert Middleton Atty, esq. of Laget Grange, Warwickshire.

May 13. In the East Indies, Captain George Hart Dyke, of the Bengal Art. fifth son of Sir Percival Hart Dyke, Bart. of Lullingstone Castle, Kent.

Lately. In the East Indies, aged 40, Brigade-Major John Wright, son of the Rev. Robert Wright, Rector of Ischen Abbas, near Winton.

June 1. At Chutterpoor, Lieut. John Lecke Paterson, of the 50th Madras Native Inf. eldest son of James Paterson, esq. of Cornwall-terr. Regent's Park.

June 6. At Bombay, aged 24, Harriett Anne, wife of C. Morehead, esq. M.D. and eldest dau. of the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, of Sowton.

WEST INDIES.—*June 9.* At Jericho, St. Thomas-in-the Vale, Jamaica, Eliza, wife of the Rev. Edward Hewett, and second dau. of the late Mr. Wm. Stower, of Gracechurch-st.

ABROAD.—*April 3.* Killed, in a sudden attack by the natives, whilst engaged in surveying the river Ramora, coast of Africa, aged 24, Ozias Alfred Winstanley, second master of her Majesty's steam-vessel Avon, and second son of the Rev. C. Winstanley, Toronto, Upper Canada.

April 6. At Florence, aged 30, Hon. Henry Charles Boyle, next brother to the present Earl of Shannon. He married in 1841, Catharine-Simpson, eldest daughter of James Ede, esq. of Ridgway castle.

April 17. Drowned on the coast of Africa, aged 35, Lieut. Henry Jenkins Robins, first Lieutenant of the "Flying Fish," and acting in the command of that ship.

May 24. At the hospital La Charité, Paris, from the effect of wounds inflicted by a soldier in the public road near Passy, Dr. Tuke, late of the Manor house, Chiswick.

May 30. At Bogota, aged 52, Col. John Mackintosh.

In *June*, aged 65, at Champagnole, Department of the Jura, Mrs. Evans, many years a resident of Bath, and widow of Geo. Evans, esq. of Kildare.

June 5. On board the packet-ship Everetta, while on his homeward voyage from Sydney, Capt. William Henry Clarke, late of 4th or King's Own Reg.

June 20. At Tucacas, in the Republic of Venezuela, South America, Bryant Adams, esq.

June 21. At the Havans, William Hope, nephew of Thomas Lee, esq. of Somers-pl. Hyde Park.

June 23. At Madeira, Jane-Ingram, the wife of David Muir, esq. of that place, and dau. of the late John Travers, esq.

June 30. At Bocking, in the Tytel,

1847

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Births for the above period.....

AVERAGE PRICE OF

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye
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PRICE OF HOPS

Sussex Pockets, 4l. 10s. to 6l. 0s.—Ken

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW A

Hay, 3l. 0s. to 4l. 0s.—Straw, 1l. 1s. to 1l

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 21. To sink th			
Beef.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.	11ea	
Mutton.....	3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	B	
Veal.....	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	S	
Pork.....	3s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.		

COAL MARKET,

Walls Ends, from 14s. 3d. to 15s. 6d. per ton. C

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 43s.

CANDLES, 7s. 0d. per doz.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 26 to August 25, 1846, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
July	°	°	°	in. pts.		Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	63	70	66	30, 17	fair, cloudy	11	64	71	68	, 07	fair
27	68	75	66	, 19	do. do.	12	65	70	60	, 08	rain, fair
28	73	77	70	, 30	do. do.	13	65	64	63	29, 62	cloudy, rain
29	72	78	66	, 09	do. do.	14	61	60	65	, 94	fair
30	76	83	87	, 00	do. do.	15	69	73	64	, 73	do. cly. rain
31	75	84	68	29, 99	fair	16	69	72	66	, 83	fair
A. 1	72	86	64	29, 74	f.c. very hy. rn.	17	67	68	60	, 87	cloudy
2	64	71	67	, 77	cloudy, rain	18	68	58	, 60	fair, rain	
3	69	72	60	, 87	do. fr. alt. shrs.	19	61	67	60	, 63	cloudy, rain
4	64	74	64	, 98	do. do. hy. rn.	20	64	65	60	, 80	rain
5	63	73	67	, 90	do. do. rn. fair	21	64	66	64	, 83	cloudy, rain
6	62	81	66	, 88	do. do.	22	64	67	61	30, 03	fair
7	66	72	65	, 77	do. do. rain	23	64	66	51	, 22	do.
8	68	77	62	, 75	do. do. do.	24	65	68	54	, 66	cloudy
9	62	69	61	, 90	do. do.	25	60	64	62	, 22	do.
III	64	68	69	30, 05	cloudy						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and

6, Bank Chambers, London.

J. B. NICHOLS and SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE NEW CROSS AT GLASTONBURY.

Cont. May. Oct. 1848.

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By SYLVANUS UI

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CONFESSIONAL WINDOW AT HAL

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell. Mr. W. P. Griffith, the architect entrusted with the repairs of St. John's Gate, has lately communicated to us a very satisfactory report of his progress. The sum of 108*l.* has now been expended in the restoration of the North front, in the following works. The two towers and the upper portion of the Gate have been recased with stone,—rough, to accord with the present stonework; new solid stone embattlements have been added, and the like window-heads, jambs, and sills to the turret windows. It remains to restore the South front in the same substantial manner. For this object it is estimated that about 90*l.* will be required. About 20*l.* are in hand; Mr. R. Taylor has undertaken to move the Court of Common Council for a grant of 10*l.*—why should it not be more? and Mr. Griffith engages to reinstate the minor details from time to time, as money comes in: so that the good work shall never be forgotten. We beg to acknowledge since our last a subscription of 5*s.* from Mr. John Cleghorn.

MR. HUNTER desires us to state in reference to the terms in which Mr. Corser has acknowledged assistance received from him in his edition of the *Iter Lancastrense* of Richard James, just issued by the Chetham Society (Introd. p. cviii), that he had nothing whatever to do in preparing the text of that poem. The assistance which Mr. Corser received from Mr. Hunter in this part of his labours was rendered *after Mr. Corser had printed the text as it now stands*. Mr. Hunter examined the original manuscript, and sent to Mr. Corser those corrections of his text which the original supplied, and which appear in what Mr. Corser calls "Errata." The text, as far as Mr. Hunter knows, is Mr. Corser's own entirely. It must, it is feared, be pronounced a very indifferent one. Those who are acquainted with the MS. will not visit Mr. Corser too harshly; but Mr. Hunter may be excused if he has no wish to be a participator in the allowance or indulgence. Mr. Corser's "Errata" consist entirely of corrections with which Mr. Hunter supplied him: and yet he has not used all the corrections that were sent to him. One of those omitted by him is of some importance. Mr. Corser prints, "Upon a high downes whose ribs and bones," &c. l. 325.

While James has written,—

"Upon a high downes browe whose ribs and bones," &c.

With reference to the Neville descent, through Thwaytes, from Paston, Mr. W.

D'OYLY BAYLEY considers the letter from LORD BRAYBROOKE, in our last Number, highly satisfactory, and has now every reason to believe that the chief question under discussion is within the power of MR. LONG or the Heralds to dispose of: for Edmund D'Oyly, husband of Catharine Neville, was buried with heraldic pomp in 1612, when the impaled arms of D'Oyly and Neville with *quarterings* were used. Now, no doubt the Heralds have record of this funeral; and if so, the arms of Saville, Paston, and the royal coat, will occur among those quarterings, were Elizabeth Gresham entitled to them.

MR. MILAND asks whether the MS. Life of Nicholas Ferrar, of Little Gidding, written by his brother, is still in existence. It formed part of a collection of papers, relative to the family, possessed by Dr. Peckard, Master of Magdalen Coll. Cambridge, and from it he composed the Life of N. Ferrar, which was published in 1790.

W. R. has favoured us with the following copy of the Song for which MR. CARY (as mentioned in our last, p. 236,) was at a loss:—

HOW IMPERFECT IS EXPRESSION.

Sung by Mrs. Jordan, at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

How imperfect is expression

Some emotions to impart,
When we mean a soft confession,
And yet seek to hide the heart.

When our bosoms all complying
With delicious tumults swell,
And beat what broken, faltering, dying
Language would but cannot tell.

Deep confusion's rosy terror,
Quite expressive, paints my cheek;
Ask no more, behold your error,
Blushes eloquently speak.
What though silent is my anguish,
Or breathed only to the air,
Mark my eyes, and as they languish
Read what yours have written there.

O that you could once conceive me,
Once my soul's strong feelings view,
Love has nought more fond, believe me,
Friendship nothing half so true.
From you I am wild, despairing,
With you speechless as I touch;
This is all that bears declaring,
And perhaps declares too much.

Perhaps some correspondent can now supply the name of the author of this beautiful song, and the occasion of its production.

ERRATUM.

P. 277, col. i. l. 9, *for expurgatory, read prohibitory.*

THE GENTLEMAN'S

GUILLAUME DE SALLU

was descended from a noble family of Gasce in 1544: his father was Treasurer of Catholic religion and attached himself to by whom he was employed at the courts land. To Scotland he was sent with a v between Henry's sister and our James I to have recommended him to the partical to have detained him in his service; but his own master. He was no less famous was with Henry at the battle of Ivry, whi live to see him on the throne of France, aged 45. In religion he was a rigid *Cath* "Commentaire sur la Semaine de la Creat his great work. Pierre de L'Ostal, in a se be seen at the head of his works, says the, l'univers." It is very little known, thoug in the original among the dealers in old

* We beg leave to acknowledge a mistake in number, of having attributed the introductory es of the Rev. Henry Cary, the editor.—REV.

other poems; one of the most singular is on the Queen of Navarre entering into the City of Nerac. Three nymphs dispute the honour of saluting her Majesty. The first addresses her in Latin verse, the second in French, and the third in Gascon. His larger poem was so popular that it went through more than thirty editions in six years. His poem of "*Judith*" was written at the command of the Queen of Navarre, and had the honour of being praised in some Latin lines by Julius Cæsar Scaliger, in which a comparison is drawn between Queen Margaret and Judith, much to the advantage of the former:—

Ergo tibi major stat gloria, namque subacto
Marte, utrinque omnes, Margari, pace beas, &c.

The poetical merit of this piece must not be supposed to rank higher than the taste of the time would allow; but there are here and there in it some curious allusions to the times in which it was written, particularly the satire on the *Court-Ladies*, in the fifth canto. His poem on the "Triumph of Faith" is dedicated to Gui du Faur, Lord of Poibrac, President of the Parliament, and Privy Councillor of the king. So much for the poet himself; but, as we have said, the lustre of his name has, at least in our country, been quite obscured by that of his translator, *Joshua Sylvester*, of whom we proceed to give some account, in the words of Antony Wood:—"Contemporary with this worthy poet (*Chapman*) was another, Joshua Sylvester, usually called by the poets of his time *Silver-tongued Sylvester*. Whether he received any academical education, (having had his muse kindly fostered by his uncle, William Plumb, esquire,) I cannot say. In his manly years he is reported to have been a Merchant Adventurer. Queen Elizabeth had a great respect for him; King James I. had a greater; and Prince Henry greatest of all, who valued him so much that he made him his first poet pensioner. He was much renowned by his virtuous fame, and by those of his profession and such as admired poetry esteemed a saint on earth, a true Nathaniel, a Christian Israelite. They tell us further that he was very pious and sober, religious in himself and family, and courageous to withstand adversity; also, that he was adorned with the gifts of the tongues, French, Spanish, Dutch, Italian, and Latin. But this must be known, that he, taking too much liberty upon him to correct the vices of the times, as George Wither and Vicars, poets, afterwards did, suffered several times some trouble, and thereupon it was, as I presume, *that his step-dame country did ungratefully cast him off, and became most unkind to him*. He hath translated from French into English the Divine Miracles and Works, with a complete collection of all the other most delightful works of Will. de Salluste Sieur du Bartas. At length this eminent poet, Joshua Sylvester (a name worthily dear to the age he lived in), died at Middleburgh, in Zealand, on the 28th September, 1618, aged 55." It would appear from his poems that he was a native of Kent (Hadley?), and was educated under the learned Hadrianus Saravia, at Southampton school, from the age of nine to twelve, and that this was all the education he had. In one of his poems he acknowledges his obligation to Dr. Saravia, and regrets much that he neither went to Oxford nor Cambridge, nor followed his respected master to Leyden, whither Saravia was invited, a few years afterwards, to fill the divinity chair. Joshua Sylvester was a zealous *Puritan*, and much attached to Archbishop Abbot, who "was at the head," says Neale, "of the doc-

1846.]

rly Fren.

trinal Puritan patrons
(elder brother - - - - - cellor), w
house of Theodore Beza, the colleague of Ca
that the court of *Prince Henry* was pur
Joseph Hall, was at that time a favoure
cated his "Miracles of Moses," to Sylvest

Sallust, to thee, and Sylvester th
Comes my high poem, peacea
Your hallowed labours humbly
That wreckful time shall not l

And Drummond, of Hawthorne, com
Du Bartas's Judith as excellent. spea
sundry places equalling the origi ;" and
datory poem with the couplet,

Bartas was some French ange
And thou a *Bartas* art in Eng

The Poem of *Du Bartas* was left impe
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the one excess were to efface or to atone f
it fared with Guillaume de Salluste Du Ba
or rather his series of scriptural poems, w
course of five or six years, and was transla
Spanish, and Italian. It was asserted th
French constellation, acknowledged himse
luminary, and presented him with a golde
of homage—a tale which the old Vende
teristic pride and indignation.* But r

* The sonnet which Ronsard wrote on the c
D'Aurat; it is a fine specimen of poetical wrath,

Ils on menti, D'Aurat, ceux qu
Que *Ronsard*, dont la muse a co
Soit moins que le *Bartas*, et qu'
Rendu ce temoignage ennemi de
Ils on menti, D'Aurat, si bas je
Je scai trop qui je suis, et mille
Mille et mille tourmens j'ai tot j
Qu'un aveu si contraire au nom
Ils on menti, D'Aurat, c'est un
Qui part, a mon avis, de trop d
J'aurois menti moi-même en le f
Francois en rougiroit, et les ne
Qui trempent mes vers dans le
Pour un de leur enfans ne me v

mature glories; before the escutcheon upon his tomb was tarnished, Du Bartas's fame had passed away: he shared the fate of all those who mount on waxen wings: his faults were exaggerated, his absurdities remembered, and his merits overlooked or forgotten. Let us, however, do justice to a man of shining talents and distinguished virtue. Thuanus, who knew and loved him, tells us that from his youth he was bred up in arms, remote from the society of learned men, and of those who might have taught him to detect and correct his own faults; that he knew and lamented the deficiencies which want of proper intellectual culture must have occasioned in his writings, and he ever thought modestly of himself. Du Bartas had been ambassador in Scotland, and James, who vainly tempted him to remain in his court, had translated some of his works himself, perhaps not entirely to his own satisfaction, for Hudson tells us that he maintained 'that the lofty phrase, the grave inditement, the facund terms, of the French Sallust could not be followed nor sufficiently expressed in our rude and unpolished English language.' Hudson ventured to reply 'that it was nothing impossible to follow the footsteps of the same great poet, and to translate his verse (which nevertheless is of itself exquisite) succinctly and sensibly in our own vulgar speech.' Upon this the king ordered him to try his skill upon Du Bartas's Judith, and corrected the version with his own hand. Long and ill-planned as it is, and full of all imaginable faults, there is yet a liveliness in the manner which keeps attention wakeful, and leads on the reader from page to page," &c.* Sylvester "was admirably qualified for his task: no writer ever ventured to mould the language more freely to his will, coining words, when he did not find them ready minted for his use, introducing new compounds, good or bad, with equal hardiness, and surprising the reader in the middle of his lines with a clash of rhymes, of which the effect is always odd, and sometimes fortunate. Without taste, judgment, or genius, he was a wonderful rhyming machine; he poured out his verses with force as well as fluency; there was a fullness in them and a swell which sometimes covered the want of thought, and always made the thought, whatever it was, pass for its full value. Above all, there was a sweetness in the genial flow which deservedly entitled him to the appellation of *silver-tongued Sylvester*. Milton, it is well known, had been a careful reader of this neglected author, whose works ought certainly to be included in a general collection of the English poets. From his time, and *probably in consequence of his success*, the heroic couplet generally superseded every other metre for works of length. We find it used by Sandys, Browne, May, Chamberlain, Wither, Quarles, and Cowley," &c.

In the year 1800, an old friend of ours, the Reverend Charles Dunster, Rector of Petworth, published a small volume, called "Milton's Early Reading, and the *prima stamina* of Paradise Lost;" his object being to shew that Milton was indebted to Sylvester for his poetical expressions, figures, and images. The volume is curious, and of Milton's attention to Sylvester no reasonable doubt can be entertained.†

* Mr. Southey is among the many who confess that they have never been able to see the original poem of Du Bartas, and he can only speak after the French critics. An old French book is difficult to acquire, for the French booksellers will not take the trouble to search for what they do not possess; but it is not rare in England.—REV.

† It is a curious coincidence that Sylvester's Du Bartas was printed by Humphrey Lowes on *Bread Street Hill*, at the very time that Milton was actually living with

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Milton. The ruddy waves he cleft in tw
Of the *Erythraean* main.

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If his poi

S. But, contrary, the Red Sea did
The barbarous tyrant, with his

Vacation Exercise, 93.

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of my na
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his subje
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ster Lowr
Milton
.. p. 330
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that he wrote his verses before he understood to a translation of Judith and Battle of Ivry excellent in his inventions, as may be seen in his *Tobacco Pipe* Shakspeare and his Times, says that Sylvester's translated in 1605; six editions, three in quarto, and also Drake's Literary Hours, iii. No. 49, 50, 51, 'part of the 17th century, as may be seen by Jonstex's thefts from Spenser, see Todd's edition of Staffordshire, p. 57, says,—"The poet Sylvester, house near of Mr. Hippenley's, in quality of a stev who for many generations flourished there." See in a scarce volume called "Gee's Foot out of the part of Du Bartas by another hand, "The Third L learned, and divine poet Du Bartas; done verse by Thomas Winter, Master of Arts, 1604," 4to. published, "The Second Daye of the First Week Antony Wood; but neither he nor Dr. Bliss had 744, 4to.) It is dedicated to Prince Henry, of wh assures himself, "remembering your graccful em verie nature, coming but accidentally into your l the author, to Sir Thomas Chaloner, Sir George James. There is a curious piece mentioned in "The Miracle of the Peace in France, by the G/ Sylvester;" and we may mention that a poem ca Tragedy of the Death of that Virtuous and Victo lated by J. Sylvester," consisting of twenty-nine Heroyk Life and Deplorable Death of the most C by Grimeston, 4to, 1612."—Rzv.

The word "indent," as applied to the course of a river, being very unusual.

Penseroso, v. 6.

M. And fancies formed which gaudy shapes possess,
As thick and numberless
As the gay moats that people the sunbeams,
Or likest hovering dreams, &c.

S. Fantastic swarms of dreams there hovered,
Green, red and yellow, tawny, black and blue ;
They make no noise, but right resemble may
Th'unnumbered moats that in the sunbeams play.

Comus, v. 636.

M. And yet more medicinal is it than moly,
Which Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave.

S. Or else the rich fruit of the garden rare,
Or pretious moly, which Jove's pursuivant,
Wing-footed Hermes, brought to th' Ithacan.

Lycidas, v. 136.

M. ——— Where the mild whispers use.

Mr. Dunster says, "I do not recollect to have met with '*use*,' precisely in this sense, *any where but in Sylvester* ; where Urania is represented as exciting Du Bartas to the study of Heaven-born poesy."

S. Dive day and night in the Castalian fount ;
Dwell upon Homer and the Mantuan muse ;
Climb day and night the double-topped mount,
Where the Pierian learned maidens use.

Sonnet to Sir Henry Vane :—

M. Vane, young in years, but in sage counsel old.

S. Isaac, in years young, but in wisdom grown.

Sonnet on his blindness :—

M. ——— Thousands at his bidding stand,
And *post* o'er land and ocean without rest.

S. The ministry of angels shall be here,
But these quick *posts* with ready expedition
Try to accomplish their divine commission.

We extract as the last specimen a longer passage from the *Vacation Exercise*, written when Milton was only *nineteen years of age* ; and it might be reasonably asked if these were the *original* ideas of so young a mind :—

M. Yet I had rather, if I were to choose,
Thy service in some graver subject use,
Such where the deep transported mind may soar,
Above the wheeling poles, and at Heaven's door
Look in, and see the blissful deity,
How he, before the thundrous throne, doth lie,
List'ning to what unshorn Apollo sings
To th' touch of golden wires, while Hebe brings
Immortal nectar to her kingly sire.
Then, passing through the spheres of watchful fire,
And misty regions of rude air next under,
And hills of snow and lofts of piled thunder,

1846.]

by French

Mr. Green-eyed N
In all his
Then sing of secret things came
When beldam Nature in 1611

Let the following *mental excursion* in
regions of I with

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Milton, as has been observe has in
description, only reversing the order of it
fine classical touches, the *Ολυμπια δώματα*

It must be acknowledged that Sylvester
many parts and passages, was well wort
respect.* Poets of his age are at all times
the rules of taste, and offending the judgme

* In Sylvester's translation of Du Bartas he has
chiefly relating to persons or events in England.
viously noticed; for who now reads Sylvester's I
found that the only source of happiness, or rather
our old friend Mr. Dunster, read this long poem—
with attention, and even with pleasure, and we w
interpolations occur in the 4th edition of 1611 —

P. 2. The Translator craving Aide.

P. 48. Warning to England.

P. 62. Mention of some English Rivers,—

Our silver Medway, which doth
The flowrie meadows of my nati
Still sadly weeping, under Pens
The Arcadian cygnets' bleeding

P. 69. Praise of "Little Lambs-bourn" Tl
referred to by Plot. William Essex, of Lam
daughter of Sir Walter Harcourt, of Stanton Ha
654.

P. 75. Praise of the sun-loving *Lotus*, (introdu
Du Bartas,) with praise of "Sacred Eliza."

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be judged by their best passages, their highest achievements, and then there will be found much to praise and to approve. We take the following lines from the Creation of Eve as a proof of our assertion :—

And thereof made the mother of mankind.
Graving so lively on the living bone
All Adam's beauties, that but hardly one
Could have the lover from his love descried,
Or known the bridegroom from his gentle bride,
Saying that she had a more smiling eye,
A smoother chin, a cheek of purer dye,
A fainter voice, a more enticing face,
A deeper tress, a more delighting grace.

THE SITE OF PARADISE.

Yet, over-curious, question not the site
Where God did plant this garden of delight ;
Whether beneath the equinoctial line,
Or on a mountain near Latona's shrine,
Nigh Babylon, or in the radiant East :
Humbly content thee, that thou know'st, at least,
That that rare, plenteous, pleasant, happy thing,
Whereof the Almighty made our grandsire king,
Was a choice soil, through which did roaring glide
Swift Gibon, Pishon, and rich Tigris' tide,
With that fair stream whose silver waves do kiss
The monarch towns of proud Semiramis.

THE DECAY.

Ye honey-dropping hills we erst frequented,
Ye milk-full vales with hundred brooks indented,—

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- | | |
|---|--|
| P. 85. | P. 255. Mention of King James's Translation of Poems of Du Bartas. |
| P. 87. Praise of a Country Life, with mention of Places and Praise of King James, ending the Book. | P. 277. Praise of Queen Elizabeth. |
| P. 92. | P. 333. |
| P. 100. Anecdote of Himself and his Merchant Ship, by way of Simile. | P. 352. London described. |
| P. 107. An honourable and hardy Garter Knight, mentioned under the name of <i>Lælius</i> in Eliza's days. | P. 355. "Praise of England," a long interpolation of more than a hundred lines. |
| P. 118. English Travellers longing for home. | P. 412. Simile of the Avon at Bath. |
| P. 139. Praise of <i>Ægle</i> (Essex). | P. 478. Praise of the Lord Chancellor. |
| P. 146. War of the Roses. | P. 487. Hare Hunting on Lamborn's Downs. |
| P. 161. Praise of the River <i>Kennet</i> . | P. 509. Execration of the Popish Powder Plot (a long interpolation). |
| P. 216. Prayer for Assistance, with Praise of the Poet S. Daniel. | P. 548. Prayer for England, afflicted with the Plague, of above sixty lines. |
| P. 224. Picture of London. | P. 626. On Turn-coats and Traitors. |
| P. 252. Simile, Defeat of the Spaniards. | P. 651. Prayer for God's Kingdom to come. This ends the poem, being the 4th day of the 4th Book of the 2nd Week. |

We have not made any extracts from these passages, however curious some of them are; firstly, because they would have extended our notes to an immoderate length; and secondly, because we intend to bring them together in a *retrospective review* very shortly. Du Bartas is constantly quoted in Swan's *Speculum Mundi*, 4to. 1643, where he is called "that Nightingale of France;" and the same epithet is given to his translator. See Nicolls's *Vertue's Encomium*, 4to. p. 3 :—

Beneath the shadow of your favour's wing
A sweet *Silvester* Nightingale doth sing.

Among the Poems of Aaron Hill, vol. iv. p. 133—147, may be found "The Muse to the Writer, from the French of Du Bartas;" also "An Ode to Astræa, from the French of Du Bartas."—REV.

De Israel !
 Hi we bid you
 Turn, therefore, turn your bloody b
 But let these harmless little ones go
 O ! stain not with the blood of innoc
 Th' immortal trophies of your great
 So ever may the Riphean mountains
 Under your feet ; so ev may you
 South, east, and west your own ; on
 So may victorious march your glorie

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the reader would feel inclined to differ from Mr. Cary has passed on their works. We greater names for separate notices, and intend to add a few memoranda to the show willing to bring our own writing in juxtaposition whose taste in composition we have always correct, and formed on the best models of languages : but there is we think little to criticism on the merits and defects of our poems before the public, and been weighed in the commentaries on them, of great merit and discriminating taste and original genius, have no biography the outline of which will not be addition of fresh materials, and we can scarcely whom we admire.

To Mr. Cary's account of SMOLLETT we to add. Mr. Pinkerton says (see his *Mails*) "That his tragedy of the 'Regicide' is 1 pieces Mr. Garrick brought out with approval "Tears of Caledonia," see Scott's *Lives* 124), who mentions the manner in which the "Some gentlemen were amusing themselves cards, while Smollett, not choosing to play, in company observing his earnestness, and suggested if it was not so. He accordingly read *Tears of Scotland*, consisting only of six stanzas that the termination of the poem, being too offence to persons whose political opinions without reply, and, with an air of great including stanza :—

* It is not by any means an easy task for a writer of his own style, especially if he delights in what George Hawkins, the bookseller, objected to as landish expressions in Walter Harte's *Gustavus A* that is what we call writing."—REV.

While the warm blood bedews my veins,
 And unimpair'd remembrance reigns,
 Resentment of my country's fate
 Within my filial breast shall beat.
 Yes, spite of thine insulting foe,
 My sympathising verse shall flow,
 Mourn, hapless Caledonia, mourn
 Thy banish'd peace, thy counsels torn, &c.

On Smollett's alleged duplicity to Wilkes, see Wilkes's Correspondence, vol. i. p. 50; Smollett's Letter, 28 March 1762; and the Briton, Jan. 1763.

Of the tragedy of the "Regicide" the Monthly Review, 1749, p. 72, says, "As to the merit of the play we shall not affront the author so much as to compare it with any of the wretched pieces which the *judicious* managers preferred to it. The diction is everywhere animated, nervous, and pathetic. The character of the virtuous, brave, and gentle *Dunbar* is finely contrasted to that of the headstrong, fierce, ambitious *Stuart*. *Eleonora* esteemed most the first, not loving the latter; and, distracted between her passion and duty, is a character both natural and well touched. We shall say no more here of it than that we think it no hazarded judgment to pronounce it one of the best theatrical pieces that has appeared these many years."

A short notice is given by Mr. Cary of THOMAS WARTON, the father of the two learned brothers, and Poetry Professor at Oxford. He mentions "that a volume of his poems was, soon after his death, printed by subscription, by his eldest son Joseph, with two elegiac poems to his memory, one by the editor, and the other by his daughter. The latter of these tributes is termed by Mr. Crowe, in a note to one of his eloquent Crewian orations,—“Ode tenera, simplex, venusta.” In another place he adds, “That his poems, of which I had once a cursory view, appeared to me to merit more notice than they have obtained; and that his version of Fracastorio's pathetic lamentation on the death of his two sons particularly engaged my attention. ‘Suavis adeo poeta ac doctus’ is the testimony borne to him by one (Mr. Crowe) who will himself have higher claims of the same kind on posterity.” This volume was printed in 1748, with a large and respectable body of subscribers, and was dedicated to the Earl of Craven. This elder Warton has certainly as just a claim to be ranked among the *collected* English poets, as several who seem to be permanently placed there. Mr. Cary has praised his translation from Fracastorio; and we select the following little poem, for the clearness and sweetness of its expression, as worthy of attention:—

AN AMERICAN LOVE ODE.

Taken from the second volume of Montaigne's Essays.

I.

Stay, stay, thou lovely, fearful snake,
 Nor hide thee in yon darksome brake,
 But let me oft thy charms review,
 Thy glittering scales, and golden hue;
 From these a chaplet shall be wove
 To grace the youth I dearest love.

II.

Then, ages hence, when thou no more
 Shalt creep along the sunny shore,
 Thy copy'd beauties shall be seen;
 Thy red and azure, mix'd with green,
 In mimic folds thou shalt display;
 Stay, lovely, fearful, adder, stay.*

* At p. 180 is an ode in blank verse to Taste, like Collins's Ode to Evening, and which, perhaps, suggested the metre to him; and at p. 16 is a letter to a friend on the

Warton's
stings of th
several squibs and crackers
Poetical Club at Oxford, who
contest with Mr. Rich. To t
of the Rolliad have been inde
Terra-filius was their protot

In the paper No. x. his att
"Among all the crowd of O
ing their Po—t—I Professor,
that honor conferred upon hi
the intercession and upon the
brated *toasts*, who were bet
What *invisible* charms this rev
so unusually to the good grac
for *visible* ones I am sure he l
not made a rod for themsel
that this dignified bard has u
again
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2.

3.

All
what
but

dent as they are ignorant, and
treason, as they are with dullness and impo
be to throw filth and ordure into the face o
Brown said to another *Tom*, who had tel
our *Maudlin Tom*, comes into my head wh

'You write Pindaricks, and be
Write Epigrams for Cutlers,

Nay, even that Grub-street province is also
he is fit for but Billingsgate sermons and
Nos. xv. and xvi. there is another voice
preached on the 29th May, with the motto
rat." And in his poem called *Oculus* I
with *Trapp* as a poet,

Egregious wits and critics both
Whose kindred talents so exact

Love of Pleasure, the first line of which was, per
commenced his Translation of Juvenal, with

Let Observation, with extens
Survey mankind from China

Warton's line is,—

All human race, from China
Pleasure, howe'er disguised

That hard it is to say, in verse or prose,
Which happy genius most divinely flows,
In this alone the former does excel,
That *Trapp* writes most, but *Warton* writes as well.

The above is a fuller account of this writer than has yet been given, and we shall only add, that it is not improbable that Gray was led by the example of Warton (the *father*) to write his Runic odes; for he has selected the same subject, and used the same metre.

His "Verses written after seeing Windsor Castle," are not only pleasing in themselves, but perhaps suggested the sonnet which his son Thomas Warton wrote on a similar subject, "From Pembroke's princely dome," &c.

From beauteous Windsor's high and storied halls,
Where Edward's chiefs start from the glowing walls,
To my low cot, from ivory beds of state,
Pleased to return, unenvious of the great.
So the bee ranges o'er the varied scenes
Of corn, of heath, of fallows, and of greens;
Pervades the thicket, soars above the hill,
Or murmurs to the meadow's murmuring rill,
Now haunts old hollow'd oaks, deserted cells,
Now seeks the low vale-lily's silver bells,
Sips the warm fragrance of the green-house bowers,
And tastes the myrtle and the citron flowers,
At length returning to the wonted comb,
Prefers to all his little straw-built home.*

Mr. Cary's account of ARMSTRONG is on the whole just, certainly not over-estimating either his talents or productions. Of his "Economy of Love," he speaks in the indignant language of the moralist, and the only excuse for such works must be found in the impetuous spirits and thoughtless and unguarded temper of youth. It has been however translated into Italian, but of the history or merit of the unnecessary labour we are quite ignorant.† He had in 1744 published his *Art of Preserving Health*, a didactic poem, that soon made its way to notice, and which, by the judiciousness of the precepts, might have tended to raise some opinion of his medical skill. Mr. Cary's judgment of this work is thus given.

"His *Art of Preserving Health* is the only production by which he is likely to be remembered. The theme which he has chosen is one, in which no men who live long does not at some time or other feel an interest, and he has handled it with considerable skill. In the first book, on "air," he has interwoven very pleasing descriptions, both of particular places and

of situations in general, with reference to the effects they may be supposed to have on health. The second, which treats of diet, is necessarily less attractive, as the topic is less susceptible of ornament; yet, in speaking of water, he has contrived to embellish it with some lines, which are, perhaps, the finest in the poem.

* Mr. Cary has praised Miss Jane Warton's verses to her father's memory, printed at the end of the volume, with an ode on the same subject by Joseph Warton, but we cannot understand the commencing lines—

Accept, O sacred shade, this artless verse,
And kindly, O ye mourning friends, forbear,
To *dear disdaining* from his decent hearse,
All I can give except the tender tear, &c.—REV.

† The title is "L'Economia dell' Amore, trad. dall' Abate Luigi Delli da Fiesole." Lond. 1755, 4to. Mr. Thomas Hollis in his copy wrote an interesting note on the printing of the Italian translation, prefixed to which was a drawing by B. Rossi, which we believe was intended to be engraved as a frontispiece, but left unexecuted on account of the expense.—REV.

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"This has more majesty, and more to fill the
paragraph in Thomson's autumn,

Say then where lurk th vast eterna

Yet it is inferior in beauty to some verses in a
living.*

Quippe sub immensis terræ penet
Hiscunt in vastum tenebræ . mag
Labitur undarum oceanus, quo ps
Omnigeni latices et molles lentor
Profluxero, novâ nantes æstate su
Aeris rores nebularum, et liquidus
Pama est perpetuos illinc se erum
Florigerum Ladona, et lubrica vit
Crathidaque, imbriferamque Lycu
Et gelidam Panopin, et Peirenen
Illinc et rapido amnes fluere et m

"In the third book he once more
breathes freely, and in recounting the
various kinds of exercise by which the
human frame may be invigorated his
poetic faculty again finds room to play.
Joseph Warton, in his Essay on Pope,
has justly commended the episode on the
Sweating Sickness, with which it con-
cludes. In the fourth and last, on the
Passions, he seems to have grown weary of
his task, for he has here less compression
and less dignity. His verse is much more
compact than Thomson's, whom he re-

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with
Mult
phras

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and
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pains

* We feel grateful to Mr. Cary for his enabling
truly *Lucretian* lines; and we must reluctantly
author. They are, however, well worthy of Mr.
justly be said, that his being the best writer of
one of those titles to praise, which his numerous a
might undoubtedly claim.—We hope, however, th
note will favour us with the right name of the poe

such resemblances. As he did not labour the details injudiciously, so he had a clear conception of his matter as a whole. The consequence is that the poem has that unity and just subordination of parts which renders it easy to be comprehended at one view, and on that account more agreeable than the didactic poems of his contemporaries, which, having detached passages of much more splendour, are yet wanting in those recommendations. One objection to his subject is, that it is least pleasing at that period of life when poetry is most so; for it is not till the glow of youth is gone by, and we begin to feel the infirmities and the coldness of age,

that we are disposed to bestow much attention on the Art of Preserving Health. His tragedy is worth but little.* It appears from his essays that he had formed a contracted notion of nature as an object of imitation for the tragic poet; and he has failed to give a faithful representation of nature, even according to his own imperfect theory. The two short epistles on Benevolence and Taste have ease and vigour enough to shew that he could, with a little practice, have written as well in the couplet measure as he did in blank verse. If Armstrong cannot be styled a man of genius, he is at least one of the most ingenious of our minor poets."

We have nothing to add to this criticism, which appears to us to be very accurately and impartially formed. We think Armstrong's to be the most pleasing specimen of a didactic poem in our language, though we have not overlooked the occasional splendour of Akenside,† or the general elegance of Dyer. There are some flat passages, and some weak and unpoetical expressions, as ii. 100,—

Besides there often lurks some nameless, strange,
Peculiar thing," &c.

And iii. 174,—

But some one part is weaker than the rest.

Again, iv. 167,—

———— the busy mind
Finds in yourself a theme to pore upon;
It finds you miserable, or makes you so,

and others of a like nature; and, notwithstanding the example of Pope, then fresh before the eyes of all surrounding poets, Armstrong in his Poem of Taste has from indolence or carelessness admitted a rhyme so slovenly and incorrect as to offend both the eye and ear of the reader:

* See Pinkerton's *Maitland Poems*, vol. i. p. cxxxix. "Armstrong's Tragedy of the Fond Marriage is extremely well written, but far too melancholy. *Mad* tragedies ought only to be acted in Bedlam."—REV.

† "Mr. Meyrick, a retired apothecary and surgeon (says Mr. Bucke, in his *Life of Akenside*, p. 30), knew Armstrong, the author of the *Art of Preserving Health*. 'He ruined himself,' said he, 'by that foolish performance of his, "the Economy of Love." How, in the name of heaven! could he ever expect that a woman would let him enter her house again after that? The man was a fool!'" Mr. Bucke goes on to say,— "Akenside and Armstrong published their principal poems in the same year. They appealed to the consent of mankind in opposite directions; for, if the poem on the Pleasures of Imagination is rich in materials, and brilliant in imagery and versification, the *Art of Preserving Health* is as remarkable for its simplicity of style, and a total rejection of ornament. Their success as *poets* is said to have equally retarded their success as *physicians*. They associated occasionally, but their characters never assimilated. *Akenside*, solemn in manner, but engaging and polite, except when unwarrantably put upon, when he became irritable, though never overbearing. Armstrong relapsed into a morbid sensibility, the languid listlessness of which is said to have damped the vigour of his intellectual efforts to that degree that some have even supposed he sat for the following picture in Thomson's *Castle of Indolence*,

With him was sometimes join'd, in silent walk, &c.

We may add that Armstrong is praised in Cuthbert Shaw's satirical poem called 'The Race,' in which 'his great abilities, both in sentiment and diction,' are commended."—REV.

1846.]

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A more generous and more generous

We have now only to add a few notices who hereafter may wish to give a fuller account of our humble and critics of Mr. Cary's talents and knowledge of old, waiting to light the sons of genius with the talis of criticism. Our old friend Mr. Smit

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Let them with *Armstrong* pass the
But not one hour of darkness. V
Suspend this mortal coil, when n
When, for our past misdoings, co
A deep revenge; when, by reflect
She draws his curtains, and looks
Let every muse be gone. In van
And tries to pray for sleep, an
A more than *Ætina* in his cowl
And guilt, with vengeance arm'd,
Though soft as plumage from you
His couch seems hard, and no re
Ingratitude hath planted daggers
No good man can deserve, no bra

We do not know how far Armstrong's whether the irritation of his wounded spirit we find in a volume of not common occurrence. "Ad ingenuum virum, tum Medicum, tum I Joannem Armstrong, M. D. Ode;" as it is sung the praises of the Duke of Cumberland

— Azu hic

Clarum triumphato reboan

Tolle ducent, tu p'ris q

Campos volantes, per Caled

(Ales minister cui Jovis) im

Hydræque tunc et æ feroc

Herculeo pentus vigore

The verses are signed "Joannes Theoba

* For further and fuller information concerning GENT. MAG. VOL. XXVI.

Of Dr. DARWIN's character, Mr. Cary has given the leading characteristics, and as much anecdote as will illustrate it, and satisfy the curiosity of most readers. Of his poetry he thus speaks.

"An Italian critic, following a division made by Plotinus, has distributed the poets into three classes, which he calls the musical, the amatorial, and the philosophic. In the first, he places those who are studious of softness and harmony in their numbers; in the second, such as content themselves with describing accurately the outward appearances of real or fanciful objects; and in the third, those who penetrate to the qualities of things, draw out their hidden beauties, and separate what is really and truly fair from that which has only its exterior semblance. Among the *second* of these, Darwin might claim for himself no mean station. It was, indeed, a notion he had taken up, that as the ideas derived from *visible* objects (to use his own words) are more distinct than those derived from any other source, the words expressive of those ideas belonging to *vision* make up the principal part of poetic language. So entirely was he engrossed by this persuasion, as, too frequently, to forget that the admirers of poetry have not only eyes but ears and hearts also; and that therefore harmony

and pathos are required of the poet, no less than a faithful delineation of visible objects. Yet there is something in his versification also that may be considered as his own. His numbers have less resemblance to Pope's, than Pope's to those of Dryden. Whether the novelty be such as to reflect much credit on the inventor, is another question. His secret was, I think, to take those lines in Pope which seemed to him the most diligently elaborated, and to model his own upon them. But with those forms of verse which he borrowed more particularly from Pope, in which one part is equally balanced by the other, and of which each is complete in itself without reference to those which precede or follow it, he has mingled one or two others that had been used by our elder poets, but almost entirely rejected by the refiners of the couplet measure till the time of Langhorne; as where the substantive and its epithet are so placed, that the latter makes the end of an iambic in the *second*, and the former the beginning of a trochee in the *third* foot.

And showers | thě still | snōw frōm | his hoary urns.
Or dart | thě rēd | flāsh through | the circling band.

* * * * *

Or where they make the end of an iambic in the first, and the beginning of a spondee in the second foot, as

Thě wān | stārs glim!mering through its silver train.

* * * * *

Thě bright | drōps rōlling from her lifted arms.

* * * * *

There is so little complexity in the construction of his sentences, that they may generally be reduced to a few of the first and simplest rules of syntax. On

these he rings what changes he may, by putting the verb before its nominative or vocative case. Thus in the Temple of Nature :

On rapid feet o'er hills, and plains and rocks,
Speed the scared leveret and rapacious fox :
On rapid pinions cleave the fields above,
The hawk descending and escaping dove, &c.

* * * * *

Sometimes he alternates the forms; as

In Eden's groves, the cradle of the world,
Bloom'd a fair tree with mystic flowers unfurl'd ;

to Campbell's History of Scottish Poetry, p. 222; Miss Burney's Reminiscences, vol. i. p. 19; Life of Fuseli, by Knowles, i. p. 47—59; Forbes's Life of Beattie, vol. i, p. 204; Physic and Physicians, vol. ii. p. 279. See conversation between Armstrong and Wilkes, in Wilkes's Correspondence, vol. i. p. 204—211. Boswell, in a letter to Wilkes, writes—"In Sir Alexander Dick's large collection of letters from eminent and ingenious men, I find a great many from Dr. Armstrong, some of which are very good." Vid. Wilkes's Letters, vol. iv. p. 320.—REV.

1846.]

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as aloft it
of know
Flow'd with sweet influence the
And love and beauty warm'd the

The last line, or the middle of the last line, in almost every sentence throughout his poems, begins with a conjunction affirmative or negative, *and*, or *nor*; and

So playful Love on Ida's flowery
With ribbon-rein the indignant li
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And in his lines on the Eagle, from another gen

So when with bristling plumes th
Vindictive, leaves the argent field
Borne on broad wing the guilty
And grasps the lightning in his el

where I cannot but observe the peculiar beauty of the epithet applied to the plumage of the eagle. It is the right translation of

πτεροῖσιν νῶν
φρίσσονας ἄμφω πορφύρεοις.—

* * *

As the singularity of his poems caused them to be too much admired at first so are they now more neglected than they deserve. There is about as much variety in them as in a bed of tulips, of which the shape is the same in all, except that some are a little more rounded at the points

This, in a short compass, is all that is of versification, which is soon found by the and tiresome, notwithstanding the occasion: the moving *diorama* of pictures which it times, however, in his endeavours to increase effect of objects, he becomes absurd; and vate the familiar, and dignify the artificial, taste and feeling of propriety. We remember laughing as he repeated,

Rolls the gilt landau o'er the
Of beaux and belles displays
And soft airs fan the

* On Miss Seward's claim to the poetical title, vol. iii. p. 154, and vol. v. p. 333. See also Rev. 85, and Gent. Mag. 1783, for May, where Mr. Darwin in his Phytologia, p. 429, on the Art of Address to Swilcar Oak. See also Memoirs of Mr. Benzler's letter on Darwin's poetry, vol. Mr. in Quarterly Review, No. LXXIX. p. 198.—REV.

Of his Love of the Plants, our judicious Critic observes :—

“ Here the fiction is puerile, and built on a system which is itself in danger of vanishing into air. At the end of the second canto, *the Muse takes a dish of tea*, which I think is the only thing of any consequence that is done throughout. The second part has been charged with an immoral tendency; but Miss Seward has observed, with much truth, that it is a burlesque upon morality to make the amours of the plants responsible at its tribunal; and that the impurity is in the imagination of the reader, not in the pages of the poet. For these amours, he might have found a better motto than that which he has prefixed from Claudian,* in the following stanza of Marini.

Ne' fior ne' fiori istessi Amor ha loco,
Ama il giglio il ligustro e l'amaranto,
E Narciso e Giacinto, Ajace e Croco,
E con la bella Clitia il vago Acanto;
Arde la Rosa di vermiglio foco,
L'odor sospiro e la rugiada è pianto:
Ride la Calta, e pallida e essangue
Vinta d'amor la violetta langue.

Adone, Canto 6.

He was apt to confound the odd with the grotesque, and to mistake the absurd for the fanciful.† By an excellent landscape painter now living, I was told that Darwin proposed as a subject for his pencil, a shower, in which there should be represented *a red-breast holding up an expanded umbrella in its claws!*”

Of CHRISTOPHER ANSTEY, the author of the popular poem of “The Bath Guide,” it is said :—

“ A painter and a poet were, perhaps, never more similar to each other in their talents than the contemporaries Bunbury and Anstey. There is in both an admirable power of seizing the ludicrous and the grotesque in their descriptions of persons and incidents in familiar life; and this accompanied by an elegance which might have seemed scarcely compatible with that power. There is in both an

absence of any extraordinary elevation or vigour; which we do not regret, because we can hardly conceive but that they would be less pleasing if they were in any respect different from what they are. Each possesses a perfect facility and command over his own peculiar manner, which has secured him from having any successful imitator.‡ Yet as they were both employed in representing the fortuitous and

* See Claudian de Nupt. Honorii et Mariæ, l. 65. In the edition of Claudian by J. M. Gesner, which probably was the one used by Darwin, in his note on this passage he mentions a poem that may have suggested to Darwin his own. He says, “Suavissimum est Adrian. Van Rogen Carmen Elegiacum de Amoribus et Connubiis Plantarum, L. B. 1732, 4to.” This poem we possess.—REV.

† In Darwin's Notes on the Winds, appended to his Economy of Vegetation (Note xxxiii, p. 90) we meet with the following, which deserves being more widely circulated, “Though the immediate cause of the destruction or reproduction of great masses of air at certain times, when the wind changes from north to south, or from south to north, cannot yet be ascertained; yet as there appears *greater* difficulty in accounting for the change of wind from any other known causes, we *may still suspect that there exists in the Arctic and Antarctic circles a BEAR or DRAGON, yet unknown to philosophers, which at times suddenly drinks up, and as suddenly, at other times, vomits out, one fifteenth part of the atmosphere;*” and hope that this or some future age will learn how to govern and demonstrate a monster which might be rendered of such important service to mankind!!”—REV.

‡ The originality of Anstey's style, humour, and versification, is generally allowed; but there is something not very far distant from it in one of *Charles Cotton's* Poems called “The Journey,” of which, as the volume is not common, we will give a specimen.

Why faith, quoth I, friend, if your liquor be such,
For the best ale in England it is not too much,
Let's have it, and quickly. O, Sir! you may stay,
A pot in your pate is a mile on your way;
Come, bring out a bottle here presently, wife,
Of the best Cheshire *Hum* he e'er drank in his life.
Straight out came the mistress in waistcoat of silk,
As clear as a milk maid, and white as her milk,
With visage as oval and sleek as an egg,
As straight as an arrow, as right as my leg;

to many much more adapted to the purpose, both in imagery and expression. To those who would wish to know more particulars concerning Anstey and his poetry, we refer them to Madame D'Arblay's *Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 33, 80, &c.; and to the *Biographical Dictionary of Useful Knowledge*, wherein the freedom of his poetry is much censured. We may add, that when Anstey was presented to Warburton, he said,—“Young man, I will give you a piece of advice: you have written a highly successful work—never put pen to paper again;” and perhaps some of our readers may like to know that *Lord Ringbone* in this celebrated poem is intended for *Lord Chancellor Northington*.*

As regards the poetry of BEATTIE, we have nothing to add to a few remarks which we made in a late number on some weak and faulty passages, as we considered them to be, in the *Minstrel*; and we agree with Mr. Campbell, that the plan of this poem was not well constructed, and that his projected continuation could not have been made to harmonize with the opening scenes of the fable. The romantic education of the *Minstrel*, in the wild seclusion of nature, and amid the dream of youthful imagination and poetic sensibility, would have little fitted him for his future destiny, for the active walks of public life, and the duties of the patriot and the statesman. It was not, we think, the death of Dr. Gregory, but the embarrassment of a perplexed subject, that brought this poem to an abrupt conclusion; and the author in the second canto must have felt its growing difficulties and imperfections.*

The account given of the *Syr Martyn* of MICKLE is sufficiently favourable. Its early parts are the best, and surely it would not have been difficult, even with inventive powers of a common class, to have brought the story to a better conclusion. To Mr. Cary's account of the “*Lusiad*” we may add an anecdote or two, by way of supplement. Mr. D'Israeli informs us that Mickle, having dedicated his translation to a certain Lord, had the mortification of finding, by the discovery of a

Weston were competitors for the Classical Honours. Dr. Cooke of King's, had previously printed his translation at the end of Aristotle's *Poetics*. Dr. Nares reviewed these poems in the *British Critic*. At the end of his “*Horatius Collatus*,” Stephen Weston printed a Greek translation of two of Horace's Odes, viz. Lib. iii. Ode 13, “*O fons Blandusis*,” and Lib. iv. Ode 1, “*Intermissa, Venus, diu*”—of which we recollect he has translated,

“Te per gramina Martii
Campi, te per aquas, dure, volubiles.”

————— νῦν σ' Ἀρεος πέδῳ
'Εν ποίῃ πτερόεντ' ἔπω,
Νῦν ἐν κύμασιν αἰνέ κυλινδρικοῖς.!!

This little volume is dedicated to Sir George Baker, without giving him his title of dignity—a singular omission.—REV.

* His poem called “*The Parish Priest dissected*,” 4to. 1774, was suppressed by the author, and not reprinted in his works. Many of Anstey's Letters to Dodsley his publisher are in existence, in which he alludes to the persons satirised in his poetry, and which, if printed, would go far to form a key to that work. They are full of wit and satire.—REV.

† Mr. Cary mentions (p. 305) the portrait of Beattie by Reynolds, with the allegorical figures attending. This portrait is now almost entirely ruined; the glazing and all the superficial colours have been rubbed off, especially on the principal figure, and of moralist and poet answers to the account given by Mr. Campbell of sought oblivion of his griefs—in his cups.—REV.

friend, that h

collect sufficient intellectual de e to cu
first published specimens of thi translati
for 1771, and soon after printed the first
See an account of his dedication in Chalm
p. 809. It is said that to *Ada i Smith's*
the patron to whom he dedicated this
authenticated, we, from our knowledge c
withhold our belief. A critic, who has co

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so forcibly on Cowper's mind, when he
a depression to his spirits, were those o
part of the domain of Lady Newburgh, a
we have before mentioned, and which to m
eye commanded a distant and pleasing
downwards to the sea at Bognor. Mr. C
intercourse that took place between Hayl
the latter retired to Felpham; as we have
what we know of the Dean's manner, that
likely to have been preserved. Hayley
friendly terms with the Dean, and sent
purpose. The answer returned was, that
jection to buy his butter of Mr. Hayle
was by no means desirous. We remen

* See Annual Review, vol. ii. p. 571, on th
criticism in Vigors' Essay on Poetic License, p.
on passing through the Parliament Close, is give
Poetry, p. 244.—REV.

† We have heard that in an early edition of
bottom of the title-page a melancholy testimon
which states that *the writer saw Camoens die in*
blanket to cover him. Sir W. Jones, in hi
praises "Camoensium Lusitanum, cuius Poesis
esse possit jucundius: interdum vero, adeo elat
possit magnificentius."—REV.

Hayley never went to church. We are acquainted with a gentleman who for several years held the curacies of Eartham and Lavington; he told us that he had a poet in each parish, *Sergeant*, the author of the *Mine*, and *Hayley*; that one was never absent and the other never present at divine service.* One anecdote more we may mention from its singular curiosity, but whether it is founded on truth we have had no opportunity of ascertaining, possessing only a late edition of the book mentioned. It is said that Hayley published *two* editions of his *Life of Milton*, one addressed to the King, and free from the leaven of democratic principles; the other for his friends, with notes strongly tinged with this pernicious infatuation; for this see *Seward's Letters*, vol. iv. p. 46, and, we think, *Wrangham's Life of Zouch*, i. p. lxxxv.

NEW CROSS AT GLASTONBURY.

(*With an Engraving.*)

MR. URBAN, *Tottenham, Aug. 6.*

THE ancient Market Cross which formerly stood in the centre of the two principal streets of the town of Glastonbury was a building of some antiquity, having been erected in the early part of the sixteenth century. It was taken down about the year 1806. There was an ancient conduit close by it which supplied the town with excellent water, but which was also removed about the same time, or soon after, leaving a large open area. In the centre of this open space a new and handsome cross has recently been erected, at the instance of Thomas Porch Porch, esq. of the Abbey House, under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Benj. Ferrey, the architect, of Bedford street, Bedford square, who has recently been engaged in the repairs of the cathedral of Wells.

This new cross is an elegant structure, composed of the Bath freestone. It is of a mixed style of architecture, conceived upon the outline of the famous conduit at Rouen, and from the elegant crosses of Geddington and Waltham, both of which were erected by King Edward the First, to the memory of his consort Queen Eleanor.

The Glastonbury new cross is about 38 feet high, presenting a noble and imposing appearance, and may be con-

sidered a great ornament to the town. It is hexangular, and highly enriched with tabernacle work and foliage.

The old market cross was quadrangular, with clustered columns at each angle, and one in the centre, which was higher than the others. It was surmounted by rude wooden carving, representing a naked man, seated, his legs perhaps never finished, but made to fix into the place for which it was first made. This figure was designated Jack Stag. It was broken down when the building itself was removed; but was preserved by Mr. Rood, a chymist and druggist, who had some taste for antiquities; he put it together, and placed it in the lime-stone wall of the garden of his house, between the Old George Inn and North-load street, where it is now to be seen. The under part is an antique stone bracket, placed there to support the mutilated figure. The house is at this time in the occupation of Miss Rood, his daughter.

It is not known at this time who this figure was intended to represent; possibly some of your readers may be able to give an account of this worthy, which will be acceptable.

Yours, &c.

W. R.

* We must observe, however, that if he never went to church, he wrote some lines from Tasso in his Bible expressive of his faith, which probably he thought did as well; we remember the two last were,

“Mandando al ciel il suo gentil pensiero
Vive la sua vita soave e chiara.”—REV.

SOME RE

LECTED

from vol. X

BURKH T AND B

I HAVE now arrived at the con- ris f
sideration of those other sections of the aliq
trinoda necessitas to which our ancestors min
gave the names of burhbot and brygc- Op
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and such a question cannot be con- cor
sidered trivial or uninteresting when Ro
it is suggested by reflection that a
satisfactory solution of it may add pre
another proof to those which have been bau
already given of the real origin of our lian
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The following extracts from the pri
Roman law will shew the existence ma
of certain obligations connected with tat
or rather inseparable from, land, which ide
in their purpose and effect fulfilled

the same ends as those to which the
Anglo-Saxon threefold necessity was
directed :—

“ Omnes provinciarum rectores literis
moneantur ut sciant ordines atque moelas
urbium singularum muros vel novos debere
facere vel veteres firmiter renovare, scilicet
hoc pacto, impendiis ordinandis ut ad-
scriptio currat pro viribus singulorum,
deinde adscribantur pro aestimatione ope-

* Cod. Theod. lib. 11, tit. 3. “ Sine
censu vel reliquis fundum comparari non
posse.”

"Ut pontes publici qui per bannum fieri solebant, anno præsenti in omni loco restaurentur."—(Capit. 5, Car. Magni, A.D. 819, c. 17).

"De pontibus publicis destructis placuit nobis ut hi qui jussionem nostram in reparandis pontibus contempserunt, volumus et jubemus ut omnes homines nostri in nostram veniant præsentiam rationes reddere, cur nostram jussionem ausi sint contemnere; comites autem reddant de eorum pagentibus cur eos non constrinxerint, ut hoc facerent, aut nobis nuntiare neglexerint."—(Capit. Wormsat. A.D. 829.)

"De pontibus vero vel reliquis his similibus operibus, quæ per antiquam consuetudinem ecclesiastici homines per justitiam cum reliquo populo facere debent, hoc præcipimus ut ecclesiæ rectores eos interpellant, et eis, secundum quod possibile fuerit, portio deputetur ut per alium exactorem ecclesiastici homines ad opera non compellantur; si vero opus suum constituto die adimpletum non habuerint, liceat comiti pro poenâ propositi operis eos pignorare juxta æstimationem vel quantitatem imperfecti operis quousque perficiatur."—(LL. Lothar. 1, c. 41).

"Ut de restauratione ecclesiæ vel ponte faciendo aut stratâ restaurandâ, omnia generaliter faciant homines sicut antiqua fuit consuetudo, et non interponatur immunitas nec pro hac re ulla occasio perveniat."—(LL. Pippin, c. 5).

These extracts show many circumstances which have a striking similarity to the ancient English law, and clearly point to a common source. The same tenderness and cherishing fondness for its offspring is conspicuous in each system, and both here and in France the burthens appeared so precious in the eyes of the rude politicians of the times, and so necessary to the well-being of the State, that the Church, although so favoured and privileged in other respects, could but rarely insinuate or extort the grace of a dispensation.

The earnest but simple manner in which these duties are impressed upon the mind of the subject in the Anglo-Saxon laws* finds an exact counter-

part in some of the foregoing extracts from the continental codes, and all show how thoroughly this useful political enactment, though of Roman growth, had adapted itself to the reflective and practical genius of the German conquerors. It is remarkable that the *arcis munitio*, so prominent a component of the Anglo-Saxon triad, does not literally occur in the Frankish or in the Lombardic constitutions; but there is still no room to doubt that it was an existing *onus* along with the others. In the same manner, the restoration of the roads of England is not explicitly stated to be an Anglo-Saxon *neod*.† But none can hesitate to believe that it was so here, as in France. We have found it amongst the provisions of Pepin, and its mention there in terms more closely connects the Frankish custom with the imperial institute.

The reparations in France were commanded *per bannum*. In like manner the *trinoda necessitas* was embodied in a *geban*‡ or *edictum* of the Anglo-Saxon king.

The exaction from the landholder was the labour of his tenants. This was also the case in England; the term *geweorc*, which is in common application, intimates the fact, and a charter of Queen Eleanor, afterwards recited, more clearly shows it. The prevalent scarcity of money had compelled the Saxon monarchs to deviate from the known system of a specific

See also Cnut's Laws, c. 66, and Cnut's Domas. c. 10.

† The rubric to the 66th law of Cnut is "De viis publicis reficiendis," though the law itself refers only to the burhbot and brygcbot.

‡ Kemble's Diplomata, vol. 2, p. 119. Æthelbald of Mercia releases all monasteries and churches, "a publicis vectigalibus et ab omnibus operibus oneribusque nisi sola quæ communiter fruenda sunt, omnique populo, *edicto regis*, facienda jubentur, id est, instructionibus pontium, vel necessariis defensionibus arcium contra hostes non sunt renuenda." The "Recituciones singularum personarum" says, "Thegenes lagu is thæt he sy his boc rihtes wyrthe, and thæt he threo thine of his lande do, fyrd færeld and burhbot and brygc geweorc. Eac of manegum landum mare land riht arist to *cyninges gebanne*, swylce is deorhege," &c.

* Ethelred's Domas. c. 26. (Thorpe's edition of the Anglo-Saxon laws.) "And beo man georne ymbe frithes bote and ymbe feos bote æghwar on earde and ymbe burhbote on æghwylce ende and ymbe bricbote and ymbe fyrdunga eac be the man gernde áá thonne neod sy."

tribute, and *
 jects a direct

labour. The Roman land tax, thus changed into a personal service, arising out of the land.

The brygcbot, agreeably to the true origin which I claim for it in the well-considered designs of Roman statesmen, not in the rash and hasty expedients of barbarians, would appear to have embraced in its obliga-

sumption that the exception and not the rule is therein recorded—I mean the account of the reparation of the bridge at Rochester, which the Textus Roffensis has preserved. This record distributes and apportions the work (*geweore*) in the following manner.*

“This is there *bric geweore* on Hro-
fecceastre.

Her syndon genamed tha land the man
 hi sceol of weorcan.

1. *Ærest* there burge *biscop* fæth on
 thone earm to werceenne tha land peran,
 and threo gyrda to thillianne, and m.
 sylla to lyccanne, that is, of Beorstealle,
 and of Cucclestane, and of Frinondesbyrig,
 and of Stocce.

2. Thonne seo othere per gebyrath to
 Gyllingeham and to Cætham, and an gyrde
 to thillianne and iii. sylla to leccanne.

3. Thonne seo thridde per gebyrath
 eft them biscope, and thridde healf gyrd
 to thillianne, and iii. sylla to leccenne of
 Healingan, and of Trotesclive, and of
 Mealligan, and of Flote, and of Stane,
 and of Pundene, and of Falchenham.

4. Thonne seo feorthe per thæs einges,
 and feorthe healf gyrd to thillanne, and
 iii. sylla to leccanne of Æglesforda, and
 of eallan them læthe the therto lith, and
 of Ufanhytle, and of Aclen, and of them
 Smalanland, and of Cusintane, and of
 Dudeslande, and of Gysleardes lande, and
 of Wuldeham, and of Burhham, and of
 Aclesse, and of Horstede, and of Fearn-
 lege, and of Terstane, and of Cealce, and
 of Hennhyste, and of Ædene.

* Hearne's Textus Roffensis, Oxon.
 1720.

conveyances. And where the landholder parts with a few hides in an unwall'd village—a manor in the open country far from burghs and cities—still he transfers it imbued with the inextinguishable charges of the *trinoda necessitas*. The Saxon *burh* therefore is not the feudal city with its *banlieue*, which, as it applies its fortresses to its own exclusive protection and defence, so of necessity it is compelled to support their fabric by its own labour and exertions.

It has been seen that the brygcbot is not exacted from the township only in which the bridge itself is reared, but is a contribution from a vast extent of surrounding country. Like that, the burhbot also adopts for its application a wide and general range. In fact it is the relic of a Roman institution, circumscribed probably by the barbarians, and certainly modified by them. The nature of the imperial taxation (and the burhbot and brygcbot are but the reduction of a tax into its original elements) was comprehensive and general. It was the antipodes of locality, and the feature so conspicuous in the *trinoda necessitas* betrays its Roman origin, by distinguishing it from a true Teutonic usage. We have in the burhbot and brygcbot a glimpse of the old Roman world, where the country subserved the town, for the inhabitants of the latter were the proprietors of the general soil, and where the country had no social existence as such.* It is probable that at the close of the Anglo-Saxon monarchy the ancient *trinoda necessitas* was dying away. In Domesday there is no mention of it; and, instead of burhbot, we find mural mansions held *propter reparationem muri*.† From such a fact as this we may deduce the abrogation of the old custom; for, when tenants were specially bound to repair *ratione tenuræ*, the general necessity in that respect must have altogether ceased.‡

* Guizot, L'Histoire de la Civilization, 2d lecture.

† Introduction to Domesday, at Oxford.

‡ A charter of the dowager Queen Eleanor (during the absence of her son Richard) would lead us to suppose that ourhbot was then subsisting as a custom in boroughs: "Cum autem ob terræ tur-

We shall therefore not err in ascribing to the development of feudalism the extinction of an obligation of too general and purely national an object to cohere with the narrow and illiberal forms of the other. It was impossible that a law of this nature, which represented in its character and spirit the fusive and centralizing power of the Roman polity, could long subsist side by side with the repulsive elements of feudalism. Its existence was bound up with that of the *allodia*,—a property in land coinciding with those principles which regulated the *ager privatus* of the Romans,—and, when the *allodia* were transformed into tenements of vassalage, the old obligation which had been incumbent upon them, and had been so religiously maintained while allodality endured, gave place to a different form of imposition.

From what has preceded, the reader will have no difficulty in concluding that the burhbot and brygcbot of the Anglo-Saxon law were no part of its original system, but, on the contrary, were provincialisms found by the conquerors in their new seats, and retained by them from a regard to policy, and a sense of the necessities of an established government, which conquest had transferred into their own unpractised hands. And again, the further conclusion to be drawn from such a fact as the foregoing can only be contained in the position which I have before advanced and endeavoured to prove,—that the retention of a general Roman institute, of the importance and extensive applicability which the one under discussion possessed, could occur only upon the condition that the provincial Britons survived to teach, as well as to serve, their German masters. A similar truth has ever been obvious to the continental his-

bationem Cantuarie civitas fossatis et muris et aliis propugnaculis muniatur, omnesque ad hoc compellerentur, quidam homines prioris et conventus ecclesie Cant. non de jure, non de consuetudine, sed ad nostrarum precum instantiam ibidem operati sunt," &c. This charter guarantees the tenants of Christchurch, Canterbury, from their voluntary labours being taken at a future period as a precedent to their prejudice.

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tury among the historical writers and antiquaries of our island. I have, accordingly, made a translation from the German of the dissertation in question, which I here send you. It is written by Mr. Wex, one of the contributors to the Rheinisches Museum, who is evidently a critic of ability; though the latter part of his paper, his Arguments III. and IV. and even the concluding part of II. are more carelessly, not to say unguardedly, drawn up than the former.

One preliminary remark may be made, that, though all due weight will be rendered both here and abroad to objections founded on just principles, and that there are weighty objections against the work of Richard, at present not cleared away, it is in vain to deny, yet our countrymen will not be readily inclined to give up this work, the internal evidences of which are supposed to be so good, and which is said to bear the test of local examination and proof in the different parts of the king-

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1758 at Copenhagen, with two other known authors, under the title *Britannicarum gentium Historiæ antiquæ. Scriptores tres, Ricardus Corinensis, Gildas Badonicus, Nennius Bancho-rensis*. A new impression of Richard, with an English translation (Mr. Hatcher's edition), appeared at London in 1809, entitled, "The Description of Britain, translated from Richard of Cirencester, with the original treatise *De situ Britanniae*, and a Commentary on the Itinerary."

The work contained a very early history of Britain, particularly of the conquest of the land by the Romans, in a general way, with detailed tables of the Roman roads. It is a seemingly confused compilation from the old writers, with a few immaterial alterations. It may be candidly owned, that the frequent deviations from the words of the quoted authors would be of import to the critical reader were the work really of the fourteenth century; but this Professor Bertram, the pretended finder of the manuscript, himself evidently fabricated it. I confidently use the expression without previous inquiries whether such manuscript is now to be found in Copenhagen. Bertram endeavoured to divert attention from himself, by bringing together notes in the form of observations on his author, whom he thus wished to identify more closely with the work. The commentary which he has appended is entitled "*Caroli Bertrami Londinensis adnotationes ad Ricardi monachi de situ Britanniae, lib. i. c. 1, 2.*" In this he shows himself a compiler of much reading, who was acquainted with all the passages in ancient authors in which Britain was mentioned, and takes occasion, from the writings of his monk, to make a display of his research. Thus we frequently read, "*Errat Ricardus, nam apud Strabonem,*" &c. or "*Nescio quid sibi velit Ricardus, nam Plinius. Lib. vi. &c.*"

I. *Proofs of spuriousness* are, however, the more particularly to be required. These may be arranged under four heads.

In the passages quoted from Tacitus, readings are often found which are taken from later editions, and have either arisen from casual errors of the press, or from the conjectures of

the learned. For example, Tacitus says, *Life of Agricola, c. 16, "Paullinus cognito provinciæ motu."* Thus the manuscripts express, and both the oldest editions; but the Venetian edition of 1497 has it by an oversight of the printer "*eo cognito provinciæ motu.*" The later editors, who chiefly followed the same Venetian edition, have made out of that error of the press, "*eo cognito provinciæ motu.*" This reading, which thus originated by chance, might only have been accounted as a variation of the original manuscripts, but a glance at the Venetian edition of 1497 will be sufficient to convince that the emendation of Ernesti is correct. This *eo* has our Richard.

Again, in the *Life of Agricola, c. xi.* our manuscripts have "*Silurum colorati vultus torti plerumque crines et posita contra Hispaniam Iberos veteres trajecisse casque sedes habitasse fidem faciunt.*" Rhenanus alters "*posita contra Hispaniam,*" into "*in posita contra Hispaniam,*" and so many editors after him have it, as also Richard; but it is evident that, according to Muretus, "*positâ contra Hispaniâ*" should be read, and it would be strange should a notoriously false conjecture have been found in a manuscript used by Richard.* I could cite more passages in which, as quoted by Richard, conjectures from Rhenanus may be detected; but as several of these are correct, and consequently might have stood in the original text, these as proofs would have no weight: while to cite other alterations of the text by him would be too discursive and not be necessary; of much more moment is the question which may now be asked,

II. *From whence had the English monk of the fourteenth century the Greek and Latin authors, fifteen in number, which he quotes? Whence had he Tacitus? and, above all, whence had he the Agricola of that author?*

It is sufficiently known that in the seventh and eighth centuries England possessed important libraries which

* If the internal evidences otherwise of the work be good, the less account may be made of these verbal alterations, which may be considered as emendations of the editor from printed editions.—B. P.

were rich in the Greek and Latin classics; but in the ninth century the monasteries were desolated by the Danes, the monks driven away, and the books burnt. Alfred the Great, at the commencement of whose reign there was no monastery remaining, complains repeatedly of the irreparable loss of the collected treasure of manuscripts of the archbishop Theodore, and of the abbots Hadrian and Benedict. What he furnished to supply the immediate want of books was by the later invasions of the Danes again lost. The monks after the tenth century shewed no inclination for science and learning; and, in regard to the later schools and academies, scholastic philosophy and rhetoric were solely in vogue. But even in the former centuries, rich in literary treasures, there was no Tacitus in England. Alcuin, who in his *History of the Pontiffs* celebrates the riches of the English libraries, knew of no Tacitus. Of the Roman historians (verse 1549,) he only names

*Historici veteres, Pompeius, Plinius, ipse
Acer Aristoteles, rhetor quoque Tullius ingens.*

The British historians of that time, Gildas, Nennius, Asser, and Bede, discover not the slightest acquaintance with the events intimately connected with their native land described by Tacitus.

As this objection, if proved, would appear to be insuperable, namely, that the English monk of the 14th century could not have had this classic at command, Stukeley observes that Mr. Widmore, librarian of the Westminster Archives, communicated to him some information he had discovered, from which it appeared that the monk Richard had received licence from his abbot, in the year 1391, to make a journey to Rome. This journey, which he apparently undertook between the years 1391 and 1397, he might have made useful to his literary pursuits. I will readily forego the suspicion that Mr. Widmore may have been in league with Bertram to impose on Stukeley. It may be very possible that the monk may have travelled for some purposes of his own, as we have no reason to doubt that there was such a monk. It would be quite obvious that a monk would have been sought out on whom

to father the imposition, whose existence was not only known, but of whom proofs could be adduced that he was an author. Richard has left us a theological treatise, and, what is more important, an historical manuscript, entitled "*Speculum Historiale de gestis regum Angliæ*," on which work Whitaker, notwithstanding he is so warm an admirer of Richard, pronounces his judgment that it is mere worthless scribble. His words are, "The hope of meeting with discoveries as great in Saxon history as he has given us concerning the preceding period induced me to examine the work; but my expectations were greatly disappointed. The learned and deep antiquarian I found sunken into a mere novice in history; sometimes the copier of Huntingdon, but generally the transcriber of Geoffrey. Deprived of his Roman aids, Richard shewed himself to be as ignorant and injudicious as any of his illiterate contemporaries about him," (*History of Manchester*, vol. i. p. 90). Yet a person living in the 14th century thus ignorant is nevertheless credited to have been capable of making extracts from Greek and Latin authors which did not appear in print till the 15th!

Granting that Richard went to Rome, and there discovered a copy of Tacitus, he might have been expected in some part of his work to have expressed his surprise and joy at the acquisition. But no. He quotes Tacitus and other writers invariably in a way as if he had only to take them down from the bookshelves of his monastery. In one instance in which he professes to introduce sources of information discovered by himself, he prefaces them in the following highly impudent manner. "*Ex Fragmentis quibusdam a duce quodam Romano consignatis et posteritati relictis sequens collectum est Itinerarium, ex Ptolemæo et aliunde nonnullis.*" According to this a Roman general has left behind him an Itinerary by which troops might regulate their marches in Britain! Stukeley remarks on this that the officer named was evidently Agricola, to which date he considered Richard's Itinerary to refer. This remark of Stukeley's is so childishly *naïve* that it is not necessary to examine more closely what internal evidences

there may be for the assertion. The details of that Itinerary, indeed, refer much more to the time of Antoninus.

Even it is questionable whether a manuscript of *Agricola* could be found in Rome in the fourteenth century. More skilfully would Bertram have arranged matters had he represented his monk to have travelled to Fulda and Corvey, where, through the scholars of Rabanus,* was preserved some knowledge of the writings of Tacitus, which were in the middle ages almost entirely concealed from the world, and where their manuscript chronicles existed in which information was introduced which had been derived from them. As to the first mention of Tacitus he is quoted by Ruodolfus Fuldensis in his *Annals*, as noted by Pertz, *Monum.* vol. I. p. 378, regarding the river which Cornelius Tacitus, who wrote concerning what was done by the Romans in that nation, as it is expressed, called Visurgis, but the moderns, Wisaraha. The same Ruodolfus has, in the translation of Saint Alexander, also noted in Pertz, vol. II. p. 675, made great use of the work of Tacitus called his *Germania*. From him Adamus Bremensis, in his *Historia Ecclesiastica*, c. v. borrows his extract, who names for his voucher, Einhardus. Presumably by Enhardus is meant the author of the first part of the *Annales Fuldenses*, who perhaps he supposed wrote the second part also, in which the extract occurs. It is by no means correct to coincide with Tross, who, in his notes on the *Germania*, p. 9, substitutes Meginhardus for Enhardus, which last-named person continued the *Annales* after Ruodolphus. Again, Tross in his work, p. 14, is the first who refers us to another writer of *Chronicles*, Freculphus, who twice names Tacitus. The same has printed, p. 50, the before known quotation from Cassiodorus, v. 2.

Of the "*Agricola*" of Tacitus, there is neither mention in the above *Annals*, which notice one of the other works of that author; nor is there elsewhere.

* Rabanus, abbot of the monastery of Fulda, near Hesse-Cassel, and afterwards archbishop of Mentz, was born in the year 785, and died 856. His works were printed in 1627 in 3 volumes, folio. (B. P.)

Orosius, who twice names Tacitus, viii. 10, seems not to have known the "*Agricola*," since, whilst he relates in detail the expeditions of Caesar and Claudius into Britain, he mentions absolutely nothing of the conquest of the land under Vespasian and Domitian.† Nor has he in his geographical description of the island sought in common with Tacitus. That Jornandes in his second chapter had "*Agricola*" before him I cannot for one consider so decided as U. Becker in his notes and dissertations on the *Germania*, p. 6; since the only thing which could have been borrowed from Tacitus is merely referable to arguments on the origin of the people of the country and physical appearances, which easily might have been derived from common sources, and perhaps from Livy, as they both treat of the subject. The question would at once become decided, if the manifestly corrupt passage in the second chapter of Jornandes, which reads—"Noctem quoque clariorem in extremâ ejus parte Memma quam Cornelius etiam annalium scriptor narrat metallis plurimis copiosam," &c. could be so emended that it should become parallel with Tacitus' *Agricola*, c. 12. "Nox clara et extrema parte brevis." Instead of that Memma, which others have Miniamque, the passage should possibly be "Noctem quoque clariorem in extremâ ejus parte minutamque, i. e. brevem, Cornelius annalium scriptor narrat," &c. The search would be of import to know whether Salvianus, whom I have not at hand, mentions the *Agricola*. Almost this could be decided by a passage which I find quoted by Lipsius on *Agricola*, c. 31, which has great resemblance with the said c. 31 of *Agricola*. The first editor of Tacitus

† Mr. Wex is mistaken here in two particulars. 1st. Orosius does not give a detailed account of Claudius' expedition, but only two or three lines: though he adds moral reflections at some length. 2dly. Orosius considered the conquest of Britain effected by Claudius though in fact only part was subdued; thence he does not speak of the wars in Britain, either under Vespasian or Domitian. The British chronicles follow him in this, and though indeed they mention Vespasian, yet it is only as the general of Claudius. (B. P.)

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Franciscus Puteolanus received a copy
is unknown up to the present time

III. Where the accounts cease derived from known authors there also ceases the manuscript of Richard, or rather that of Bertram.

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Mr. Wex himself here confirms that the occurrence of the works of Tacitus was not unfrequent in the prior part of the middle ages. (B. P.)

† The second and concluding book of Richard of Cirencester has a double chronology. The first is from the creation to the sacking of Rome by Alaric: this is chiefly occupied by British and British-Roman affairs, and is perfect. The second is a succession of Roman emperors, and of Roman proconsuls and commanders in Britain, which breaks off abruptly about the middle of the third century, a circumstance considered by Mr. Wex very suspicious. It may be observed, relatively to the point, that materials could not have been wanting for the compilation of the remaining period from authors who have treated of the third, fourth, and fifth centuries; and, the previous materials of this part having been acknowledged by Mr. Wex to be taken from authors who are known, it is evident there cannot be the least validity in the objection he here urges. (B. P.)

† With respect to ancient maps of Britain, those in Gough's British Topography
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as a matter of trifling importance, compared with an inquiry into the *reality* of the paternal links more immediate to the existing generation, but at the same time there is an immensity of work to be performed in the field under your present discussion; and I should be very glad to add my mite to the catalogue of "false links and fictitious origins," which pass for truth in printed pedigrees.

In every point of view "printed pedigrees" are one-sided histories; and the records of the Heralds' College are very little better. If the latter steer clear of absolute falsehood, their ambiguous silence, and unfair omissions, often render them as productive of error, when they come to be enlarged upon, as if they told the lie direct. In more instances than is generally known, all manner of plebeians have been passed off in printed pedigrees as "esquires," because in the records of the heralds, where their existence was originally recorded, they were placed on record without *any* addition or description whatever; in presumption of which silence genealogical writers have innocently dubbed them gentry.

But it is not in these respects merely that printed pedigrees misrepresent the truth. Their impositions are often (as your correspondents suggest) genealogical as well as biographical, legal as well as literary. Not only are ignoble actions and lowly vocations studiously smothered, while anything respectable is magnified into a staring glorification: but fictitious origins are detailed; imaginary derivations of family surnames—equally lofty and absurd—set up for ascertained facts; and bastardies shrouded, even by that distinguished and generally most accurate writer, Arthur Collins, in such ingenious wordings of the narrative as might justly excite the ridicule of scoffers at genealogies.

The learned well know that the knightly lines of Byron, Fleetwood, Hoby, and a dozen others, are severed by bastardy in the very centre of their lengthy chains; all which lapses were studiously concealed in print till Sir J. Lawrence revealed the first, biographical writers disclosed the second, and the Harl. MSS. discovered the third; viz. in a grant of arms to

the bastard. But does any one suppose these are singular instances? If so, he is much mistaken; hundreds of other great families are in precisely the same predicament, only their power or caution has saved them a public disclosure of the truth; or they have had the good luck, perhaps, to have escaped the misfortune of any legal point, which, had it once arisen, would have compelled a revelation of the actual facts. Little, very little, legal genealogy is known of the great families who flourished under our "Henrys" and "Edwards;" and, sweeping though the assertion be, I would venture to say that by bastardy—spurious issue—a false affiliation, or an unproved link, all the pedigrees of Plantagenet date are alike in their imperfections. No one has any conception on what shallow evidence genealogical links antecedent to the Tudor accession rest. There is not a chain from the conquest to the present time, both perfect and genuine—a fact which may at once show the supreme absurdity of boasting of a "Norman origin;" for such a claim in the particular line traced through, could be no more really established (at least in the great majority of cases,) than the Saxon kings could prove their pedigree from Woden. If in the continuous paternal descent the nominal or *primâ facie* pedigree can be carried back to the Conquest, it is wonderful. But as to the real or even the legal genealogy, no one but the most credulous could believe such preposterous pretensions are ever realized.

But now more immediately to the subject under discussion, which is a field far more than large enough for one letter. I apprehend that the evil your correspondents complain of is of three species; viz. 1st. the mis-derivation of surnames; 2ndly. the mis-identifying and mis-linking families of the same name, where there is no community of blood; and 3rdly. the mis-linking and mis-identifying in incorrect affinity where there is, however, a common origin.

Which of these is to be regarded as the most mischievous and injurious practice I scarcely know, further than that as the first generally relates to a very remote period it is probably of least consequence.

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"Uitonensis." "Cay," from the substantive "key," is rather worse; so also "Percy" from the participle "piercing;" but Millington *alias* Syngge excels all; for it is written that the *alias* was first adopted by a priest of the family famous for his skill in "singing"! Penson the herald derived his own family from Pinceo, a Norman knight. Surely his name was merely a Welsh edition of Benson?

2ndly. *Mis-linking where there is no common origin whatever.*

The second species of fabrication, however, is perhaps the most common; I allude to the linking together families of common surname, where there was no original community of blood. In all professional and personal surnames (except perhaps those whose extreme vulgarity, as in the case of Smith and Browne, has created unusual caution) fictitious linking has been largely indulged in. Patronymics, and national, local, residential, and territorial names have been equally subjected to this

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The case, however, which has most attracted my attention is that of the Norfolk and Cambridgeshire Stewards, through which Oliver Cromwell pretended a maternal descent from the great Scottish house of Stewart. According to the story of his great-grand-uncle, Robert Styward or Steward, last Prior and first Dean of Ely, their ancestors came from Scotland to England, temp. Hen. IV. viâ France (after having performed marvels in the sight of the French king—slaying lions with sticks, &c.) and finally settled at Upwell, in Norfolk. But it is a very remarkable fact that there were Stywards or Stewards settled within a mile or two of Upwell, co. Norfolk, long prior to 16 Ric. II. William Steward or Styward married Joane, dau. of William, and sister and heiress of Lawrence, de Watlington, of Watlington, co. Norfolk (close to Upwell), and she was living his widow 16 Ric. II. (See Blomefield's Norfolk, vii. 481.) They, it is clear, were the procreating ancestors of the Norfolk and Cambridgeshire Stewards. That they had issue is beyond all doubt, for a Laurence Styward was Vicar of Sts. Ciric and Julitt the martyrs, at Swaffham Prior's, co. Cambridge, 1393—1397, when he exchanged that preferment for the vicarage of Gaysele, in that county (see Blomefield's Collect. Cantabr. 181); and "Laurence" remained a family name with the Stewards of Stradset, co. Norf. down to 1605. Although the Scotch Steward or Stewart pedigrees gave not the slightest corroboration of Dean Steward's romances of his imaginary ancestors, the Cambridgeshire Visitations are not satisfied with detailing the fictitious origin, or false affiliation and fabricated links, but must also set forth the marvellous romance of "the stick and the lion!" No doubt, however, the first of the family was really "Steward" to some great personage, or perhaps to an abbey, in the county of Norfolk, and as much akin to the Scotch Stewards as to the French king himself.

3rdly. Mis-linking in incorrect degree, where there is a common origin.

I now come to the third class of fictions,—the linking branches of the same family in incorrect affinity, which is, perhaps, the most serious and dan-

gerous of all such evils, where it is not expressly premised that the pedigree is merely nominal or speculative; which is the case with most genealogies anterior in date to the year 1500. As a general rule, no pedigree compiled *ex post facto*, or long after the persons it concerns have passed away, whether drawn from documentary evidence or mere tradition, should be regarded as proved, either in law or in fact. All such are, and must ever be, open to correction and alteration, though their general statements may be correct. Few family pedigrees were regularly or contemporarily kept prior to the time of Henry VIII.; and thus the genealogies of families of Plantagenet florescence must ever be received with great caution, and never be implicitly relied upon. The great variations in the early printed pedigrees of Grey* form a remarkable proof of this; and, indeed, no pedigree of those periods need be long investigated without a very extensive "discoverie of errors" resulting from the inquiry. It would be odious to enumerate any such fictions of more recent date, and therefore I shall notice only one, and I touch upon it because I think I speak under the mark of its deserts in classing it here. Neville of Furness, co. Kildare, claimed descent from the Hon. Francis Neville of Kymer, Sussex, son of Edward fifth Lord Abergavenny. Now I will not say that the family might not spring (and that as nearly) from the house of Abergavenny; but I do positively assert that only lately has it adopted their arms, for at the funeral of Mr. Neville of Furness, in July 1720, the coat "Argent, two bars azure, a chief gules, charged with a saltier of the first," was used;† added to which, Collins declares very positively that its alleged ancestor's issue failed before his time.‡

With respect to ancient genealogy, a

* The British Compendium and Collins's Peerage.

† Add. MS. 4820, fol. 351. (Brit. Mus.)

‡ Collins's Peerage, edit 1779, vol. vi. p. 297. (N. B. Collins's authority on the pedigrees of peers is undoubtedly higher than any herald's; and this edition of his Peerage, with Longmate's Supplement, is really and truly the best, not excepting Brydges's.)

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as a dozen dates. My able friend Mr. Paver of York favoured me with a correct statement of this pedigree, which if desirable I could forward to you. The fabricated version is printed in Graves's Cleveland. This latter case carries its contradiction along with it, from the extreme nature of its assertions. The Legat pedigree, however, would pass muster but for an acquaintance with the genealogies of D'Oyly and Spyce. No doubt there was a community of origin in all the Legats of Essex, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk; but the connecting links were probably referable to the 13th instead of the 15th century.

It can scarcely, however, excite astonishment that errors should occur in genealogies of these periods, when the visitations of the heralds often contain mis-statements of contemporary matters. The house of D'Oyly alone affords two instances of this. In the

* Harl. MS. 1398, fol. 26 b.

rities have decided that such usage alone constitutes a sufficient title to the surname.* A few years ago Beverley's Company of Players (the Scarborough and Sunderland Theatrical Circuit) contained a Montagu, a Fortescue (now performing in London), a Beaumont, a Gifford, and a Howard, contemporarily! That the stage may truly boast a great amount of good blood is certain; but one can scarcely suppose that none of the above names were assumptions. I offer it to your correspondents' consideration, whether such cases as these may not account for the sudden commencement of certain families of good name, to prove whom branches of the chief of which name has completely baffled genealogists. There is no legal restraint against such assumptions; and, this the case, I am only surprised that no more instances of the practice exist than do.

On the other hand, it is equally certain that many great names have got strangely corrupted, while some queer ones have become softened into an identity with other surnames. Despite all the Irish stories to the contrary, the Dalys, Doleys, and Doyles were originally D'Oyls. The Lowders and Lodgers were Lowthers originally, just as much as Widdrington was Witherington, Pollen was Paulyn; and, as the Bales of Carlton Curlicu bore the same coat-armour, I have always referred their origin to "Bayley, *alias* Mitton," of Bayley in Mitton parish, co. Lanc., on which grounds I would almost raise a defence for the identity of Jernegan and Jerningham. Sidney, it is stated, has been metamorphosed into both Sedone and Sydenney, and its origin it seems was "de Sancto Sydonio." Migrations and provincial dialects have generated such corruptions and variations in surnames, that often where one would not suppose it the most extraordinary alterations have taken place. The extinct Baronets Lumley were not a branch of the ennobled house; but their name was originally Lomelin, and their ancestor an Italian. Their corruption took place only in the sixteenth century.

After all, however, these matters are of very trifling importance, compared with an inquiry into the reality of the paternal links more immediate to the existing generation. Of what consequence can be to us the origin of an ancestor in the twentieth degree, if we cannot prove that he is an ancestor? Beyond our *seize quartiers*, too, the origin of any one root soon wears down to the veriest shadow; and when we reach those millions of fibres from which that single root derives existence, what perceptible difference can there be whether a single one of those million fibres be of plebeian or of patrician origin? It would be as rational to say that this or that single spring formed the Nile, or that such a tree grew only in a certain soil, because one of its fibres fathomed such a loam, while the other 999,000 derived nourishment from another sort of land! Absurd, however, as it is, we hear people boasting of their origin with just as much cause; and, as two low descents are generally necessary to obliterate the effects of one good line of blood, and as evenly mixed origin is perhaps preferable to any, the pros and cons of the question have never been thoroughly sifted or settled; the truths and fictions of pedigree remain in an undecided and unsatisfactory state; and the science of genealogy is still but imperfectly understood, and therefore but slightly appreciated.

Yours, &c. W. D'O'LY BAYLEY.

MR. URBAN,

*Banks of the
Sterns.*

I HAVE to communicate the discovery of a curious medieval remain in the centre of the new town of Middlesbrough, which has sprung up with unusual rapidity and taken its place as a port of the Tees.

A few years ago Middlesbrough (or Middlesburgh) consisted only of an old farm-house and a cemetery without a church, and a dreary, desolate-looking scene it presented; yet in more ancient times it was not so, for it was then a goodly cell and priory under the wealthy monastery of Whitby. It is the sole remnant of this establishment that I am about to describe, premising that some few years back there were found other medieval fragments, of which unfortunately little notice was taken, and

* Marlow v. Bateman, 3 P. Will. 66, and Doe v. Yates 5, Barnw. and Ald. 544.

they were lost or destroyed. They seem, however, to have consisted of portions of shafts, &c. and were doubtless part of the domestic buildings of the cell. A quantity of human bones were likewise found.

The old farm-house existed in the new town some time, and is now in progress of demolition, during which it has been ascertained that it inclosed the walls of part of a church or chapel, which must have been that of the priory, since no other is recorded ever to have existed here. The new church stands a little to the south of the old one.

The ancient walls were much mutilated in converting them into rooms; and the exterior parts having been covered with a thick coating of rough-cast, the ornamental features were concealed and unknown. The east window has disappeared, but the plan of the lateral ones is very clear. They are at least 12 feet high, square without (the bounding label has been hacked off), but in the interior are headed by an elliptical arch. They consist of two cinquefoiled lights with transoms similarly foiled, and four small trefoiled lights in the head. These features are evidently characteristic of a very late period of the pointed style. Some of the floor joists of the house are formed of fine old oak, having evidently been made from the chapel roof. There are also various fragments of shafts and mouldings scattered about, but none deserving particular notice, save two, which at once carry us up to the era when this chapel was first given to Whitby Abbey,—being two portions of Norman doorways or windows, having a fine bold zig-zagged moulding; and these lead me to notice the history of this long-forgotten pile, so far as my researches enable me.

Young, in his History of Whitby, supposes with much probability that Middlesburgh was the site of the church which Saint Cuthbert consecrated for Aelfleda (the successor of Saint Hilda) in the 7th century. But however this may be, it is certain that a church existed here in the Norman era; for in the reign of Henry I., circa 1120, Robert de Brus and Agnes his wife, with Adam their son, by charter, give, grant, and confirm “the church of St. Hilda the abbess at Midlesburc, with

all things pertaining thereto; as also 2 carucates and 2 oxgangs of land at Nehuham, as a perpetual alms, to the church and fraternity of St. Hilda at Wyteby, on such terms that there shall be always some monks in the aforesaid church of Midlesburc, serving God and St. Hilda of Wyteby, who may plentifully and sufficiently live on the revenues of the said church; and that the mother church of Wyteby shall have the overplus or remainder of these revenues.”*

Henry I., in a charter granting Ayton church to Whitby, grants and confirms to the monks “the church of Mydilsburgh, with its appurtenances, that they may possess and enjoy it as their free and proper cell;” and in 1130 Archbishop Thurstan, after other confirmations to the abbey, confirms to it “the church of St. Hilda at Midlesburc, with its appurtenances, to be a cell for their monks, free and clear from every episcopal usage.”

This new acquisition soon led the monks of Whitby into a broil with the canons of Gisburn, who were improPRIATORS of Stainton, the mother church of Middlesburgh, touching the tithes, parochial dues, mortuaries, &c. of 12 carucates of land, which each party claimed.† The matter was referred to Robert de Brus, their common patron, and compromised by a partition. But the principal result of the dispute was the complete emancipation of the chapel of Middlesburgh from Stainton.

In 1146 Pope Eugenius confirmed (*inter alia*) “the church of St. Hilda at Middlesburg, and one carucate of land there;” and by the same description it was confirmed by Stephen to the monks of Whitby. It was also confirmed in 1152, by the name of Midilsburgh, by Henry Archbishop of York, as freely as before was done by his predecessor Thurstan; and again in 1168, by Henry II., under the same name.

In the 14th century, however, notwithstanding these frequent confirmations, the title of the monks was disputed;

* Translations of this and other charters are given at full length in Charlton's History of Whitby.

† See Burton's Monasticon Eboracense, i. p. 83, edit. 1758, for a complete history of this quarrel.

for in 1363 John Archbishop of York, being informed that they claimed for their own proper use the "*parish churches* of Semar, of Haknesse, of Whitby, of Aton in Cleveland, of Ingelby, and of Midilburgh, with the chapels dependent on the same," contrary to law, upon inquiry dismissed them from any further prosecution.

We have not any very clear account of the number of monks resident here; but in its prosperity it had probably twelve or more. According to Burton, they had, however, dwindled down to two or three before the dissolution. The cell had its own prior, who in 1393 was Thomas of Hawkesgarth, (he attending in that year at Whitby to vote at the election of a new prior),* and its own *compotus*, distinct from that of the abbey. Abbot Roger, who was elected in 1222 and died 1244, is said to have lived many years here before he was appointed, and during his abbacy one William is frequently mentioned as chaplain here. From one of the memorials of benefactions it appears that the church was properly dedicated to Saint John the Baptist and Saint Hilda, but from local causes it was usually referred to under the latter saint's name.

In the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII. in 1535 the priory of Middlesbrough is surveyed as a cell of Whitby Abbey, and the account† is (translated) as follows:

The Priory is worth in the site of the cell, with the demesne lands there in the hands of the prior himself, 30*s.*; in lands and tenements in the tenure of divers tenants there in Midleburgh, per annum, 100*s.*; lands and tenements in Leven-thorpe, 16*s.* 6*d.*; a cottage in Colby,‡ 5*s.*; Neweham, 10*l.*; Ormesby, 4*s.*; Marton, 18*s.*; the chapel of Middleburgh,

the tithes of corn and hay, lambs, and other small tithes, and the offerings of the same chapel, appropriated to the said cell, in the average of years, 48*s.* 2*d.* Total 21*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

Among the reprises of the abbey are—

To the archdeacon of Clyveland paid for sinodals and procurations of the chapel of Midleburgh, per ann. 7*s.* 6*d.*; in alms of old distributed to the poor at Midleburgh for the soul of Robert Bruse, founder of that cell, and those of his heirs, every week in money, 12*d.* to which they are bound for ever by the foundation of the said cell, 52*s.*; the fee of Robert Hansell, bailiff of Midleburgh, per ann. 20*s.*

In A.D. 1546, 8 Eliz. the site was granted away to one Thomas Reeve; and so closes the history of the cell of Middlesbrough. The site is now in the hands of four speculators, who are selling it in lots for building.

It will have been observed that, in the records I have quoted, the designation of the sacred edifice which has occasioned these remarks is varied, as church or chapel, in a manner not easily explained. In the early charters it is a "church:" in the records of the dispute it is church and chapel indiscriminately. When the place was in later times without a church, it was called a chapelry, and paid one fourth of the expense of the choir of Acklam church, but seems to have been in a very anomalous position. How it became attached to Acklam does not appear. It is now a parish, and includes Linthorpe.

Yours, &c.

WILL. HYLTON LONGSTAFFE.

MR. URBAN,

A YOUNG barrister, who was passing part of the present long vacation at my house, having put into my hands the interesting "*Sketches of the Lives of Lords Stowell and Eldon*," lately given to the public by Mr. Surtees,* its perusal recalled several re-

* "As the Prior of Middleburgh voted on that occasion, we may infer that the officers and monks at the cells were considered as belonging to the Chapter of Whitby, and, *vice versa*, that if any members usually residing at Whitby happened to visit the cells they had a right to vote in their local chapters." Young's Whitby, vol. i. p. 395, note.

† Valor Eccles. vol. v. p. 83.

‡ This was a rent paid by the nunnery of Basedale. Ibid. p. 87.—Further particulars of the estates of the cell will be seen in the Monasticon of Burton.

* "A Sketch of the Lives of Lords Stowell and Eldon; comprising, with additional matter, some corrections of Mr. Twiss's work on the Chancellor. By William Edward Surtees, D.C.L. Barrister at Law." 8vo. pp. 180. (Originally published in portions in the New Monthly Magazine.)

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uncle Lord N. as a future advocate in Doctors' Commons. He said, "I shall be happy to give you the right-hand of fellowship;" and in fact he afterwards treated me with much civility and consideration, but the disparity of years and position of course prevented any very near approach to association. His usual manner in court was at that time, though grave, somewhat careless, resting on the lofty pillar of his established fame. He rarely interrupted advocates in their arguments; but when he had other engagements in view (often those merely of amusement), his action and countenance exhibited signs of irritable impatience. On one of these occasions he said, "I believe we cannot have more light thrown on this matter," for the purpose of parrying the argument of a junior, but he expressing a wish to be heard, the judge rejoined, "Certainly," and off the speaker started. On his conclusion Lord Stowell, annoyed at the delay (which, perhaps, he thought little to the purpose), eyeing his man with

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from his own pen, or from private dictation. On these I think he rested his fame; for he was at first unwilling that his Ecclesiastical decisions should be published. Indeed he deprecated the publication of any reports on this branch of the profession, and said, "it will but show the barrenness of the land."

As he duly valued the high reputation of the Court of Admiralty, he was indignant when any conduct in a practitioner, which he thought unworthy, was obtruded on his notice. In a case of this sort, after he had given judgment the proctor approached the bench to take the voluminous documents of the process which his lordship had been examining. "What do you want?" "Only the papers, my lord." "Take them, and let us have no more of your Jarsey tricks here."* Some remains of provincial or old-fashioned pronunciation lingered in his speech, and we were constantly told of the errors or the rights of "marchants," as the case might be.

In the House of Commons he was extremely circumspect in his propositions; his voice, too, subdued, and almost reverential, and his manner (when I saw him there) had a deprecatory air, expressive perhaps of that responsibility which he may have felt for his own fame, before an audience at once so critical and so unscrupulous in its opinions.

Although his face was fine, his *aboard* was scarcely gracious, and his figure was short and ungraceful; his walk latterly assimilated to the waddle of a duck. He was, however, not inattentive to the appearance of others, and once observed, in his quaint manner, of Dr. Laurence, who often thwarted him, "Laurence will not live *long*, he steps *short*."

To one thing from first to last he was ever alive—to the accumulation of wealth, and for this purpose he condescended to trifles. On one occasion (it was after Lord Stowell had for some time presided as a judge,) Lord Eldon came to a proctor, in order to make his affidavit before a surrogate, for some legal purpose. The proctor asked his lordship before whom he

would go, and was surprised at his answer, "Before my brother, to be sure" (the heads and leading members of the profession rarely if ever acting in that capacity). Of course, however, he obeyed: his lordship was duly sworn before Lord Stowell, and departed. Some days afterwards the latter sent for the proctor and said, "Mr. —, I believe we do not do business in this profession for nothing." "Certainly not, my lord, but I am at a loss to know to what you allude." "The fee due to me from my brother." "I beg your pardon, my lord, but I could not venture to offer such a trifle to your lordship for a fee," and he placed on the table the half-crown required from a nobleman. He was not, however, allowed to retire without a rebuke for the very mistaken view of the case, which, in the opinion of this scrupulously careful member of the Upper House, he had presumed to entertain. Of his great gains as an advocate he would sometimes speak with evident delight and animation. "I always (said he,) took up my fees of the day to bed with me for security, as they were often very heavy; I do not know, doctor, (turning to the gentleman who then occupied his former chambers, and whose fees were far less numerous,) whether you are *embarrassed* to the same extent, and follow the same practice."

In the purchase of his estate of Stowell his cupidity met a sad disappointment. It was in part little more than a rabbit-warren, and his returns were proportionably small! "Are these rabbits from your estate, my lord?" (said Dr. D. in compliment to his lately acquired dignity as a landholder), as the servant offered them at his lordship's table. "No," said he, with a shrug of mental reproach, "but there *are* rabbits."

He was by no means meddling in the profession, but would occasionally act in a manner which the French call "*fin*." "Lord Stowell (said an advocate who knew him thoroughly) has made such a statement, and such remarks, *in confidence*, as he says, to me; but really in order that they should be spread abroad; but I shall *do* what he intends that I should *not* do: I shall take him at his word, and preserve his confidence strictly."

* The location of the transaction was off Jersey.

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quietly polite; as the glass went round, his polished wit and sarcasm acquired increased point and lustre, and it seemed difficult to observe the rule of Chesterfield, that their reception should be kept within the limit of a smile. Unluckily on these occasions my juniority placed me below the immediate influence of his radiance, and it descended to my end of the table somewhat dimmed perhaps of its original lustre. Although not forgetful of his high character and situation in life, he was too much the great man of nature to stand on stilts before a young aspirant. His conversation was perfectly familiar: speaking with commendation of a handsome female relative of mine in whom he took much interest, and who shortly afterwards became the wife of a young nobleman, he said, "I wonder she is not married; she is a piece of goods that is worth any one's while to look after."

Being once ushered into the benchers' pew at the Temple Church by one of that high dignity, Lord Stowell

MR. URBAN, Aug. 17.

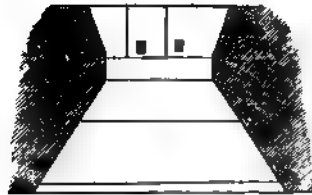
IN a former Magazine, N.S. vol. XXI. p. 114, you inserted a question regarding the hearing of Outward Confession, founded on a passage in a letter printed in Mr. Wright's collection relating to the dissolution of monasteries. I received several replies to the inquiry through your pages, vol. XXI. 375, XXII. 338, 450, and privately, but none of them appeared to meet the question. To avoid the necessity of referring to the former Magazine I will repeat the passage, which is not long. It is contained in a letter from Bedyll to Cromwell; the visitor says, "We think it best that the place wher thes freres have been wont to here *outward confession of all commers* at certen times of the yere be *walled up*, and that use to be fordoen for ever." The object of my inquiry was to ascertain the nature of the places where such confessions were heard rather than to the mode of hearing, to which your correspondents' answers chiefly referred.

The recommendation of Bedyll refers, not to the hearing of confessions, but to an irregularity which it appeared had existed in the friars' churches in the manner of hearing, and the passage cited shews that there were places in which such irregular confessions were received from all comers, and which places were capable of being walled up. From this later expression it may be concluded that the places were apertures or openings in some portion of the monastic buildings. The letters printed by the Camden Society relate solely to the dissolution of monasteries, and the alleged abuse is said to exist in a friary. Your valued correspondent J. R. vol. XXI. p. 375, fully explains what outward confession means; but he leaves untouched the question of place, to which my inquiry referred, and he rather speaks of confessions regularly heard. The extract appears to me to refer to some irregular mode, now forgotten, and which existed in friary churches; but in consequence of the destruction of these establishments I had little hope of finding any clue in their remains; though it struck me that the same practice might have prevailed in parish churches, where would be found similar openings to those which Bedyll refers to, who it will be seen only speaks of closing up such

places in monastic edifices. If an irregular practice of this kind existed in parochial churches, and there were places requiring to be walled up, it would be in the province of the ordinary to direct it to be done. It was not within the line of Bedyll's duty to notice such places, though the notoriety given to the practice by the visitation of the monasteries would necessarily produce a similar order from the ordinary to close them where found in parish churches. It is clear the practice of confession was not the abuse complained of, for confession to the priest was not done away with at the Dissolution, and in fact still exists in the Established Church (though, perhaps, only in name), as may be seen by one of the exhortations in the communion service.

Few or none of the friars' churches remain perfect, so that I consider a search in a place where the answer might be expected to be found would be idle, the more so, as when such a church is in use the nave only remains perfect. But in pursuing the search into parish churches a remarkable feature appears in many which seems fully to answer the inquiry. The feature to which I allude is the very singular opening in the wall of the chancel which has been lately known by the name of "lychnoscope," a name given by the Cambridge Camden Society, but which is now considered to be inappropriate. This opening is found on the south side of the chancel, near the junction with the nave; it is generally in the form of a lancet window, with a transom, and in a great number, if not the majority, of instances in which it occurs, it has been strongly walled up with stone or brick, often the latter, the materials being of the sort which were used in the sixteenth century. The portion above the transom was glazed, and that below it was closed by a shutter. Another window or opening is often found in the north wall of the chancel, which, in the instances I have seen, is always blocked up, although the southern one is still to be found unclosed in many instances.

The drawing which I forward shews an outside and inside view of a window on the south side of the retired church of Hartley in Kent, being the most perfect specimen I have met with.



This example is a cusped lancet window 7 feet 8 inches high, divided at 2 feet 10 inches of its height by a transom; the portion above the transom is glazed; that which is below is unglazed, but defended by a stout iron grating, closed on the interior by a shutter with two iron hinges, evidently coeval with the window; the shutter is plastered over in the interior, so that it cannot at present be opened. The interior of the window is not arched, but the opening is covered by a lintel, which however may not be original.

On the opposite or northern side of the church is a square window, 2 feet

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up in a note by the editors of Durandus* as follows: 1. Dr. Rock's, that it was a contrivance by which lepers might see the elevation of the host; 2. That of the Cambridge Camden Society, that it was for watching the paschal light; 3. It has been imagined by some that it was for confession. It was also suggested that the aperture might have been for ringing the sancte bell. In a recent number of the *Ecclesiologist*, it was suggested that its use might have been for the purpose of distributing alms; but the editors of that publication state they do not give any weight to the supposition. The numerical strength of opinion is certainly in favour of confession; and, when I read the before-quoted passage in Mr. Wright's book, it appeared to me that I had found a clue to the elucidation of these puzzling windows. To recur, then, to the opinions cited by the authors of Durandus, and with every respect for the opinion of so eminent an ecclesiologist as Dr. Rock, I cannot adopt his explanation, as in those specimens which I have seen it would have been impossible to see the elevation, if it took place on the platform of the altar, for the opening admitted a very circumscribed view of the chancel. This objection will apply with equal force to the Cambridge Camden Society's suggestion of this window being for watching the paschal light. The present window could have been of no use for ringing the sancte bell, as it is too closely grated to allow a bell-rope to be passed through.

Supposing, then, the view which I have adopted, and which falls in with the opinions of many others, let us look at the construction of the opening, and the facility it presents for the purpose of hearing confessions. The sill of the grated opening in the interior is 2 ft. 8 in. from the floor of the chancel, and on the exterior 2 ft. from the churchyard, and I do not apprehend any material alteration in the level has taken place so as to vary these dimensions

from what they were originally. Supposing a person, then, in the churchyard was to present himself at the window, he might be easily seen through the glazed part of the opening by any one standing inside the chancel; and, upon the grate being opened, a person seated in the chancel might with facility hear the confession of another kneeling outside and speaking through the grating, and which, when not in use, would be closed by means of the shutter. It is difficult to account for this opening by any other supposition. It could not have been for receiving any substance into the chancel, because a more convenient mode of effecting this object would have been by taking it in at the priest's door. It could not have been for giving anything, as alms for instance, out of the chancel, as the interstices in the grating are not large enough to admit a substance of any size, the apertures being only 5 in. square.

I will only trespass on the patience of your readers with a few notices of some other of these openings, having, perhaps, occupied more of your pages than some may deem sufficient.

In Offham church, in the same county, there are two apertures in the south wall of the chancel; the lower is a two-light window of the decorated order, square-headed: this window allows a view into the nave and chancel, but the altar cannot be seen; the position is about the same as that at Hartley: the upper opening, which is walled up, might puzzle the inquirer; it was intended to give light to the rood-loft.

There is one aperture at Meopham church, also in Kent, which is so closely and firmly walled up that it appears as if really done in pursuance of a command to close it effectually.

At East Tilbury, Essex, the lychnoscope seems a prolongation of a window, a feature by no means uncommon; and at Frinsbury, Kent, there are two square-headed windows of Tudor architecture, both of which look like lychnoscopes, but I should apprehend from the lateness of the style they had succeeded the original openings at some repair.

I shall in conclusion advert to a symbolical meaning given to this description of window in the *Ecclesiologist* for May, 1846, p. 187, but which does

* "The Symbolism of Churches and Church Ornament, a translation of the first book of the *Rationale Divinorum Officiorum*, written by William Durandus, Bishop of Mende, edited by the Rev. J. M. Neale and the Rev. B. Webb." Lond. 1843.

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Mr. Way, when describing the Malvern tile, mentioned that the same inscription was placed upon the great

*Mentem Sanctam ✠ Sp
honorem Deo ✠ et Pati
ignis a læsura protege
j 8 j 7.*

St. Agatha, virgin and martyr, is related to have suffered at Catana in Sicily, under Quintianus consul of that island in the time of the emperor Decius, about the year of our Lord 253. After enduring a long series of tortments, which are detailed in her legend, she died in prison, and the following circumstances are stated to have followed her interment.† A youth never seen before appeared, clothed in silk,

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* MS. Addit. 12,195, fol. 136 b. It is also written in the same hand as the preceding.
† I quote from "Catalogus sanctorum et gestarum sanctorum : editus a reverendissimo in Christo patre dei gratia episcopo Equilino. Lugduni, 1519." l

and Jews began to venerate the tomb of the virgin. After the lapse of a year, towards the day of her birth, the neighbouring mountain of Etna burst forth into fire, which as a torrent descending from the mountain and burning everything, was approaching rapidly to the city. Then the multitude of the pagans seized the veil with which the virgin's tomb was covered, and opposed it against the fire. And immediately, on her birth-day, the fire ceased, and proceeded no further.

On this legend, it seems, the supposed influence of St. Agatha against fire was founded. The like virtues are still ascribed to Saint Januarius by the inhabitants of the country round Vesuvius, as is well known from the narratives of many modern travellers. His legend is palpably borrowed from the fiery trial to which the three officers of the province of Babylon were subjected by king Nebuchadnezzar. It relates that during the persecution of Diocletian, Timotheus was sent to the city of Nola to exterminate the christians. Having imprisoned Januarius bishop of Beneventum, and finding that he could not either by promises or threats induce him to sacrifice to the heathen gods, he commanded a furnace to be kept burning for three days, and Januarius to be cast therein. When that was done, the bishop was seen walking in the midst of the fire, praying and singing with angels. On this being reported to Timotheus by his soldiers, he commanded the furnace to be opened, and thereupon the flames breaking forth slew many of the pagans that were standing by; but Januarius leapt forth from the fire so entirely uninjured, that neither his hair nor his apparel appeared in any wise burnt. Such is the legend of St. Januarius, as told by the same author as the former.

Thus it will be seen that both Vesuvius and Etna were alike provided with their tutelary saint, with powers derived in a correspondent manner from their alleged sufferings.

In what way the *words* of this charm first originated, or what may have been the hidden meaning of their author, is a deeper mystery, and one upon which I can throw no light. In the words "*patriæ liberationem*" some political sentiment appears to lurk. I once thought that they were conceived by

one of the English patriots of the middle ages, with whom many of the clergy are known to have sympathised. But now that the same charm is shown to have been equally prevalent on the continent, and is carried back to Saint Agatha's tomb in Sicily, it seems rather to associate itself with some of the secret bands of Italy or Germany.

A friend very learned in "Folk-lore" has favoured me with the following quotation, which proves that the merits of Saint Agatha were known and appreciated formerly in England:

"Saint Agatha defends thy house from fire and fearful flames."

Barnabe Googe's Popish Kingdom.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

MR. URBAN, *Wallington, Aug. 22.*

THE following extract from a letter from Sir John North, K.B. to his nephew Dudley North, dated March 22, 1637, evidently relates to the works in connection with the restoration of Old St. Paul's, by Inigo Jones, which were commenced in 1633. The original is in a collection of letters, principally of the same family of North, in the possession of the Rev. J. Spring Casborne, Pakenham, Suffolk.

"The business of St. Gregories church was moved by my lord and me, to many of the great lords, who concluded the king's resolution for the removing of the church was fixed, and would not be altered upon any reason the parish or we could alledge to the contrary. My lord treasurer cannot save the hall and chapel of London House; but down they must go to make a clear passage about Paul's church."

Sir John North, K.B. the writer of this letter, was brother to Dudley Lord North, who died in 1666, whose son Dudley, afterwards Lord North, to whom the letter was addressed, was father, among other children, of Charles Lord North, and Sir Francis North, Knt., Lord Guildford, and of Mary, who married Sir William Spring, of Pakenham, Suffolk, Bart. ancestor of the present possessor of that place, the Rev. J. Spring Casborne. The Lord Treasurer mentioned in it was William Juxon, Bishop of London.

Yours, &c. W. C. TRAVELMAN.

REVIEW OF A NEW PR

Sermons preached in Lent, 1845, &c.
By W. N. Mill, D.D.

THE very high name of the author, and the experience we have had of his valuable writings render it un-

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"The Claims of Cæsar and of God," as placing the subject in a correct and constitutional view—the only one. No. xii. on the Restoration, must receive also the same praise. We have made two extracts, one from the twenty-first sermon, "Christ preached in the Temple," and the other from xv. "The Relapsed Dæmoniac;" but we should here willingly have added to them, especially from Sermon xvii. "The Accepted Malefactor," and xxiii. "The Rejection of Esau," both which are most ably treated. The first extract relates to a subject on which much dispute has existed, and many erroneous views been entertained. The author is discoursing on the legal purification of the Virgin Mary.

"And this may lead to deeper reflections than those which obviously occur, on the humility of the blessed Virgin, and her punctual observance of those ordinances, which, since that one holy child-bearing which removed Eve's stain and sanctified humanity, have given place in the Church to others of a more Eucharistic and less

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXVI.

and of the ablest and best of the schoolmen also. Far from us, I say, be the disposition to comply with such spurious authority as this, or to embrace under the truly respectable name of unfolded Christian doctrine, what is too visibly no development of truths before received, but an arbitrary and extraneous addition to them. A dogma which has no argument from the intrinsic reason of the case, but what might equally be extended to prove the same exemption from original sin in *both the parents* of the Virgin, and so for the ancestors without limit; which has no authority to produce from Scripture, except what these forced deductions are invoked to amplify; which is contradicted by the most explicit general testimonies of holy writ, as interpreted to us by all catholic antiquity; which, even in times when the paramount disposition was in its favour, no council of the church universal, which has been received by any portion of it as œcumenical, has ventured to define and ratify. This may well be pronounced a corruption and fable. Above all, would we caution against the reception of fancies like these, those young and ardent spirits who, repelled by the jejune vagueness and unreality of what is often taught as spiritual religion, by the miserable contradictions and divisions existing among us, and the unrebuked denial by some of the most sacred and precious Catholic truths, are too easily led to seek refuge in quarters where, with these eternal verities (which are there never denied), these fables and corruptions are indiscriminately mingled. To such I would say,—revere, as you well may, the heaven-bestowed purity of her in whom the incarnate Godhead fixed his abode: join freely with those in every age, the most imbued with divine truth, in esteeming her as the blessed among women, ‘the ever Virgin, the mother of God’ (*αἰ παρθενος καὶ θεοτοκος*). Conceive, as you may legitimately and properly of her, such sanctification from the womb as the Scripture predicates of John the Baptist and other saints of old: but beware lest in invading, I do not say the divine, but the human prerogatives also, of ‘that holy thing which was born of her,’ you impair a truth as sacred as any in religion, the corruption of all that is naturally engendered of sinful Adam. From that original stain none but the Virgin-born was free. He who, as the Church has told us, was thus made without spot of sin, to make us clean from all sin. This, then, is the lesson derived from the first purpose of the Virgin mother’s visit to the Temple, the hereditary defilement of our race, which this one immaculate nativity could alone expiate,” &c.

On this subject the learned author refers to a publication of his, the *Christian Advocate* for 1843, “The accounts of our Lord’s Brethren in the New Testament vindicated against Mythical Interpreters,” p. 301—310.

From the sermon on “The Relapsed Dæmoniac” we make an extract on a subject which has been the fruitful source of much dispute and contrariety of opinion, but which it is most important to have placed before us in its true light.

“We must not consider the unclean spirits of the text as mere personifications of certain moral disorders, but as exercising a distinct, substantive agency in their production, and possessing accordingly a personal subsistence and intelligence of their own. This, I say, is too evidently declared in the discourse of Christ, as in all the records of his and the older dispensations, to be a subject of the least doubt to the true believer; for scarcely can we, even in courtesy, allow that name to persons who, though professing belief in revelation, avow at the same time a principle so directly contrary as that of bending the testimony of their supposed super-human guide to their own previous unassisted conception of what that testimony ought to be. Except for these—the unreasonableness and inconsistency of whose proceeding is as evident as its pretence to rationality—it must be clear to all, to unbelievers and believers alike, that our sacred records assert against Sadducees of every description, *the existence and the influence of evil spirits*. Yet is that Sadduceeism no less strong, or rather stronger, than ever in the world. Nor is there any topic on which we find men of scornful imagination, if not of impatient reason, arrayed against the divine word, than when we assert from it the existence of such beings, their concern in the production of natural and moral evil; and moreover the importance and utility of this consideration, so often urged in holy writ in order to our putting on the whole armour of God, and attaining the necessary vigour and stature of the Christian life. It is assumed tacitly that if the advancement of knowledge has enabled us to explore the physical concomitants of madness or dumbness in a human subject, we may then treat the whole belief which connected evil spirits in any way with such maladies as so much superseded or exploded superstition. But, perhaps, if all that science has done in such matters were well examined, there would appear more of the conceit of wisdom than of its

reality in each of
all our best and
covers there remains a gulf between
mind and matter, however organised,
which the intellect of man has never
passed; and all antecedent presumptions
of the probability of other intellectual
beings in the universe, and the mysterious
laws of spiritual communication, remain
exactly as they were, unaltered and un-

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who is above all—the Almighty who can
control all, and keep his own, both in
body and soul, from the power of dark-
ness and evil," &c.

The Jesuits. By MM. Michelet and
Quinet. Translated by C. Cocks,
B.L. 3d edit. 16mo. pp. vii. 134.

THE French publishers of this vo-
lume state that "no book was ever
more successful," that seven editions
have been sold in eight months, and
that it has been translated into almost
every foreign language. It forms part
of the lectures delivered by two French
professors, on the Spirit and Influence
of the Religious Orders. The Tem-
plars had been treated of, and the con-
stitution, origin, and conduct of the Je-
suits, were the subjects proceeded with,
in the spring of 1843, when they were
interrupted by a noisy opposition,
which tried to silence them, but was
finally put down. The excitement,
however, did not end there, for "in
the course of the last two years more
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lady in Piedmont, who died in 1650, attended by Jesuit confessors, and who asked her husband, in aid of her soul, "Swear you will use every means, fire and sword, to convert the Vaudois." As these failed, the Jesuits devised the kidnapping of children, reckoning that the mothers would follow. "The edict of Turin, 1655, corroborates this horrible fact, even by the merciful clause, 'it is forbidden to kidnap boys before twelve, and girls before ten years of age.'" (p. 23.)

M. Quinet's lectures (which begin at p. 55) are much the longer, less apophthegmatic, and go deeper into the subject. The suppression of the order is amply justified by his quotations. Thus, in the bull of July 21, 1773, Clement XIV. says, "it is, perhaps, not even possible, that, as long as it subsists, the church should receive a true and lasting peace." (p. 77.) And Bernis, ambassador from France, writes on May 16, 1774, to the minister of foreign affairs:—

"The pope . . . has believed that a religious order, proscribed from the most Catholic states, strongly suspected of having both formerly and recently entered into criminal plots, having nothing in their favour but the outward appearance of regularity, decried in their maxims, addicted, in order to render themselves more powerful and formidable, to commerce, stock-jobbing, and politics, could produce only fruits of dissension and discord, that a reform would only palliate the evil, and that it was necessary to prefer to everything else the peace of the universal church and the Holy See.

"In a word, Clement XIV. has believed the society of the Jesuits incompatible with the peace of the church and of Catholic states. It was the spirit of the government of that company that was dangerous; it is therefore important that this spirit should not be renewed." (p. 78.)

Another such testimony is given at p. 129. "They wanted (this is the accusation flung in their faces by the bishop of Paris, in the full council of Trent,) *faire de l'épouse de Jésus Christ une prostituée aux volontés d'un homme*."

M. Quinet says, in the same page,

"They attempted to surprise the conscience of the world, and the world has answered them. When, in 1606, they were driven out of that essentially Catholic city of Venice, that people, the most gen-

tle in the world, accompanied them in crowds to the sea-shore, and the farewell cry which resounded after them upon the waves was, 'Go! and woe be to you!' *Ande in malora*. That cry was echoed through the two following centuries; in Bohemia in 1618, at Naples and in the Low Countries in 1622, in India in 1623, in Russia in 1676, in Portugal in 1679, in France in 1764, in Spain in 1767, at Rome and throughout all Christendom in 1773." (p. 129—30.)

Notwithstanding the difference of genius, M. Quinet compares Machiavel's *Prince* to Mariana's books *De Rege*, written under the eyes of Philip II. for the education of his son. "Machiavel makes use of all the vices, provided they be strong; he wants to turn them all to the political independence of the state; and Mariana consents to all the virtues, provided they end in abasing the state before the order of the clergy." (p. 114.)

Again,—

"Would you believe that he goes so far as to require, in the name of these same virtues, an impunity for whatever crimes are committed by ecclesiastics? And this is not a counsel, but a command. 'Let no one of the clergy be condemned, even when he may have deserved it.'" (Ibid. *De Rege*, b. i. c. 10.)

Further on he quotes Mariana, as extolling the recent assassination of Henry III., *facinus memorabile, nobile, insigne*. (*De Rege*, b. i. c. 6.) But the Jesuit scrupulously decides against the use of poison in such a case, because in drinking it the prince would unwittingly commit a demi-suicide; and allows of it only when the vestment or the saddle can be impregnated with it. (p. 115.) We would rather have had such a scruple omitted, if it does no more for the conscience. The limitation takes away the excuse of a principle, however mistaken, because the author has not lost the power of reflection. After this, M. Quinet observes, "What a warning to the pupil! A sudden horror and terror, never to be appeased! Be not surprised if the young Philip III. lives as if his blood was frozen in his veins, if he retires as much as possible from royalty, if he moves in the solitude of the Escorial only to imitate the pilgrimage of Loyola." (p. 116.) Thus Henry IV. avowed to Sully, that he re-admitted them into France, as other-

wise he would
despair, and if
taking away his life, which would
render it miserable and melancholy,
ever remaining thus in dread of being
poisoned or assassinated." (Ibid. *Mém.*
de Sully, vol. v. 113.) We lately saw
written on the walls, "Why were the
Jesuits expelled from France?" but
"Why were they restored to France?"
would have been a more pungent
question.

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thing in reality is more puerile than
such an idea." And he warns the Ul-
tramontanists, that "if ever the con-
version takes place . . . they will be
much more embarrassed with their
converts than they now are with the
schismatics." Some intimations of en-
croachments on Protestant liberties,
though not circumstantially detailed
(p. 56), are so important as to deserve
being related more distinctly.

Of Mr. Cocks's several translations
this appears to bear most marks of
haste, but they are not important
enough to particularize. We do not
assent to all the sentiments which the
learned professors have expressed.
But these lectures, though given only
in the form of heads or sketches, are
replete with important thought. Those
who wish to learn more of the present
state of the Jesuits in France may
consult a little pamphlet, entitled
"Physiologie du Jésuite," Paris, 1844,
where we learn that in May 1828
printed papers were distributed, sug-
gesting certain devotional exercises on

offers points enough for criticism to establish its character, as, for instance, on the last of these subjects, it is assuredly not an echo of Milnerian opinions. We have chiefly tested it on these points, and we find that, at these three distinct periods, the historian has well sustained his part. Without affecting minuteness, he is as copious as the scale on which the work is constructed allows; and presents his readers with an animated and agreeable narrative, combined with references enough to guide the profounder student. So happily are the selected particulars grouped, that the reader's memory must be great, if he does not often find himself informed or enlightened. He will sometimes notice the omission of minor points; but this is obviously intentional, as all the circumstances introduced are convergent to the centre, and the author avoids diverging ones. A decided tone of piety, so often wanting, or merged into dry formality, when the shell is mistaken for the kernel, pervades the whole.

We had formed our opinion of the book before noticing that the author's views, as expressed in the preface, coincide with it.

"The work which is now completed under the title of 'The History of the Church of Christ, from the Diet of Augsburg,' was commenced with the intention of simply furnishing a continuation of Milner's History of the Church of Christ. Anxious to afford as explicit a statement of facts and principles as his space would allow, the author soon found himself compelled to follow his own course, and forget that he was a continuator Though, therefore, describing events in due course from the close of Milner's work, the present publication may be considered as a distinct work, and as claiming to be judged according to its own character."

With respect to later times, he says,

"Events have occurred since its commencement from the influence of which not even the most indifferent mind can be entirely free. The author neither pretends nor desires to be unaffected by what is passing around him; but he has plainly stated in the last chapter what considerations have had the greatest weight with him."

In that chapter which touches upon the present times, Dr. Stebbing candidly offers advice to all parties, and

tells them what he thinks defective in each. We have transcribed the following quotation from Laud's letter to Sir Kenelm Digby, as particularly pertinent at this time.

"You write that after you had fallen into these troublesome thoughts, you were nigh two years in the diligent discussion of this matter; and that you omitted no industry, either of conversing with learned men, or of reading the best authors, to beget in you a right intelligence of this subject. I believe all this, and you did wisely do it; but I have some questions, out of the freedom of a friend, to ask about it. Were not all the learned men you conversed with for this particular of the Roman party? Were not the best authors you mention of the same side? If both men and authors were the same way, can they beget any righter intelligence in you than is in themselves? If they were men and authors on both sides with whom you conversed, why was I, whom you are pleased to style one of your best friends, omitted?" (iii. 298.)

Dr. Stebbing justly observes, that "this was surely the language of a thoughtful and experienced spirit." And it holds out a lesson to all professed inquirers who are satisfied with having a sort of affirmative made out on one side, without weighing the arguments on the other.

We quote one historical passage (as we cannot extend our extracts to any length) from the author's summary of the Synod of Dort.

"In the first place, we must remember that it consisted of a large body of clergy, only a few of which can be suspected of having any other wish than that of preserving their church from the evils of schism. . . . With few exceptions, one common opinion prevailed on the most important subjects debated in the assembly; and the articles finally drawn up, together with the authorised formularies before in existence, were acknowledged by the whole body as standards of orthodoxy. In the next place, a careful examination of all that was said by the remonstrants leaves the mind very doubtful as to the opinion which ought to be formed of their conduct. . . . Had they openly pleaded their cause as far as they were allowed, the principles which they advocated must have been weak indeed had they not won the favour of some portion of the synod. Their insisting upon a sort of technical right to this or that privilege, was not consistent with the feelings usually inspired by deep and fervent convictions."

... Taking the whole of the proceedings into consideration, there seems but little reason for doubting that the decisions of the synod were the direct and honest conclusions to which the majority of the *Netherland* clergy would have arrived, under whatever circumstances they had been called upon to state their sentiments." (p. 449-50.) *

From this passage it will be seen that Dr. Stebbing avoids the character of a partisan, either Calvinist or Arminian; and, though this may gratify individual readers less, it will make the work more valuable as a library book. Whenever it comes to be republished, some verbal revisions, which we need not specify, will be found advantageous. The extracts from Maimbourg's History of Lutheranism, which are given in Seckendorf's Latin renderings, should be replaced by the original French. To the account of the banishment of the Vaudois (iii. 488) a paragraph or a note on the *Rentrée Glorieuse* should be added. The latter part of the speech, which is given as De Cusa's, at the Council of Trent (vol. ii. p. 358), is attributed by Sarpi to the Dominican Soto (p. 125); the sentiments, however, are not dissimilar, which may have caused the mistake in condensing or transcribing. We must not forget to inform our readers who have not seen it, that the type, though clear, is close, and the margin small, so that these three volumes contain as much matter as four of the usual kind.

Palestrina; a Metrical Romance. By R. M. Heron, Esq.

WE do not agree with the author in thinking that there is "an undefined prejudice subsisting against verse," nor that "the taste of the day offers an obstacle to success;" but that so much has Parnassus been crowded of late years, and so many poets have arisen, and so much *tolerably good* poetry been written, that the public ear has grown fastidious, and refuses to listen except to art of the highest kind: but where great excellence is shown, there the reward of praise is cheerfully bestowed. If a person could write as Wordsworth

and Tennyson write, they would be sure of readers; but the education of the age has enabled multitudes, both male and female, to write with tolerable ease and facility; and such poetry, which costs little labour, will meet with but a poor return. If you have powerful rivals to contend with, you must exert yourself powerfully, or fall behind, and be in the shade. If it is true that the great body of fugitive poetry is in the present day neglected, it is not owing to any want of taste or defective feeling in the age itself, but rather a proof that the great principle advanced by the Roman poet near two thousand years ago is still true,—*that middling poetry never can be borne*; and for this simple reason, that if a man can only write middling poetry, he had better express himself in prose. Bad prose may teach something, but bad poetry is worthless; it neither instructs nor amuses. Now in the present poem of *Palestrina*, we do not wish to deny that the author has poetical conceptions, and poetical expression; but we think he has failed in the structure of his story; and also that the measure and manner too often reminds us of Byron,—a very dangerous guide. We think his purpose, which he mentions in the preface, would have been better answered had he selected his favourite scenes in Italy, and his characters from the historical anecdotes connected with them, and written short separate poems on each,—we will say, like Akenside's Inscriptions, and Hymn to the Naiads, and like many beautiful productions of the old and modern Latin poets. For to construct a story that shall carry on constantly the interest with it in progressive movement, keeping attention alive, and awakening feelings of sympathy and hope, is in itself a great work of art: and then to adorn that with all the graces of invention and beauty of language and imagery is still greater, and requires a master hand; but Mr. Rogers's Poem of Italy will serve as a very good instance of what we mean, where historical story, anecdote, description, and reflection are all combined in various ways, and form a very pleasing whole.

The author we think most successful in description, which is often

* The italic in the word *Netherland* is our own, to express more clearly the force of the particular word.

naturally and faithfully drawn; and description of nature has an inherent power of pleasing. As

The drowsy sheep and bearded goat
Await the shepherd's early note.
The ox rests on the silent hill,
While mutely plies the gushing rill
Within the grotto where is seen
The ever foaming *Travertine*,
Whose folds fantastically grow
Spontaneous in the streamlet's flow.
In twilight indistinct and pale
The slopes mount upward from the vale,
Until their summits, blue and steep,
Are wrapp'd in veils of mist, that creep
To highest peaks, as if to shun
The ardour of the noonday sun.
Genaro's top has caught the glow
That tints each rock and leaf and bough;
And *Palestrina's* wooded height
More softly woes the streaming light,
While scenes which night's dark curtain
seal'd

Beneath that radiance morn revealed,
And glitt'ring forms extended wide
Reposing in the circling tide,
As if from beams redundant grown,
Gems were on earth profusely strown.
The startled warblers of the grove
Poured mellow strains of peace and love,
Gentle and soft at first they flowed,
But each on each with accents glow'd,
Till one tumultuous voice of mirth
Awoke to hail the morning's birth, &c.

Again—

Sweet Baire, in thy circling arm
The bark may take its fearless rest;
For even thy waters have a charm.
The ruin and the vineyard drest
In smiles of soft decay and bloom,
As saddest fancies coldly press,
Shall bid us ask why on the tomb
Do flourish life and loveliness.
Temples of old have left their trace
Half hidden by the wild embrace
Of ivy or of myrtle glowing,
Not on their columns grace bestowing,
But haunting the foundation stone,
And smiling there, unseen, unknown.

If we have not said all the author could wish, at least we have spoke our real sentiments, certainly without any bias unfavourable to him. We love poetry, we respect and honour poets. Poetry has been the moral and intellectual sunshine of our life; and we shall rejoice in again meeting the author of *Palestrina*, when his powers are more matured, and he has a happier subject to deal with. If he should delight in another tale of fiction, we ad-

vised that it should be fully written first in prose, and every incident arranged, by which the interest can be ascertained. We believe that to be the surest way to success; just as the sculptor makes his model in clay before he gives it life in marble, and the painter strikes out his designs in chalk before he fixes them in colours. If then the story is happily chosen and well arranged, and expressed in language simple and correct, little can be wanting to its success.

Oratio ex Harveii Instituto, etc. Habita die Junii xxv. 1845. A Carolo Daubeny, M.D. &c. Chemiæ et Botanices apud Oxonienses Professore. Quarto and 8vo. editions.

DR. DAUBENY, a Winchester man, many years since, as a Demi and Bachelor of Arts in Magdalene college, Oxford, obtained the Latin University prize, for an Essay on the Moral Philosophy of Aristotle.

The present Oration by no means degenerates from the essay. Although the style does not possess the very high Ciceronian polish of Halford and Mere Latham, still the solidity of the matter and the masculine classicality of the expression, make ample compensation for any occasional absence of the lighter graces of composition. Some of the periods are, in our judgment, and to our ear, deficient in perspicuity and harmony. We have, moreover, observed in one or two passages the very common but vicious use of the particles *tam* and *quam*, for *cum* and *tum*; and we think the concluding quotation, from Mr. Keble's Poetry Lectures, too abstruse for proof or illustration. Notwithstanding these minor blemishes, we consider the Oration worthy the pen of the scholar, the man of taste, and the philosopher. We have always admired Dr. Daubeny's perspicuous and graceful, yet dignified, *English* style of writing. The following extract, from pp. 26, 27, 8vo. ed. is a fair specimen of the author's Latinity.

"Quoniam enim paucis abhinc annis Senatui Populoque nostro visum sit, ut in hac ipsa Urbe novum quoddam exurgeret Templum Musis et Apollini dicatum, iisdem Privilegiis dotari novam hanc Academiam, quibus gaudeant antiquiores

iste, quæ apud
 gnam florent, no
 labenti hilarique animo acciperem, modo
 ex institutis ejus provisum sit, ut qui
 exinde profecti in ordines nostros coop-
 tentur, iis disciplinis sint exculsi, quibus
 sublati, Ars nostra nihil fere aliud fit
 nisi doctrina circumforanea, a trivis, ut
 aiunt, collata—imo vero qui Medicinam
 exercent, quamquam apud nos glorioso
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the wonders of the creation, too fre-
 quently overlooked as common occur-
 rences, his purpose would be fully an-
 swered." That Mr. White gave the
 strongest impulse to the study of na-
 tural history cannot be doubted, and
 amongst the most enlightened of his
 disciples we may class Mr. Jenyns.
 Clergymen are especially fitted to ob-
 serve the works of creation—to keep
 their little calendars of nature, and to
 pen down their daily observations. It
 is a pleasing task, and one from which
 much good will always be derived, not
 only to the individual himself, but to
 his surrounding neighbours, and to his
 readers generally. Who can doubt
 that the innocent pursuits of Gilbert
 White, his harmless life, his practical
 lessons of piety and benevolence, and
 his regard for the recreations of his

* Ita pulchrè dixit Rex Borussiae, in-
 signissimo Bunsen: "Blessed is the
 country where the old is ever new, and
 where the new is ever entwined with the
 old."

mals in question, and also of some others. The rook walks in feeding with much deliberation. The jackdaw and starling always hop with both legs. The jay and large green woodpecker have peculiar and curvey flights, and we might enumerate other distinctive movements in birds and quadrupeds. The circumstance of cows standing head to tail of each other in hot weather for the purpose of having flies whisked off their heads is well known.

We cannot agree with Mr. Jenyns that the lark sings earlier in the morning than any other bird. We have heard the blackbird sing long before it was light, and then left off for the purpose of feeding. The clamorous and restless manner of these birds prior to roosting is occasioned by a cat or some vermin which prowl about at night approaching their haunts. (See page 101.)

Mr. Jenyns mentions (page 148) that a field in front of his house was so attacked by the grubs of the cockchaffer that a large quantity of grass was completely destroyed, immense patches appearing as if scorched, and yet, he adds, the rooks never found the grubs out. Now it has been our fate to reside for many years near large rookeries, and we can assure Mr. Jenyns that these birds have a wonderful facility in discovering the haunts of the grubs of cockchaffers under turf. We have seen them on a lawn close to a house—on bowling-greens—on sheep pastures—puncturing the turf, and at every puncture bringing up a grub of the cockchaffer. The great injury done to turf is by the black grub of the long-legged gnat (*tibula oleracea*). Large districts have had the pasture destroyed by them, and we recollect seeing the turf in Greenwich Park as brown as if no rain had fallen on it for many months. The turf then peeled as if cut with a turving iron, and the grubs, with their *races or burrows*, could be seen beneath it. We suspect that Mr. Jenyns must have mistaken one of these grubs for the other, because there can be no doubt of the avidity with which the rook feeds on those of the cockchaffer. We believe it to be one of the useful purposes for which it was ordained.

Mr. Jenyns gives us an interesting

letter from Dr. Thackeray, the provost of King's College, Cambridge, on the maternal affection of a sea-gull; and there is another from a lady on the adventures of a robin's nest, giving a pleasing instance of maternal affection.

We could willingly follow Mr. Jenyns through many more of his facts and observations, but we must conclude our notice by assuring him that we have read his work with infinite pleasure, and we trust that the example he has set will be followed by other country clergymen, assuring them that the time they may spend in the pursuit of natural history will be neither unpleasant or unprofitable.

The Chronicle of Calais, in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. to the year 1540. Edited, from MSS. in the British Museum, by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. (Printed for the Camden Society.)

"THE Chronicle of Calais," which is here printed from a transcript made by old John Stowe, consists of a series of brief memorials of events of importance which happened at that interesting old town between the years 1485 and 1540. The name of "Richard Turpyn" is written upon the MS. by the hand of Stowe, and Bale has registered Turpyn amongst the *Scriptores Angliæ* on account of his presumed authorship of this work. Fuller, Anthony Wood, Tanner, and Nichols in his *History of Leicestershire*, have gathered up a few particulars respecting him, which merely amount to this, that he was descended from a Northumberland family which removed into Leicestershire upon acquiring property at Knaptoft by marriage. There Richard Turpyn was born, the fifth son of his father William Turpyn, who died in 1523. Wood claims Richard Turpyn as a scholar of Oxford, but he took no degree. In 1539 his name appears in a list of the garrison of Calais,* and he died there

* Mr. Nichols informs us that the list of the garrison printed in the volume with the date 1533,—in consequence of its being marked, though in a more recent hand, "Calais, 25 Hen. 8."—more probably belongs to the year 1539, for the following reason. It names Sir Richard

in 1541 or 15
the church of was
pulled down a century afterwar to
make way for a "citadel forme oy
Cardinal Richelieu."

Whitsand was anciently the most
usual port at which travellers from
England to the continent landed, and

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appears from the will of Lord Berners ;
and Sir Edmund Howard was comptroller,
who died March 19, 1537-8. Sir Ed-
ward Ringsley having succeeded him, on
the 10th Aug. following (as may be sup-
posed,) Lady Ringsley wrote to Lady
Lisle thus, "Also, madam, the truth is,
there shall be a right worshipful gentle-
man, and very good, that shall execute
my bedfellow's room that was [i. e. of
high marshal], which I trust shall be a
great comfort unto your ladyship." (Miss
Wood's Collection of Letters, iii. 129.)
In this the writer intended a compliment
to her correspondent, for the "right
worshipful gentleman" to whom she
alluded was Sir Richard Grenville, Lady
Lisle's own nephew, and he, as already
mentioned, appears as high marshal in
the list. Lord Lisle, who heads it as
lord deputy, was recalled in April 1539 ;
thus the date of the document is brought
within a small compass, and there can be
little doubt that it was drawn up for the
commissioners who went to Calais shortly
before Lord Lisle's recall.

* See the interesting essay on this place
by a correspondent in our last Number.—
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ful fondness, sought to work his own way with this widow of a second husband. It is a pleasant peep into courtly manners, a realization of a Shakspercan scene, and only needs to be pointed out to secure the attention which on many accounts it deserves. The attachment came to nothing. The English court presented metal more attractive; but this flirtation, and Henry's conduct in relation to it, probably paved the way to Charles Brandon's subsequent union with the Princess Mary. The English king "could not object," as Mr. Nichols has remarked, "that the same man was an unfit husband for a king's daughter, whom he had himself endeavoured to promote to an alliance with the daughter of an emperor." (p. 70.)

The "Ordenances for Watch and Ward" (p. 144), and other papers respecting the municipal government of the town of Calais, contain many things worthy of note. It was anciently governed under some old charters of the counts of Artois, which were forfeited under count Robert, renewed by his daughter Maud, and confirmed by Edward III. They may be seen printed in the *Fœdera*, iii. 142, N. E., and are singular specimens of ancient grants of municipal franchises. The citizens had the power of executing justice upon offenders of almost every class. Decapitation, hanging, and cutting off the ears, were punishments which they could lawfully inflict. It is to the possession of these penal privileges that we must trace the existence and celebrity of that well-known functionary, "the hangman of Calais." The expertness of that officer occasioned him to be employed in the case of Anne Boleyn. The present chronicler records that she was "beheaded by the hands of the hangman of Calais, with the sword of Calais." (p. 47.)

One of their punishments deserves note for its singularity. If any of the Search-watch, that is, the Dogberry-watch, should find any of the Stand-watch, that is, the Sea-coal-watch, *three times* sleeping in one night, *and so take him by the nose*, he was, on the next market-day, "to be hanged in a basket over the wall ten or twelve feet from the water; and he shall have with him, in his basket, one loaf of bread and a pot of drink, also a knife to cut the

rope when he will." The dyke or ditch keepers were to be present with their boat, "to take him up when he falleth;" and when taken up he was to be kept in prison until the next market-day, and then to be banished the town for a year and a day.

Mr. Nichols has edited the work with his usual care and research, and, by means of apt and proper illustration, has made an interesting and valuable volume out of matter which in ordinary hands would have been of comparatively little moment.

The Handbook of Leicester. By James Thompson. *Second Edition.* 12mo. pp. 100.

THERE is already considerable improvement in our local guide-books, and we shall look for more, when the British Archaeological Institute and the British Archaeological Association,—of the latter of which Mr. Thompson professes himself a member,—shall have directed attention to those relics of past ages which are really remarkable;* for the part of a Guide is to point out existing features rather than such as have disappeared from observation, which may be left to the more extended History. The present work is in most respects equal to the best of its class; indeed imperfection would be inexcusable in any of the successors of that most inquiring and indefatigable topographer,—the historian of Leicestershire. We shall confine our observations to a few isolated points.

P. 2. The name of the Roman town, *Rata*, is derived from "the Rath, probably the appellation of the abode of the British, and signifying in that language a cleared space." This derivation, which we do not find among the elder antiquaries quoted by Nichols, appears very probable, but its meaning is not we think correctly explained. We should imagine that the British Rath was like the Irish, not merely a cleared space, but a fortified inclosure. The plural *rata* would appear to imply a group or town of native *raths*.

* We have been much pleased with a very simple manual of this description, just published, being a *Hand-book to the Antiquities of Gloucester*, by Mr. Niblett. It is executed in the form of a descriptive Map, with illustrative Woodcuts.

In p. 27 the neighbouring entrenchments called the Rawdykes are described; and the name is compared with that of the Raedykes (pronounced Rawdykes), a Roman encampment in Aberdeenshire. It was Dr. Stukeley's idea that the Raw-dykes, though straight lines of embankment, were the remains of a Roman *cursus*, and for their derivation he and Mr. Pownall went to *Rheda*, a chariot: but we are rather inclined to agree with old Camden, that in this name *Ratæ* "twinkles a little;" in fact, that the Rawdykes were part of the ditches of *Ratæ*. (See Nichols's *Leicestersh.* i. 4.)

By the way, in the course of this discussion, Dr. Stukeley's name is twice mis-spelt; and Dr. Bennett, the Bishop of Cork, (p. 24) is better known as the Bishop of Cloyne, his subsequent preferment. We are happy to find in p. 28 that that great curiosity, the Roman milestone at Leicester, which was long exposed to the injuries of the weather and of a public thoroughfare, "is now placed in the museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society." Its inscription plainly names the emperor Hadrian: why then should the author express himself doubtfully, "*If the work of Hadrian?*" &c.

P. 8. We do not approve of the Earl of Warwick being called, after the novelist's fashion, the "last of the barons," for it is a designation utterly untrue, either as respects himself or those of whom he is thus taken as the representative. It would be thought absurd enough for an historian to term the Duke of Wellington "the chief of the Colonels;" and yet Sir E. Bulwer-Lytton's absurdity is greater, for the Duke was a Colonel once, but Warwick was never a Baron. "The Barons," in their palmiest days, had an Earl,—an Earl of Leicester, for their leader.

P. 9. Richard III. "slept that night at the Blue Boar, then the chief inn, and next morning departed for the field on which he was slain."

Here are, we believe, three assertions, all apocryphal: 1. that the king slept at the house intended; 2. that it was then called the Blue Boar; and 3. that it was then the chief inn of the town (see the letter of a correspondent in our vol. XXIV. p. 28). In p. 64 the same legend is repeated, with the addi-

tion of the bedstead story, and the murder connected with it: the former our correspondent showed to be Elizabethan; and on the latter point the truth appears in the book before us, though very modestly, in a note:

"The writer has carefully examined the hall-papers of Leicester of the year 1613, but does not find a word therein upon the subject of the murder of Mrs. Clark." (p. 66.)

We are aware how ungrateful a task it may be for a local historian to offend the prejudices of his neighbours; but for our own part we do not attach value to any historical legends whose foundations will not bear examination.

P. 10. "Although the Reformed Religion was now fully established, we grieve to say that a young man named Thomas Moore was burnt to death in Leicester, in the month of June 1566, for denying that the bread and wine used in the sacrament were the real body and blood of Christ!"

This is a great mistake. The burning of Thomas More for bearing testimony against the real presence, took place in 1556, under the authority of Cardinal Pole. (Nichols, p. 560.)

P. 11. The visits of King James I. to Leicester are placed in the years 1612 and 1613. The latter date is an error for 1614; and he paid the town a third visit in 1616. Of all these full particulars are given in the *Progresses*, &c. of King James I.

In p. 46, in a quotation from Throsby, Richard II. is stated to have visited the town with the Duke of Melund. This is an awkward misprint for the Duke of Ireland, that monarch's well-known favourite.

After the dissolution of Leicester Abbey its buildings were entirely destroyed—except the wall of the inclosure, which is a remarkable specimen of old brick-work—and a private mansion was erected on its site.

"In the summer of 1845 some excavations were made under the direction of a party of gentlemen, with the consent of the occupier of the grounds, to discover the site of the ancient abbey; for not a relic of it now remains above ground. After repeated attempts to find it, they succeeded at last in doing so; the labourers employed, having dug to the depth of five or six feet in one of the orchards that lies on the south side of the grounds, came

upon a floor composed of square tiles, and several yards in length, which is supposed to have been that of the abbey church. The tiles were of two patterns—one bearing the cinquefoil, the cognizance of the Beaumonts; the other, the bust of a man, wearing a coronet. The excavation was not continued, for various reasons, which need not be here stated."

To call "the cinquefoil the cognizance of the Beaumonts," may lead to misapprehension, from confusion with the Beaumont family. It was really the badge of the honour of Leicester—for centuries subsequent to the time of the early earl whose name of Bellamont has apparently led to this statement. It is still used for the arms of the town.

The great hall of the castle (p. 49,) deserves a fuller architectural description. Are there not columns and capitals to describe, as well as thick walls and a high-pitched roof? As for the note from King, that "the high insulated hill is characteristic of every *Danish* camp," it had better, like most of King's assertions, been let alone.

P. 60. "Juno" is a mistake for June: the piece of painted glass being evidently one of a set of the months, of which another, September, is mentioned in p. 59, and both are engraved in Nichols, pl. xxxi. In p. 61 *filia* is a mistake for *Justitia*, the arms and motto (*Justitia virtutum regina*,) being those of the Company of Goldsmiths.

P. 83. At Bradgate Park

"the chapel is principally noticeable because the remains of Henry Lord Grey of Grooby are interred therein, along with others of the same family. Lord Grey's monument is quite in the style of the

period when it was placed in the chapel."

Surely this is a very unsatisfactory description, referring to "the style" of a "period" which is not specified. It would have been more correct to have said that the chapel is an empty space, except that it contains a monument to Henry Lord Grey, who died 1614, with recumbent effigies of that nobleman and his lady.

In p. 83 another error of Throsby is followed. A legend is told of "the Countess of Suffolk," "wife of the Earl of Suffolk," setting Bradgate Hall on fire; but the person meant is the Countess of Stamford. The fire occurred in the reign of William III. (Nichols, iii. 679.)

In p. 84 a good deal of romantic nonsense about Lady Jane Grey is concluded with this statement: "She was for ten days Queen of England, and her head rolled on the scaffold as an offering at the shrine of a cruel woman's ambition!" Now we know no one could be shocked by finding Mary called "a cruel woman," for that is her ordinary treatment: but to talk of her *ambition*! in superseding Queen Jane would attach an author not "a member of the Archaeological Association," with the charge of ignorance rather than bad taste.

We had formed, we must own, a higher opinion of Mr. Thompson's historical qualifications from some of the fruits of his original researches that have appeared in the Leicester Chronicle. In his next edition we hope to find less of the empty sparkle of the ephemeral journalist, and more of the exactness of a permanent historian.

A Brief Comparison of the Thirty-nine Articles with Scripture. By P. C. Claughton, A.M.—A very judicious and useful little work, with a short but clear introduction, relating to the use and intent of the articles, a small portion of which we will transcribe. "Much will depend on the occasion of their compilation, and doctrines will be asserted or omitted according to the exigency of the period at which that occasion rose; so that it will be nothing strange to find that when two doctrines may be of equal importance, and in fact are over against each other in the Gospel e, one will be inserted and the other

omitted in the articles; yet in the one case it does not prove that they carry the requisites of assent to their teaching further than is consistent with Christian liberty; nor, on the other, are they to be blamed for an omission of a doctrine confessedly of equal importance, because, being unopposed, it may not require such prominent notice as its opposite or counter doctrine," &c. (p. vi.)

The Principles of the Book of Common Prayer. By the Rev. W. S. E. Bennett, M.A.—There is much interesting information, much judicious reasoning, and sound

temperate view of
volume, which is
most useful manual or text book on
subject of the Book of Prayer, and
views, forms, usages, and ceremonie of
the Established Church. The reader will
find many able disquisitions on contro-
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quarian learning than is common, will be
new to him. In the preface, p. xxi. &c.
he will find some curious remarks on the

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books of great learning certainly on these
subjects, but hardly any very accessible to
the common bulk of readers, which this
is, and which they can consult with ad-
vantage, on points that are disputed in
conversations on the subject.

The Squire's Daughter; a Tragedy.
By Andrew Park.—We should have advised
the author not to have published this
effort of his muse, but to have kept it by
him as an early sketch, and, when his
powers became more mature, and his judg-
ment more correct, to have looked back
on it as if it were a starting point, which
he had left far behind him in his progress
to fame. A painter must sketch and re-
ject a hundred pictures before he selects
one for exhibition; a poet's study must
also be full of manuscripts thrown aside;
but in these his genius has been exercised
and his taste improved. In his next pro-
duction Mr Park will undoubtedly not
approve the expression,
Brightness of eye and peachiness of cheek,
or
His chilling touch feasts on the hectic rose
That blossomed on the arbour of my cheek,
or
I'll lodge thy hot combustion in his breast;

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reign of Alexander the Great, deserves rather a place in the notes than in the text, since it has been rejected or questioned by Mitford, Gillies, Gast, Williams, and Thirlwall. The common idea of Alexander's death is, however, judiciously rejected. The reign of Antiochus Sidetes, in the Seleucidæ, strikes us as the least accurately-written; unfortunately for his fame, he is only known to us through his enemies, but a more favourable narrative is fairly deducible from their testimony. To comment on the reflections which are interspersed is a more delicate matter; we generally agree with them, but we think that, to affect young minds, brevity is desirable, and that they should ooze out, rather than stream. But we are glad to see history written in this style and spirit, combined with investigation, and trust that the cheapness of the work will give it a preference above others of a less commendable tendency.

Vol. II. *The History of Greece*. pp. 384.—This volume is written on the same plan as the former. It includes the latest ideas on Grecian history, as for instance those of Heeren, Mitford, and Bishop Thirlwall, as far as they are compatible. The Heroic Age, which presents so many difficulties, is well treated. The history does not go lower than the death of Philip of Macedon, from which time it is taken up in the portion entitled "Macedonians" in the former one, in which the later affairs of Greece are included. The second part of the volume contains a summary of Grecian antiquities, political, religious, and social, together with a topographical description of the country. Since its first issue, some errors of transcription or of printing were discovered in the text, and a page of errata has accordingly been printed, to be inserted in the unsold copies, and to be given to previous purchasers on application. The minor histories, which have been in use among youths, will gradually, we think, be superseded by this work; and it will prove a substitute for some of the larger ones, on account of its compendious form and moderate price.

Illustrations of the Bible from the Monuments of Egypt. By W. C. Taylor, LL.D. fcp. 8vo. pp. xvi. 200.—This volume follows the others so appropriately, that the reader would be a loser by its omission. The editor of the *Athenæum* procured, at a great expense, drawings from the principal of the paintings in the costly works on Egyptian Antiquities by Rosellini, Champollion,

and Cailliaud, and engaged the author of this volume to write descriptions of them. Dr. Taylor is already known in this department by his "Student's Manual of Ancient History," nor could the task have been confided to better hands for a work of this extent. The papers in the *Athenæum* have been not only reprinted in England, but on the continent, and have excited considerable interest, as they were calculated to do. Dr. Taylor has wisely abstained from theorising on Egyptian history, and has even passed over the doubtful conjectures of others, preferring to stand on surer ground. The engravings are ninety-three in number, and an index of texts illustrated in the work is subjoined. The contents include almost every topic in civilized life, and perhaps it is rather humiliating to find how we have been anticipated in matters of social comfort and elegance by the Egyptians. The reader will be surprised to meet with the giraffe and the greyhound, the thievishness of the monkey, the game of chess (or draughts), and the Italian one of *mora*, among these illustrations. As a pictorial commentary on the Orientalism of the Old Testament, it possesses still further claims to recommendation on our part.

A Hand-Book of the History of Painting. By Dr. F. Kugler (*German and Flemish Schools*); with Notes. By Sir F. Head.—This volume forms part the second of a work of great value, the Italian Schools being the first; and we must say that few works gave us more valuable information, or afforded us more delight, on the art on which they treat, than the volume which preceded this. We remember that the views which it took of art were profound, and the acquaintance shown with the works of the great painters, with the spirit and feeling with which they wrought, and the effect of their genius and knowledge on their scholars, were most masterly. It appears to us that the present volume is by no means inferior; the characters of the different painters are drawn with accuracy, and show an intimate knowledge of their productions; and the accounts of the particular productions of each artist, which are at all remarkable for their rarity or their superior excellence, are given in the notes. Altogether it is a book written by one who is master of his subject, and whose judgment may be relied on. The notes by Sir F. Head are very useful and judicious, and contain much information on the pictures of these schools in the collections in England.

1846.]

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Life of Lord Roscoe. Eighth

is the most complete edition of this valuable and interesting piece of biography, in the cheapest form. It contains, together with the text, numerous valuable illustrations formerly printed as an appendix, containing the author's further researches. There is prefixed a memoir of the translator, taken from the biography written by Mr. Henry Roscoe; and a portrait of Lorenzo de' Medici, from R.

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Russia under the Autocrat Nicholas the First. By Ivan Golovine, a Russian subject. 8vo. 2 vols.—This work gives an insight into the condition of Russia as it really is, and not as it has occasionally been described to be by travellers who have looked upon it with too indulgent an eye. The author has described in a very full and detailed manner the internal economy both civil and military; the mode of government, and administration of affairs, and the singular manner in which the people are classified into different ranks, with the particular privileges belonging to each. The picture which he draws of the moral and political condition of the nation is calculated to impress the reader with very painful reflections. It is true that feelings of irritation against the government of his country upon grounds of a personal nature appear to exist in the mind of the author, as is evident from his Preface, and, perhaps, we ought on this account to make a certain allowance for the strong colouring of his style; but with all this there is an air of truth-telling and genuineness, and a minuteness and particularity of description about his rela-

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A Practical Comment on the Ordination Services. By the Rev. John James, D.D. Canon of Peterborough. 12mo. pp. 354.

—This volume, in connection with the author's other publications, forms a course of reading in illustration of the Liturgy, to which, of late years, the Ordination Services have been restored, though for the sake of size they had long been omitted. Dr. James is well known by his Comment on the Collects; and, though the present subject has not so wide a range, it is desirable to complete the series, not merely numerically, but because the Ordination Services are counterparts to various portions of the Liturgy, as the reader will perceive in the sections which relate to the sacraments. A copious index of topics, professedly or incidentally treated, will enable the reader to refer to those parts of the volume which he wishes chiefly to examine. The author has introduced rather emphatically (p. 16, note) the celebrated quotation from Ignatius, "Without your Bishop do nothing;" being obviously unaware that its genuineness is disputed, as it is not found in the Syriac version in the British Museum, which has lately been translated by Mr. Cureton. This omission places it in the situation of a member whose return is contested, who, though he does not thereby at once vacate his seat, exercises no vote on election questions: and the passage, though not to be hastily struck out of the text on that account, cannot be quoted with the

same confidence as before, till some further adjustment has taken place.

Life of Cardinal Wolsey. By John Galt. 3rd edition, post 8vo. pp. 444.—This is a volume of the composite order. The text of Mr. Galt's work, originally published in 1812, is adopted, and illustrative details supplied from the contemporary account by Cavendish, the interesting narrative of Wolsey's disgrace and death being given at length. The appendix contains a variety of additional papers, not printed by Galt, and supplied from Fiddes, and from Singer's edition of Cavendish. The orthography is modernized for the sake of general readers, and translations are given of the foreign documents. A life of Galt is also prefixed. Of the work itself we need hardly speak, as its character is sufficiently known. We are not sure that the author, in the latter part of his life, would have retained every opinion, or even expression, if he had lived to superintend the republication himself. With these particulars, however, the editor could not easily interfere, as it might appear captious to be taking exceptions, and his duties are different from those of a critic. Still he claims this to be "the most complete life of Cardinal Wolsey that has hitherto appeared" (p. iii.), and which, with the exception of the more extensive work of Fiddes, we conclude it is.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION

FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE.

The sixteenth annual meeting of this Association commenced at Southampton, on Wednesday, Sept. 9, when the chair of the General Committee was taken by the President, Sir John Herschel.

The Secretary read the Report of the Council; which congratulated the Association on the success of the application made to Her Majesty's Government for carrying into effect the recommendations respecting Magnetic and Meteorological Observations adopted at the Cambridge Meeting. Sir R. Peel had recognised the importance of having these observations regularly made at the British observatories and in the colonies; and the East India Company had given directions for their continuance at Fort-William, Bombay, and Madras. They are to be continued also at Toronto and St. Helena; and arrangements are in progress for establishing them at Paramatta and the Cape of Good Hope. The Magnetic Survey of the East India Seas is

in progress; and so is that of Hudson's Bay, which will connect itself with Sir John Franklin's survey of the northern parts of America. Through the Earl of Aberdeen, application was made to foreign governments for the communication of such observations as had been made under their directions, and favourable answers had been received. Her Majesty's Government had promised a favourable consideration to the application made by the Association and the Royal Society, conjointly, that a premium should be offered for improvements in the construction of magnetic and meteorological instruments; and the Royal Society had given the sum of 50*l.* from the Wollaston Fund, for the construction of a self-registering instrument of this kind at the Association's Observatory at Kew. The Committee, to which the propriety of the Association retaining the Observatory at Kew has been referred, unanimously recommended that the establishment there should be continued, as the cost was small, the situation,

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The Treasurer's report was then read, those
and the sectional committees appointed; out t
after which, on the motion of Sir Roderick appli
Impey Murchison, the president-elect, parat
seconded by the Marquess of Northampton, rians
it was resolved, that, His Royal Highness have
Prince Albert having signified his inten- the
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Comet; Dr. Paul Ermann's communica-
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pheric waves; and Col. Sabine's on the of the
gaseous elements of the atmosphere. Bath
Among the many useful national objects nation
which have been promoted by the physical Great
researches of the British Association were Agric
noticed, Mr. Robert Stephenson's propos- Isle o
posal to carry an iron tube, or suspended sunk
tunnel, over the Menai Straits, which rival
could never have been seriously proposed neigh
but for the researches of Mr. Hodgkinson of the
and Mr. Fairbairn on the strength of Presic
iron; and the increased velocity of rail- cution
road travelling, for the accomplishment of foreig
which the Institute of Civil Engineers had with t
referred to data furnished some years ago the e
by a committee of the Association. In hanc
turning to the domains of natural history, Lama
the President asserted the obligations Schu
which geologists are under to the Associa- Made
tion, for having aided to bring forth Profe
the zoological researches of Owen, explou
Agassiz, and Edward Forbes. These clean
three distinguished men have them the V
selves announced, that in default of its Gen
countenance and assistance, they would Frio
not have undertaken, and never could tional

Members mustered strong at the Victoria Rooms, to hear Prof. Owen's lecture on the "Fossil Remains of Britain."

Saturday was principally employed in a scientific excursion round the Isle of Wight; while the Botanical Section visited the gardens of the Dean of Winchester, at Bishopstoke. The Geological Section was accompanied in its sea-trip by numbers of the other members and many of the visitors; while another party crossed the island in carriages to look out for them by Black Gang Chine. In the evening there was a *Conversazione* at the Victoria Rooms. On Monday the Prince Consort visited most of the sections; and expressed his satisfaction by the donation of 100*l.* towards the objects of the Association. There was a meeting of the General Committee at the Town Hall in the afternoon; and Mr. Lyell's lecture, at the Victoria Rooms, in the evening, on "The Geology of Portions of the United States." On Tuesday morning there were Sectional Meetings; and in the evening a General Meeting to witness the experiments with Prof. Schönbién's explosive cotton, and hear Mr. Grove "On the Decomposition of Water by Heat alone." The gun-cotton, the composition of which remains for the present a secret, explodes at about 400°; it emits no smoke; it leaves not a stain behind; it is not deteriorated by damp or wet; at least, dried again, it is as readily explosive as at first: a flock of cotton touched by the hot iron explodes, a flash of orange flame is seen, and no trace of gun-cotton or spot is left. Its manufacture is stated to be cheaper than that of gunpowder, and its force in small charges as two to one; but in larger quantities the difference in favour of the cotton is much greater, owing to the waste of the powder by incomplete combustion. On Wednesday some of the sections again met; in the afternoon the General Committee assembled to sanction the grants which had passed the Committee of Recommendations; and in the evening the concluding meeting of this congress was held, at which these grants were reported. On Thursday, in pursuance of an arrangement made with the proper authorities, the Foreign Associates, accompanied by many of the members, proceeded to Gosport and Portsmouth to inspect the features of interest in the harbour and dock and victualling yards.

The tickets issued at the present meeting amounted altogether to 843, and the money received was as follows:—from new Life Members 110*l.*; new Annual Subscribers 78*l.*; old ditto 50*l.*; Associates 268*l.*; Ladies 198*l.*; H. R. H. Prince Albert 100*l.*; for books 8*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*;—total 827*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

The following grants of money were agreed to:

For the support of the Kew Observatory £150

Mathematical and Physical Science.

Ermann, A.—Computation of Gaussian for 1839 (continuation) 50

Birt, W.—Researches in atmospheric waves 10

Robinson, Rev. Dr.—Construction of a new anemometer 10

Committee.—Completion of catalogues of stars, for which the Government granted the Association 1000*l.* 70

Chemical Science.

Percy, Dr.—On crystalline slags, &c. 20

Schunck.—On colouring matters 10

Zoology and Botany.

Strickland, R. E.—Vitality of seeds 10

Portlock, Captain.—Marine zoology of Corfu 10

Lemon, Sir C. Bart.—Marine zoology of Cornwall 10

Forbes, Prof. E.—Marine zoology of Britain 10

Egerton, Sir P. Bart.—Habits of marine animals 10

Spence, W.—On scorpionidæ and arachnidæ 10

Owen, Prof.—Tabular forms for registering periodical phenomena 10

Physiology.

Blake, Dr.—Physiological action of medicines 20

£410

It was also resolved that the second and third parts of Dr. Carpenter's report on the microscopic structure of shells, &c. in the forthcoming volume of the Transactions, be illustrated by lithographic plates not exceeding twenty. The following Recommendations were agreed to, not involving grants of money:—

That Mr. Hopkins be requested to furnish a report on the theory of such movements and displacements of the earth's crust as may be connected with earthquakes; and Mr. Mallett to furnish a report of the static and dynamic facts which have been observed to be the results of earthquakes, or connected with them. That Mr. R. Ellis be requested to continue his report on the recent progress of analysis; Professor E. Forbes, to prepare a report of the state of knowledge of the *acalephæ*; Mr. J. S. Russell, to prepare a report on the present condition of the

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chitecture

science of naval
steam navigation
be requested to continue his researches on
the corrosion of iron rails, in and out of
use; Mr. R. Hunt and Mr. Ronald
continues, at Kew, the observations con-
tinued by the former with the act
graph. That the two latter be also re-
quested to continue their investigations
and researches on the influence of light on
the growth of plants. That Mr. Whewell

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Invitations for next year were received
from Oxford, Norwich, and Swansea. In-
vitations for an early visit, without speci-
fying the year, were presented from
Belfast and Edinburgh. On the motion
of the Marquess of Northampton, se-
conded by Sir John Herschel, it was re-
solved that the next meeting of the Asso-
ciation should be held in Oxford, and the

ARCHITECT

RESTORATION OF ELY CATHEDRAL.

Considerable alterations and improve-
ments have of late been made in the in-
terior of Ely Cathedral. Since the acces-
sion of the present Dean more than forty
windows have been opened and restored;
the heavy combination of plaster and
wood work which concealed the ruined
tomb of Cardinal de Luxembourg (ob.
1443), as also the beautiful tabernacle
work of Bishop Alcock, and a considerable
portion of the noble window on the east
has been removed. The tomb of the car-
dinal has been completely restored, and

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with great labour ; as also the great marble piers, the corbels and string-courses, the decayed and broken portions being replaced by new marble procured from the Purbeck quarries. The tomb of Bishop Alcock, which was in a state of ruin, has been restored, and the chapel itself cleaned and partially restored, chiefly at the expense of the Master and Fellows of Jesus college, of which he was the founder. But the most important restorations are those which have been made at the west end of the church, which Bishop Ridel erected at the close of the 12th century. The northern portion had fallen down, and the southern had been left in a ruinous and dangerous state in consequence of a subsidence of the great western tower, which is presumed to have been occasioned by the addition of the octagon portion of it at the close of the 14th century. All the windows except two and many of the arches of the transept were closed up with rubble-work and masonry. One of its principal piers, and a large portion of the ashlar and arcading were completely separated from the rest of the walls. The crowns of all the arches were broken, and nearly every portion of it was in a state of ruin or dilapidation. The whole of this noble work has been completely restored and opened to the church. It is proposed to add a painted ceiling of a character appropriate to the age, for which the designs are already prepared. The great western tower, after the subsidence to which we have referred, was considered in so dangerous a state that Bishop Gray, about the year 1460, underbuilt the whole of it with new and perfect masonry, concealing the whole of the piers and arches of Bishop Ridel. The dilapidations of the upper part of the tower had become so extensive during the Commonwealth, that immediately after the Restoration it was considered necessary to introduce braces, strong framings of timber, and to close up nearly all the windows with masonry ; most of this was done ignorantly and injudiciously, and the decay of the timber work, which was exposed to the weather, had made the framing not merely useless, but injurious. About the year 1800, Bishop Yorke removed an unsightly belfry, which occupied the lower part of the tower, and added a plastered vault, the springings of which had been prepared by Bishop Gray. By the recent alterations this vault has been taken away, the clock and bells replaced in the upper story ; the ceiling of the lantern of the tower has been restored in its original position ; all the lower portions of the timber framing, which was acting most injuriously, have been removed, and all the windows opened restored. The original arches of

Bishop Ridel have also been sufficiently opened and exposed to shew their form and character. Nothing can be finer than the effect produced by the noble lantern. It is proposed to restore the ancient chapel of St. Katharine, which opens into the newly restored transept, as soon as the requisite funds can be provided. At the east end of the cathedral the southern pinnacle, which was never finished, is in process of erection at the expense of Mr. Hope. The beautiful eastern cross and the crockets, which it is proposed to put on the gable, are to be restored at the expense of Lady Mildred Hope. At the accession of the present dean, the beautiful chapel of Prior Croaden was occupied by bedrooms, attached to one of the prebendal houses, and was almost entirely concealed by domestic offices of the meanest character. The present Dean, to whom it belongs, has recovered it from the ignoble uses to which it had been applied ; nearly all the buildings by which it was surrounded have been removed, the interior has been cleaned, and the building restored, as nearly as possible, to its original condition. Two beautiful painted windows have been placed in the cathedral, the gift of the Rev. Edward Sparke. The first is one of the great windows in the lantern ; the second is in the north transept. The bachelors and undergraduates of the university of Cambridge have in the most liberal and noble spirit undertaken to fill a second of the great lantern windows in a similar manner, and there is reason to hope that other benefactions will follow in the same path. The filling of the eight lancet windows in the east end of the choir has been provided for by the munificent bequest of 1,500*l.* by the late Bishop Sparke ; the designs for this purpose, which have been repeatedly under consideration, are now in the course of construction at Newcastle. It should not be omitted, that the Dean and Canons have no funds specifically appropriated to the repairs of the cathedral, and that the expense of the restorations, and they are very considerable, have been defrayed, where not provided for by individual benefaction, at their own expense.

RESTORATION OF

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, HEAVITREE.

Aug. 1. The new or rather re-erected parish church of St. Michael, Heavitree, near Exeter, was consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese. The architect is Mr. Mackintosh, the designer of several of the diocesan churches of Exeter. This church has been built by subscription, assisted by grants to the amount of 500*l.* from the Church Building Societies. The amount of accommodation it affords is

sittings for 1,220 persons, of which number 513 are free and unappropriated. It is one of the largest churches in the county. The style is that of the 15th century, and all the peculiar characteristics of the ancient church have been carefully maintained and restored. The dimensions internally are as follows:—Chancel, 25 feet by 16 feet; nave, 86 feet by 23 feet; north and south aisles each, 94 feet by 13 feet 6 inches, with a southern porch and vestry at the eastern end of the north aisle. Externally it is faced with limestone from the quarries at Chudleigh, having the windows, string-courses, cornices, battlement mouldings, and other dressings of freestone from Caen in Normandy. A granite basement or plinth is carried round the building on all sides, and the gables are surmounted with floriated crosses. Internally, this church is remarkable for its altitude, and for the

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BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of this Association at Gloucester was opened at the Shire Hall on Monday the 3d August, when Mr. Pettigrew filled the chair, in the absence of the president, Lord Albert Conyngham; and delivered an introductory address.

Mr. Roach Smith, one of the secretaries, then read a notice by Mr. T. Inskip, of a tessellated Roman pavement, discovered in Oxbody-lane, Gloucester in 1843, and now laid down as the flooring of a small shop.

This was followed by a description, by Mr. Carline, of the ancient mansion of Plaish in Shropshire, built in the 16th century.

The members dined together at the Bell inn; and another meeting took place in the evening, at which the following papers were read:

1. On the New Inn at Gloucester, and ancient hostels in general, by John Britton, esq. F.S.A. After alluding to the several ancient inns remaining in various parts of

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and diagonally, with the intermediate parts filled either with brick-nogging or lath and plaster. The whole building extends 137 feet from east to west, exclusive of the stables, &c., which continue 72 feet further. The court-yard seems admirably adapted for Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims, and Shakspeare's carriers, in the play of Henry IV. The paper was illustrated by drawings, and Mr. Britton, at the close, added some remarks on timber houses generally, of which there are many good specimens in Gloucester. Mr. Godwin pointed attention to that part of the, so called, *New Inn* which had not been modernised,—the flank in *New Inn-lane*, which exhibits some good carving of the fifteenth century. Relative to the face of the upper stories of timber, each projecting before the other, although not wise in a sanitary point of view, he said it was in a constructional one, as the woodwork was thus protected.

2. A paper on Monkish miracles, as illustrative of history, by Thomas Wright, esq. M.A. "There are two classes of monkish miracles. The first consists of legends of the earlier saints, which refer to periods long before the time at which the legends were themselves composed; and these, containing no contemporary allusions, are comparatively worthless. The other is altogether of a different character. Many of the monastic houses possessed the shrine of some sainted personage, or some relic of unusual holiness, which was an object of pilgrimage because it was supposed to be the scene or instrument of miraculous cures. As this was a source of considerable profit, the monks of the place kept registers of remarkable cases in which it was believed or pretended that there had been a miraculous interference; and the collections of stories thus formed were read from time to time publicly, in order to stimulate the pilgrim's zeal. Such was the case, among a multitude of other examples, at the tomb of St. Swithun at Winchester, at the shrine of St. Edmund at Bury, at the tomb of King Harold at Waltham, even at that of Simon de Montfort at Evesham. Many of these collections of local miracles still remain in manuscript, and some of them have been printed, (particularly the last named, by the Camden Society, and the miracles of St. Cuthbert, by the Surtees Society,) and among them we find, not only illustrations of the manners and sentiments of ages concerning which, without such documents, we should be almost in the dark, but also curious details of historical events of importance, which enable us to fill up the otherwise lifeless outline of the dry chronicler." Mr. Wright

then proceeded to give specimens from the Anglo-Saxon miracles of St. Swithun of Winchester, and from those of St. Bega and St. Cuthbert.

3. A collection of small articles of the Roman period, discovered near Gloucester, were exhibited by Mr. Purnell, of Stancombe Park. These included a *letter padlock*, supposed to be a modern invention.

4. A description by Mr. Pretty, of Northampton, of the curious enamel on the poor's box in Smarden church, Kent, with a notice of the structure. This church is popularly known as "the barn of Kent:" it is without aisles, and the roof, of forty feet span, was, within the last half century, open to the timbering. The enamel is attached to the lid of the poor's box, and exhibits three figures baptising an infant. The colours are bright green and blue, with gilding.

5. Observations by Mr. John Puttock on the etymology of Gloucester—*Claudii castrum*.

Tuesday, Aug. 4. At a general meeting, of which Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P. was the president, Edward Cressy, esq. F.S.A. read an essay on the architecture of Gloucester cathedral. He sought to prove, in opposition to the general opinion, that a great part of the existing structure is anterior to the Norman conquest. It is historically recorded that the church was rebuilt from its foundation, in 1058, by Aldred, Bishop of Worcester. He considered that the crypt under the choir, the cylindrical pillars and walls of the nave and choir, the walls of the transepts, and, in fact, the entire shell of the building, are of the Saxon structure; and, although cut into and altered by the Normans and their successors, retain their original dimensions, and shew that the cathedral has not been augmented since the original foundation was laid; the Lady Chapel only excepted. Mr. Cressy then described the building in all its parts and details.

At the close of this paper a discussion ensued, in which many took part, and Mr. Niblett, the honorary secretary of the Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, laid before the meeting a transcript of Abbat Frocester's chronicles, connected with the abbey, made by himself. The meeting then adjourned to the cathedral, under the guidance of Mr. Cressy and Mr. Britton, and minutely examined the whole fabric. A number of members afterwards proceeded to examine, amongst other edifices, the church of St. Mary de Crypt, recently restored through the exertions of the Rev. A. Sayers, the Rector, and now the most interesting object in the city, after the cathedral.

At an evening
papers were read,

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1. On the forms of Arches, illustrated
by reference to Gloucester cathedral; by
John Adey Repton, esq. F.S.A.

which

2. On the carvings of the misericords of
the choir, by Thomas Wright, esq. F.S.A.

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The question had arisen whether the gro-
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were the work of the monks and clergy or
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also historical and various works of amuse-
ment, which represented the spirit of the
monks and clergy much more accurately
than it was exhibited in their legends and
theology. In some churches such sculp-
tures represent the whole history of some
well-known romance.

3. On the Gloucester Peg Tankard, by
T. J. Pettigrew, esq. F.S.A. In this
essay, after noticing the character for in-
temperance attributed to our Saxon ances-
tors, and said to have been derived from
the Danes, the author quoted Rapin, Strutt,
and Brady, for the assertion that peg tank-
ards were invented for the purpose of
limiting the drinkers and preventing ex-
cess. This explanation of their origin,
however, is not borne out by the autho-
rity cited, viz. William of Malmesbury,
whilst it is evident that the pegs or pins
had a contrary effect, inasmuch as he who
drank short of his pin was obliged to re-
new his draught, and he who went beyond
it was urged to proceed to the next. A
canon passed at the council of London in
1102 enjoined, *Ut presbyteri non eant ad
potationes, nec ad pinnas bibant.* This
proves the existence of the custom at a
very early period, and perhaps no earlier
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXVI.

evening meeting, Mr. Roach Smith made the following remarks upon the former. The principal pavement is nearly fifty feet square. In size and richness it is equalled by few others known in England or elsewhere. The compartments of which the great border is composed are all extremely elegant, and the colouring throughout the whole is so managed, as to produce the most harmonious effect. The colours are of a dark bluish grey, red, white, and several shades of brown; the first is everywhere used for the outlines; and the red, light brown, and white, are introduced in all the guilloches in such a manner as to produce a sort of relief. Part of the pavement, near the north-east corner, appears to have been discoloured by fire; the tesserae are mostly cubes of about half an inch. Various foundations of apartments, with tessellated pavements, of diverse patterns, and part of a hypocaust, have been found, at different periods, within the churchyard, and contiguous to the great pavement; but the principal discoveries were made in the years 1795 and 1796, when the ground-plot of a very extensive Roman building was almost completely ascertained. From the magnitude of the building, and from the richness of its decorations, Mr. Lysons imagined it to have been a villa, erected for the residence of the Roman proprætor, or "at least of the governor of this part of the province, and occasionally, perhaps, of the emperor himself." The great pavement has not suffered much injury since the time when Mr. Lysons described it, except at one corner, where it was destroyed some years ago by frost, in consequence of its having been covered by a sort of trap-door of wood. Earth is found the best preservative, although, we fear, injury is done in removing it. A greater portion of the pavements have been uncovered on this occasion than since the time of Lysons.

After Mr. Smith's statement, and a discussion on the subject of Roman fortified towns in England, Mr. Wright reported on the Manuscripts in the Cathedral Library. The collection, a catalogue of which he had made, was not a large one, thirty-two only in number. Its great strength consisted in medical manuscripts, and there were some historical ones, but very few on theological subjects. There was not a Bible amongst them, but there were one or two manuscripts of Athanasius and Augustine. There were two or three collections of Lives of the Saints. One of these, of the time of Henry I. in English prose, he thought was very rare. Collections in verse of that date were not unfrequent, but collections in prose were

uncommon. There were two or three collections of modern reports, principally legal reports of proceedings in courts of law. The most important were two volumes of registers of the old Abbey of Gloucester, and there was a transcript of the Chronicle of Frocester, but the original manuscript was not there. There was one circumstance to which he desired to call attention. It would appear that old manuscripts had been torn up, and the materials used for new ones; for in one of the registers were four or five leaves of a very valuable old manuscript; they appear to have been part of a collection of Saxon homilies, and contained a portion of a legend of a Saxon saint, who was believed to have gone to purgatory and to paradise. This collection did not originally belong to the cathedral; indeed, very few cathedrals have those which belonged to the original monasteries. The present appears to have been made by a person named Henry Power, of Minchinhampton, at the commencement of the 17th century: one of the volumes was marked as having been bought in Shrewsbury in 1671.

F. Niblett, esq. read a paper on the encaustic tiles of Gloucester Cathedral, amply illustrated; and Mr. Baily described a sepulchral memorial formed of tiles in Lingfield church, Surrey.

Mr. Britton afterwards explained a great number of architectural drawings, which were hung on the walls chronologically, for general reference.

An account of the ancient monastic church of Lanthony near Gloucester, by the Rev. L. Clarke, was next read.

The Rev. Mr. Claxson exhibited some antiquities found at Kingsholm: they were, a die for forging shillings of Queen Elizabeth, a ring bearing a merchant's mark, and an ecclesiastical seal.

A short paper on some mural paintings in Wem church, Shropshire, by T. F. Dukes, esq. closed the proceedings of the evening.

Thursday, Aug. 6. At a meeting in the morning, Sir Samuel Meyrick presided.

W. D. Saull, esq. F.S.A. read an essay on British villages, particular with reference to one on a moor near Sealing in Yorkshire, (a subject he has already treated of in his *Notitia Britanniae*, reviewed in our number for April, 1846.)

Sir S. R. Meyrick then read a considerable portion of an essay on the ancient pagan religion of this country, the helio-arkite system of the Druids, &c.

The members afterwards proceeded to visit Tewkesbury, and about thirty were

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3. On the effigies and sepulchral brasses of the churches of Gloucestershire, by W. H. Gomonde, esq.

4. A historical account of painting as formerly used in churches, by J. G. Waller, esq. The writer adduced some remarkable examples, and explained their general accordance with certain allegorical and symbolical notions prevalent throughout the ages when they were drawn.

Friday, Aug. 7. A party visited the town of Ross, and Goodrich Court, the seat of Sir S. R. Meyrick, K.H., with its unrivalled collection of ancient armour. During their repast the company were entertained with a performance of ancient Welsh minstrelsy, accompanied by a lecture on the subject from their host.

In the evening a meeting was held at Gloucester, at which Mr. K. H. Fryer exhibited and commented on the municipal archives of the city. He also exhibited a painting of the old Tolsey, which was pulled down in 1755. The earliest charter in the archives is of the date of Henry II, who, probably with the view of conciliating his Saxon subjects to the Norman

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the oak-timber of the royal forest of Dean, on the banks of the river Severn, which flows up to this city; which timber was considered peculiarly fitted for ship-building. In this book is entered a certificate to the Lord Chandos, lord lieutenant of the city and county, of the names of all the able men meet for her Majesty's service in the war, and all horses fit for service; and it appears that, in order to guard against a sudden attack, a beacon was set up on Robin Hood's Hill, overlooking the city, to be in communication with the beacon on Cleve Hill, near Cheltenham, and the beacon at Tewkesbury; the form of the oath to the watchmen of the beacon is also given. We also learn, that, in May 1588, the lords of the council required Tewkesbury and Gloucester to bear the expense of sending one ship to serve under the lord high admiral against the Spanish invasion; and accordingly that, for this purpose, the bark "Sutton" was fitted out at a cost of 440*l*. Connected with this reign, in the corporation-books occur entries of payments incidental to the entertainment in this city of Queen Elizabeth, who paid it a visit there when sojourning on one of her progresses at Sudeley Castle, then the seat of Lord Chandos. There are two items indicative of the amusements of that period; the one refers to a payment to my Lord of Leicester's players, and the other a payment to my Lord of Sussex's bearward "for the dancing of his bears before Mr. Mayor." In another manuscript book are copies of orders from the Privy Council as to raising train-bands, and the proceedings thereon from about 1626 to 1638, and a copy of a warrant under the royal signet, requiring the Earl of Northampton, the lord-lieutenant of the city and county of Gloucester, to raise 1000 men, and appointing York as the place of rendezvous. There is also a commission of 17 Charles I., for the administration of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to suspected persons; and another commission, under the great seal, of 11th Oct. 2 Charles I. for raising money by way of loan to carry on the war with Spain. There is also a commission, 9th Charles I. 1634, for raising money for repairing St. Paul's Cathedral. Mr. Fryer concluded by noticing a rent-roll written by Brother Robert Cole, Canon of Lanthony, in the reign of Henry VI. on the back of which roll is drawn up in a tabular form the genealogy of the kings of England, accompanied by a con-

cise chronicle of the events of each reign.

Dr. Claxson read an elaborate paper on the heraldic bearings in the cathedral, chiefly on the glass, and shewed the errors committed by former writers. The celebrated tomb of Curthose (the arms on which were described), was originally in the choir. It was broken by Cromwell's soldiers, and sold, but was afterwards brought again to the cathedral and restored. He believed that it had been touched up and injured by a busy verger; but fortunately there was a MS. in the Lansdowne Collection, dated 1610, which described it as it originally was. Mr. Waller said the effigy was not coeval—it was not earlier than the 13th century.

Mr. Baily then gave an account of the visit of some members of the Association to the church of Deerhurst, and the ruined priory. He considered that the church was of Saxon work, much before that in the cathedral; that it was one of the earliest specimens of Christian architecture in England. There were two distinct towers attached to each other. One of the windows had a triangular head, and was divided into two openings by a fluted pilaster, of which the lower part of the flutes was filled with a cable moulding. Some labels inside the church terminated with snakes' heads. There was a mural painting too, which he thought Saxon.—Mr. Wright remarked, that snakes and dragons were common decorations in Saxon writings.—Mr. Godwin said, without reference to the example under notice, he thought it desirable to caution members against too hastily ascribing buildings to the Saxon period; the more so, too, as there seemed a leaning in the Association towards that course. Investigation and analogy, as well as documentary evidence, had shewn how few buildings of this period really remained.

Mr. Wright read several letters relative to English history, from the collection of M. Donnadieu; Mr. Warne read part of a paper "On Dorsetshire tumuli and ancient British settlements;" and Mr. Smith exhibited a miscellaneous assortment of antiquities, sent by Mr. Hargrove of York.

On *Saturday, Aug. 8*, the morning was devoted to a visit to Berkeley Castle, one of the few ancient baronial castles still occupied as a residence.

The closing meeting was held at four o'clock, when various votes of thanks were passed, and reports received.

HISTORICAL CH

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HOUSE OF LORDS.

Aug. 25. The *Marquess of Lansdowne* moved that the House go into committee on a Bill to facilitate the EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR in Ireland. This Bill had become necessary in consequence of the prospect of a new and aggravated disease in the potato crop. With respect to the supply of food, he could state that there was no intention again to introduce food into the country under the agency of the Government. This had been clearly notified and proclaimed in all quarters, in order to create confidence among the trade.

On the same day in the

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

hunger and the extremity of want. The *O'Connor Don* said that the attention of the Government had been fully awakened to the subject; and *Mr. Labouchere* admitted that the failure of the potato crop was this year much more extensive than it was last year. Still he believed that the statements regarding the distress were in some degree exaggerated. Potatoes and Indian corn meal were selling at a very cheap price. The Government had been, and would, during the recess, continue to be, attentive to the state of the people in Ireland.

Aug. 28. The Session of Parliament was closed by the Lords Commissioners, the *Lord Chancellor* reading the following speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to express to you the warm acknowledgments of her Majesty for the public spirit you have evinced in the discharge of your laborious duties during an anxious and protracted session.

"Her Majesty trusts that you will be rewarded by witnessing the beneficial results of the measures which have been

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counties of Ireland which had been most disturbed.

"Her Majesty is confident that, on your return to your several counties, you will find a spirit of loyalty generally prevalent. The extension of works of improvement has increased the demand for labour, and the tranquillity of the country has favoured the pursuits of industry in all its branches. Her Majesty trusts that by

a combination of prudence with enterprise, and of a willing obedience to law with a desire for social progress, her people will, through the Divine blessing, enjoy the full advantages of peace."

At the conclusion of the speech, the Lord Chancellor declared Parliament to be prorogued until the 4th of November next.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Joseph Henri, who was arrested for firing a pistol in the direction of the king on the 29th July, was brought before the Chamber of Peers on the 25th Aug. by whom, after two days' trial, he was found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour for life. It was fully proved that the man had no political object, but was rendered desperate by his own circumstances.

ITALY.

On the 14th Aug. a severe earthquake was experienced at Leghorn, at Pisa, and other parts of Tuscany. Many houses were injured in Leghorn, but the shock was more violent and did more damage in the country round, and great disasters have occurred, especially in the Maremma, a volcanic country, which still bears the signs of a subterranean influence. Whole villages have been thrown down in the Saulia, Lorenzana, Osciano, and Casciano, the centre of the oscillating motion, and at about five leagues from Leghorn, at Volterra, a government prison fell, burying several prisoners. The number of persons killed are stated to be, in all the districts, 38, and 140 wounded, of which 58 seriously. The effects of the shock extended to Pisa. The vaulted roof of the old church of St. Michael fell at the first shock. The celebrated leaning tower was uninjured. In Switzerland also three successive shocks were felt on the 17th Aug. in the Canton of Vaud.

BAVARIA.

The Rhine and Danube, and consequently the Black Sea and German Ocean, are now united by a canal just completed, called the "Ludwigs Kanal," after its creator, the King of Bavaria; who has thus realised, in our day, one of the vast conceptions nurtured 800 years ago in the brain of Charlemagne.

INDIA.

The ravages of the cholera have been very great in the newly-acquired provinces of Scinde. It appears that in a short

space of time, nearly ten thousand persons including about nine hundred Europeans fell victims to this dreadful disease. The Punjaub has not yet been restored to a state of tranquillity, owing to the restless disaffection of the defeated Sikhs; and Gholaub Singh, who was raised to the dignity of an independent Maharajah, he it is said, refused to pay the indemnity money, and to have threatened resistance to compulsory measures.

MONTÉ VIDEO.

After several attacks during the month of April and May upon her Majesty's ships and steam vessels, from the batteries of San Lorenzo, Tonolero, and other forts on the banks of the river Plate, and that of Parano, the last and most severe was that of the former place, on the 4th June. The firing lasted for nearly seven hours, but our loss was not so great as might have been expected. Mr. Burns, the clerk in charge of her Majesty's stores, vessel, Lizard, (Commander Tylden,) and Mr. Webb, the master's assistant, together with two seamen, were killed by a shell from one of the batteries, as the Lizard proceeded up the river, and the same shell which caused the death of those officers and men, wounded Mr. Miller, the assistant-surgeon. Three others of the crew were likewise wounded. Altogether the warfare has been very severe; and incessant energy, exertion, and skill are required by our officers and men to preserve the navigation of these important rivers and to prevent depredations and piracy.

AMERICA.

The American Cabinet has offered negotiations to Mexico for the restoration of peace and the settlement of all questions at issue between the two countries. Little active progress had been made in the war. The army on the banks of the Del Norte numbered about 17,000 men, and was steadily but slowly advancing into the interior. The Comanche Indians were carrying on terrible ravages on the Mexican frontiers.

DOMESTIC OCCUR

Buckingham Palace.—Among the miscellaneous estimates 20,000*l.* has been voted in the present year for the purpose of enlarging and improving Buckingham Palace. The whole cost of the intended improvements is estimated at 150,000*l.*

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tire story of the Privy Council Office, a greater sacrifice of the old stone-work than was expected, and other contingencies. The building is about to be completed by the addition of a north wing, on the site of Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel, now the Treasury; three views of which, in its several states, will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1816.

Westminster Bridge.—The cornices and carved work, and other ornaments of this structure, which was at one time "the largest bridge in Europe that covered water all the year round," and was considered "wonderful," have, together with the foot-pavement, been wholly removed. The passage for foot-passengers is now between wooden palings in the middle of what was lately the carriage-way. After having been patched and doctored for many years, there seems little doubt that this bridge will now be removed, and another erected at a greater distance from the new palace.

Smithfield Market is to be enlarged on the north side, near Charter-house-lane, by pulling down about twenty houses. Nearly an acre of ground will thus be added to the area of the market.

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feet in height, the centre relieved by a relieved by a well-proportioned tower, surmounted at the north-west angle by an octangular turret, the whole rising 93 feet from the lawn. A theatre, for lectures, is in project, and it is in contemplation to add a chapel. A more pleasant or healthy site could hardly have been chosen. It is situated on an elevated part of the farm, about a mile-and-a-half from the town of Cirencester, commanding from the south an extensive prospect over North Wiltshire; while the rear of the building is near adjoining the park, and sheltered by the woods of Earl Bathurst. Students are admissible upon the nomination of a proprietor, or donor of 30*l*. From fourteen to eighteen is the age at which they will be eligible to enter, nor will they be allowed to remain but six months after their twentieth birthday. The annual payment of each student is 30*l*., with such charges as the council may fix for the library, museum, &c. Non-resident students of any age will be allowed, on the recommendation of a proprietor, to attend the lectures, and avail themselves of the practical instruction, upon the same annual payment of 30*l*.

LANCASHIRE.

Aug. 22. The three public parks in the neighbourhood of *Manchester*, which have been purchased by voluntary subscription, and are devoted to the recreation and amusement of that densely-populated district, were inaugurated and thrown open with great ceremony and rejoicing. The day being generally observed as a holiday by the manufacturers and merchants of the town and neighbourhood, vast bodies of working men and clerks were enabled to attend, and when at 11 o'clock the municipal authorities started from the Town-hall in a gay procession of equipages, the multitude of pedestrians who prepared to accompany them was almost beyond calculation. Various bands of music, military and amateur, contributed to enliven the scene, and from almost every window and balcony on the route of procession there floated gay and variegated banners, bearing devices and inscriptions. The parks have been severally named the Queen's Park, the Peel Park, and the Phillips' Park, (the latter in honour of Mr. Mark Phillips, one of the representatives of the borough). They are situated in different directions, the most distant about two miles from the centre of the town. In addition to the walks and plantations usual in such places, they are provided with Maypoles, bowling-greens, and

facilities for gymnastic sports and exercises. The entire cost amounted to about 35,000*l*. In the evening a meeting of about 5,000 subscribers was held in the Free Trade Hall, Peter-street, at which the Mayor presided. In the course of the evening the advantages of such places of recreation, if properly used, were pointed out by Mr. Phillips, Mr. Slaney, late M.P. for Shrewsbury, and several other speakers.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The ancient church of *East Cranmore* (the door of which, still preserved, is of Norman work) having become much dilapidated, was taken down in April 1845, and an entirely new and enlarged structure, from a graceful design by T. H. Wyatt, esq. of London, has been erected on the old site. On Tuesday the 18th of August the new building, dedicated, like the former one, to St. James, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, assisted by the Venerable the Archdeacon Brymer, the Hon. and Rev. Chancellor Law, the Rev. G. Denison, his Lordship's chaplain, the Rev. J. Fussell, vicar, the Rev. E. Dighton, curate, and about forty of the neighbouring clergy, with a numerous assemblage of the laity, when an impressive sermon was delivered by the Hon. and Rev. R. Boyle. The church, which is of the Early Decorated character, with a tower surmounted by a broach spire, is substantially built of Doulting freestone both within and without, and is fitted with spacious open sittings of oak, with an open hammer-beam roof of the same material, supported on corbels of stone, richly carved. The space around the altar is paved with encaustic tiles. The communion-table and rails, reading-desk and pulpit, are of handsomely carved oak, with chairs of the Glastonbury pattern, and the entire chancel is fitted up in strict accordance with its sacred character. The church contains about 130 sittings, which will amply satisfy the requirements of the parish.

WILTSHIRE.

The parish of *Bradford*, Wilts, has been subdivided, and the benefices formed out of it fall to the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. Their population and value are as under:—The perpetual curacy of Holt, population 1188, value 195*l*.; the perpetual curacy of Atworth with Wraxall, population 1188, value 195*l*.; and the perpetual curacy at Winsley with Limpley Stoke, population 977, value 147*l*. The ancient rectory of Westwood remains attached to the mother church.

PROMOTIONS, PREFE

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Bart. resigned.—The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart. being one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to be an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England — Knighted by patent, Edward Pine Coffin, esq. Commissary-General of Her Majesty's Forces.
Sept. 18. Staff, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Havellock, of 53d Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to Her Majesty's Forces serving at Bombay.—Francis Partridge, esq. to be Deputy Commissary of Police for the Island of Mauritius.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captains—S. L. Stokes, Arthur Forbes.
To be Commanders—J. Macdougall, C. L. Hockin.
Appointments Captain Sir T. Bouchier, B.C.B. to be Superintendent of Chatham Dock-yard; Capt. Sir J. G. Sinclair, Bart. to be additional Captain of the Victory; Capt. W. H. Henderson to the Sidon; Capt. A. B. Branch to Greenwich Hospital.
Commanders E. Tatham to Raleigh; C. L. Hockin to Star; T. Baldock to superintend the Packet service at Dover.

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Member returned to serve in Parliament.
Derby.—Edward Strutt, esq. (re-elected)
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Rev. H. Cotterill, M.A. to be Vice Principal of Brighton College.
 Rev. W. C. Davie, to be Head Master of the Yarmouth Proprietary School.
 Rev. J. E. Millard, M.A. to be Head Master of Magdalen College School, (Oxford).
 Rev. M. Pugh, to be Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Congleton, Cheshire.

BIRTHS.

August 11. In Montague-st. Portman-sq. the wife of W. P. Byrne, esq. a son.—In Brunswick-sq. Brighton, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Morris, a dau.—12. At Marston Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Boyle, a dau.—At Maidstone, the wife of Robert Young, esq. a son and heir.—14. At Eastbourne-terr. the wife of Lieut.-Col. Norman Maclean, C.B. a dau.—15. At the Marquess of Northampton's seat, at Castle Ashby, Lady William Compton, a dau.—At Bath, the wife of J. B. Neville, esq. a dau.—16. At Southill, Beds. Mrs. Charles C. Grey, a dau.—The wife of Francis B. Atkinson, esq. Rampsbeck Lodge, Cumberland, a son.—17. At Canterbury, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Stopford, C.B. 40th Reg. a dau.—18. At Hodrold Hall, Yorksh. the Hon. Mrs. Monckton, a son.—20. At Dover, the wife of John Shawe Phillips, esq. of Culham, Oxfordshire, a son.—21. At Caledonia-pl. the wife of the Rev. Sir Christopher R. Lighton, Bart. a dau.—In Bryanstone-sq. Mrs. Wyndham Portman, a dau.—At Glenfeulan, Dumbar-tonsh. the wife of Col. P. Edmonstone Craigie, C.B. a dau.—23. In Portman-st. the wife of Col. Knollys, Scots Fusilier Guards, a son.—24. In Hertford-st. Lady Mary Egerton, a son.—In Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. Mrs. Henry Rice, a dau.—In Montague-sq. the wife of P. D. Pauncefort Duncombe, esq. jun. a dau.—25. At Siddington rectory, near Cirencester, the wife of the Rev. George F. Master, Rector of Stratton, a son.—At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Charles St. Clair, a dau.—28. At Provender, the wife of Norton J. Knatchbull, esq. a son.—29. At High Park, Littleham, the wife of Richard Shute, esq. a dau.—At Mulgrave Castle, near Whitby, the Countess of Mulgrave, a son.—At Leggatt's, the wife of Thomas Kemble, esq. a son.—At Little Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, the wife of Edmund Edward Turnour, esq. a dau.—30. At Erskine House, Renfrewshire, Lady Blantyre, a dau.—31. In New-street, Spring-gardens, the Lady Mary Hoare, a dau.—At Chesham-pl. Mrs. Wm. Stopford, a son.

Latelly. In Dublin, the wife of J. Pratt Tynte, esq. of Tynte Park, co. Wicklow, a son.—At Brighton, the Lady Louisa Moncrieffe, a dau.—In Eaton-pl. the wife of Capt. Gladstone, M.P. a dau.—At Brimington-hall, Derbysh. Mrs. Wm. Coke, a son.—At Harewood-house, Leeds, Lady Lascelles, a son and heir.—In Connaught-pl. the Hon. Mrs. P. Barrington, a dau.—At Caversham, Oxfordshire, the Hon. Mrs. John Gillibrand Hubbard, a son.

Sept. 2. At Castle Bernard, Cork, the Viscountess Bernard, a dau.—3. The wife of William Longman, esq. of Hyde-park sq. a son.—In Eaton-square, the wife of Major-Gen. Caulfeild, C.B. a dau.—At Dover, the wife of G. S. Harcourt, esq. formerly of 1st Dragoons, a son.—At Avon, near Ringwood, Mrs. Villiers Dent, a son.—4. At Newry, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Leslie, C.B. Bombay H. Art. a dau.—5. At Yarmouth, I.W. the wife of Harry Burrard, esq. a son.—In Bath, the wife of the Rev. E. O. Trevelyan, a dau.—In Cambridge-sq. the wife of Thomas Entwistle, esq. a son.—At Haldon House, Devon, the

wife of Lawrence Palk, esq. a son and heir.—6. At Edinburgh, the wife of Sir John Stewart Richardson, Bart. a son.—7. At Dunraven Castle, Glamorgansh. the Viscountess Adare, a dau.—At Cresswell, Northumberland, the wife of O. A. B. Cresswell, esq. a dau.—At the Castle, Parsonstown, Ireland, the Countess of Rosse, a son.—8. At the Hirscl. N. B. the Countess of Home, a dau.—At Cleveland, Dawlish, the wife of Henry Ley, esq. a dau.—10. At Brownsolme Hall, York-shire, Mrs. Goulbourne Parker, esq. a son and heir.—At Huntsmore-park, Bucks, Lady Sophia Tower, a dau.—11. In Cumberland-place, the Lady Georgiana Gurdon Rebow, a son and heir.—At Turnham-green, the wife of H. T. Leigh, esq. a son.—At Kensington, Mrs. George Willock, a dau.—At Coraborough, Devon, the wife of E. U. Vidal, esq. a dau.—12. At Crowe-hall, Norfolk, the wife of J. R. Fryer, esq. a son.—At Wadenhoe, Northamptonshire, the wife of Bulkley J. M. Praed, esq. a son.—At Carshalton, the wife of John Pennefather, esq. a son.—At Clifton-place, Sussex-square, Mrs. Edmund John Gore, a dau.—At Hom House, Herefordsh. the wife of Capt. Money Kyrie, a son.—14. At Hampton Court, the Hon. Mrs. Oliver William Lambart, a dau.—15. At Tetworth Hall, Hunts. the wife of Charles James Barnett, esq. of twin girls, one still-born.—At Government House, Isle of Man, the Lady Isabella Hope, a dau.—At Edinburgh, the Lady Anne Home Drummond, a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 19. At Hyderabad, Scinde, Capt. William Spry Horwood, 14th Bombay N.I., son of Edward Horwood, esq. Aston Clinton, Bucks, to Jane-Catharine, eldest dau. of Capt. C. T. Hall, late of the Life Guards.

31. At Paris, Lewis Bruce Knight Bruce, esq. of the Priory, Roehampton, second son of the Right Hon. Sir J. L. Knight-Bruce, Vice-Chancellor, &c. to Caroline-Margaret-Eliza, only dau. of Thomas Newte, esq.

June 4. At Calcutta, Lieut. Julius Joseph Hockley, 66th Bengal N.I. son of the late Joseph Hockley, esq. of Guildford, Surrey, to Julia, third dau. of Thomas Taylor, esq. of Westfield, Kingston-on-Thames.

9. At Kurrachee, Robert Playnes, esq. Deputy Assistant Quarter Master Gen. of the Bombay Army, to Diana-Bunbury, dau. of Capt. Arnold Thompson, late 81st Regt.

July 8. At Kingston, Jamaica, Abraham Daniel De Pass, esq. fourth son of Daniel De Pass, esq. of Devonshire House, Hornsey-road, to Judith, eldest dau. of Abraham Lazarus, esq.

15. At Upminster, Essex, Charles William Potts, esq. of Chester, to Laura-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Penny, of Fox Hall, Essex.

19. At Finchley, David Getling, esq. of Park End, Gloucestersh. to Julia, third dau. of Richard Dixon, esq. Oak Lodge, Finchley.

20. At Kimpton, Herts, Capt. the Hon. F. W. Grey, R.N., C.B. to Barbarina-Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. F. Sullivan.—At Slough, Bedfordsh. Langford Kennedy, esq. of Devonshire-place, London, to Alicia, relict of Handcock Montgomery, esq. of Besamont Park, Monaghan.

21. At Brighton, the Rev. Morton Shaw, M.A. of Arley Chapel, Chesh. to Margaret-Maria Drummond, youngest dau. of the Rev. Philip Le Geyt, Vicar of Marden, Kent.—At Steep, Hants, Robert Kirkpatrick Eccott, esq. of Ongar House, Surrey, to Rebecca Ives, second dau. of the late Rev. John Donker, Vicar of East Meon with Steep and Froxfield.—At

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Regt. to Frances-Charlotte, eldest dau. of
 Jonas Malden, M.D. Worcester — At St.
 Marylebone, Reginald Edward Knatchbull,
 esq. younger son of the late Sir Edward
 Knatchbull, Bart. to Lucy-Eleanor, second
 dau. of Capt. William Bowea. — At Leices-
 ter, Charles Henry Parke, esq. of Upper
 Berkeley-st. Portman-sq. to Sarah-Dorothy,
 eldest dau. of John Clarke, esq. of Leicester,
 and Manor House, Tur-Langton. — At Lowest-
 oft, Suffolk, the Rev. Henry G. Liddell, stu-
 dent of Christ Church, Oxford, and Domestic
 Chaplain to his Royal Highness Prince Albert,
 to Lorina, youngest dau. of the late James
 Reeve, esq. of Lowestoft. — At Curry Rivell,
 Somersetsh. Charles Millett Foster, esq. of
 North Curry, solicitor, to Eliza-Shute, youngest
 dau. of the Rev. Samuel Alford, of Heale
 House, near Langport. — At Templeport, E.
 Pyner, esq. Capt. 5th Fusiliers, to Mary, el-
 son, only dau. of the late T. Grey, esq. and
 relict of John Baker, esq. of Ashgrove, Co.
 Cavan. — At Auchlecks House, Blair Athol,
 Capt. Maxwell Haydon, Bengal Army to Mary,
 third dau. of Robert Robertson, esq. of Auch-
 lecks, and of Membland Hall. — At Coting-
 ham, the Rev. William Spicer Hood, M.A.
 Head Master of Oakham Grammar School,
 Rutland, and late Fellow of St. John's Col-
 lege, Cambridge, to Marianne, third dau. of
 the late George Codd, esq. of Cotingham
 Grange.

27. At the British Embassy, Bern, Switz.

Maitland, esq. youngest son of the late Capt. Gilbert Grierson Maitland, Madras Army, to Anne, younger dau. of the late Major Samuel Arden, Bengal army.—At St. Marylebone, William James *Lumsden*, esq. of Balmedie House, Aberdeensh. to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Matthew Thompson, esq. of Mauningham Lodge, Yorkshire.

Lately. John Morris *Colston*, esq. formerly of the 7th Regt. to Isabel, only child of the late Rev. George Preston, Rector of Lexden, near Colchester, and relict of Edward Nolan, esq.—At Geshill, King's County, C. P. *Coote*, esq. to Lydia, dau. of the Rev. J. D. Wingfield, Rector of Geshill.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. M. G. Laing *Meason*, esq. of Lindertis, North Britain, and Hyde-park-gate, to the Hon. Eliza Molyneux, relict of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. B. Molyneux, of Seafield Lodge, Hove.—At Lyston, Essex, Alexander Reid *Scott*, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica, to Eliza, only dau. of the late Alexander Miller, esq.

Aug. 3. At Ousby, John Theodore *Page*, esq. to Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Fenton, M.A. Rector of Ousby, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Alexander Livingstone, Bart. of Westquarter and Bedlormie.

4. At Hampstead, Joseph *Toynbee*, esq. F.R.S. of Argyll-pl. to Harriet, only dau. of Nathaniel Holmes, esq. Hampstead.—At St. Peter's, Pimlico, John G. *Sheppard*, esq. of High House, Campsey Ash, Suffolk, to Harriet-Anna, second dau. of the late Sir Thomas John Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart. of Stanley Hall, near Bridgnorth, and sister of the present Baronet.—At Christ Church, C. D. *Bailey*, esq. only son of the late Col. Bailey, C.B. of Bath, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late T. B. Burbidge, esq. of the Grove, Epsom, Surrey, and of Southwark.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. J. B. *Dyne*, Head Master of Sir Roger Cholmley's School, Highgate, to Mary, only child of the late John Rich, esq. surgeon, East India Company's Service.—At St. James's, Westminster, William Milburne *James*, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Maria, fourth dau. of the late Right Rev. William Otter, D.D. Bishop of Chichester.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, William Francis *Holcroft*, esq. of Sevenoaks, to Frances-Charlotte, second dau. of the late James Powell, esq. formerly of the Royal Art.—Davis Porter *King*, esq. of Buckingham, to Jane, only dau. of the late Major Byers, of Newbattle, Durham.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Major-General Lord *Downes*, to Mrs. Fleming, relict of Mr. Fleming, of Stoneham, Hants, and dau. of the late Capt. Grant.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, James *Johnstone*, second son of the late Chas. Bevan, esq. of Devonshire-pl. to Isabella, eldest dau. of Robert Hedley, esq. of Hartford, Northumberland.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. G. H. *Egerton*, to Lady Majoribanks.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. R. W. *Dibdin*, M.A. Minister of West-st. Episcopal Chapel, St. Giles's, to Caroline, only child of the late William Thompson, esq. of the Temple.—At St. Bride's, the Rev. Wray Richard *Hunt*, A.B. Minister of St. Saviour's Church, Liverpool, to Katharine-Mair, youngest dau. of the late John Angus, esq. of Calcutta.—At Paddington, Philip Henry *de la Motte*, esq. youngest son of William de la Motte, esq. Bayswater, to Ellen-Maria, fourth dau. of Thos. George, esq. Farthinghoe.—William *Haslehurst*, esq. of Ilford-hall, Essex, to Eliza-Ann, eldest dau. of John Thos. Lipscomb, esq. of St. Alban's, Herts.

5. At Barsham, Robert Orford *Buckley*, esq. of Albion-street, Hyde-park, to Anne-Cooper, second dau. of the Rev. Robert Rede Rede, of Ashmans, Beccles, Suffolk.—Samuel, eldest son of the Rev. John *Swire*, Vicar of Manfield,

Yorkshire, to Elizabeth, third dau. of James Kendle, esq. of Weasenham, Norfolk.

6. At Christ Church, Marylebone, William *Golding*, esq. of Wenham Priory, Suffolk, to Eliza Brookes, third dau. of the late John Golding, esq. of Colchester.—At Huntingdon, Robert *Margetts*, esq. to Fanny-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of G. F. Maule, esq.—At Olney, Bucks, Mr. William *Stephenson*, of Parliament-st. Westminster, second son of the late Rev. William Rose Stephenson, Rector of Corringham, Essex, to Mary, fifth dau. of the late Mr. Joseph Foster Palmer, of Olney.

8. At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Arthur *Murray*, esq. 62nd Regt. son of the late Lieut.-Gen. John Murray, to Laura-Montagu, youngest dau. of J. M. Reynolds, esq. of Brompton.—At St. Paul's, Islington, George, third son of the late William *Skelton*, esq. to Mary-Webb, second dau. of John Eustace, esq. Blerton, Bucks

10. At Brighton, Richard *Boulton*, esq. 7th Bengal Light Cavalry to Caroline-Charlotte, eldest dau. of Charles Boulton, esq. of Kemp Town.

11. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. P. G. *Bentley*, Curate of Windsor, to Belle, elder dau. of the late Spencer Mackay, esq. Upper Harley-st.—At St. Pancras, E. J. *Berir*, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-law, M.A. to Sarah, eldest dau. of Joseph Sadler, esq. of Gordon-pl. Tavistock-sq.—At Tunstall, Kent, the Rev. Edward Kaye *Bonney*, M.A. Fellow of Magdalene coll. Oxford, son of the Ven. Archdeacon Bonney, to Emily-Dulcibella, dau. of the late Rev. George Moore, Canon of Canterbury.—At Wednesbury, the Rev. J. *Winter*, M.A. Incumbent of St. John's, Wednesbury, to Jane, second dau. of the late Mr. Richard Adams.—At Tandridge, Surrey, John Robert *Kenyon*, esq. of the Inner Temple, D.C.L. Recorder of Oswestry, second son of the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, of Pradoc, Salop, to Mary-Eliza, only dau. of Edward Hawkins, esq. of the British Museum.—At Sunderland, the Rev. Augustus Frederick *Pettigrew*, M.A. of Trinity coll. Cambridge, to Mary-Frances-Ann, eldest dau. of Joseph John Wright, esq. of Sunderland.—At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Watson Buller *Pole*, Rector of Upper Swell and Condicote, third son of Charles Pole, esq. of Wych Hill House, Gloucestersh. to Matilda, dau. of Sir Peter Pole, Bart. of Todenham.—At Dorking, William James *Hampury*, esq. of Donnington House, Sussex, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Heathfield Young, esq.

12. At St. Peter's, Broadstairs, Charles, youngest son of Thomas *Pemberton*, esq. of the Island of St. Christopher, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late John Blanshard, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Service.—At Clifton, Wm. Turnor *Hayward*, esq. of Wittenham, Berks, to Louisa, second dau. of the late Benjamin Blythe, esq. of Cound, Shropsh.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Hon. C. A. *Hagerman*, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Canada, to Caroline, third dau. of the late William George Daniel Tyssen, esq. of Foley House, Kent, and Foulden Hall, Norfolk.—At Swindon, Gloucestersh. the Rev. John Harman *Samler*, Perpetual Curate of Swallowcliffe, Wilts, to Catherine, second dau. of the late John Hughes Goodlake, esq.—At Addlestone, Francis Weston *Bradshaw*, esq. only son of Francis Green Bradshaw, esq. of Drayton, Norfolk, to Emily, dau. of Richard Crawshaw, esq. of Ottershaw Park, Surrey.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Right Hon. Sidney *Herbert*, M.P. eldest son of the late Earl of Pembroke by Catharine, only dau. of Count Simon Woronzow, to Miss A'Court, dau. of General A'Court.

THE MARQUESS OF THOMOND, K.P.

Aug. 21. At Taplow House, near Maidenhead, the Most Hon. William O'Bryen, second Marquess of Thomond (1800), sixth Earl of Inchiquin and Baron of Burren, co. Clare (1654), eleventh Baron of Inchiquin (1536), Baron Tadcaster, of Tadcaster, co. York (1826), a Representative Peer and Privy Councillor of Ireland, Knight of St. Patrick, Colonel of the Cork City Militia, and Aide-de-camp to the Queen, a Governor of the county Cork, and a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture.

He was the eldest son of Edward O'Bryen, esq. brother to the first Marquess, by Miss Mary Carrick. He entered the army at a very early age, served in the 12th Foot at the taking of Guadaloupe and St. Lucie, and afterwards proceeded to the East Indies. He subsequently exchanged into the 14th Dragoons, with which regiment he saw some service, though but for a short period connected with it. He retired from the army in 1808, having succeeded to the peerage on the death of his uncle, who died on the 10th Feb. that year, by a fall from his horse in Grosvenor square.

In (or about) 1814 the late Marquess was nominated a Knight of St. Patrick; in 1816, he was elected a Representative Peer of Ireland; and in 1826 he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Tadcaster, which had previously, in 1714, been conferred (as a viscountcy) on Henry eighth Earl of Thomond, the representative of the elder branch of the family, which became extinct on the death of that nobleman in 1741.

He married, 16th Sept. 1799, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Trotter, esq. of Duleck, by whom he had issue four daughters—namely, Lady Susan Maria, married, in 1824, to the Hon. George Frederick Hotham, Capt. R.N., brother and heir presumptive of Lord Hotham, and has issue; 2. Lady Sarah, married, in 1830, to Major Wm. Stanhope Taylor, eldest son of Thomas Taylor, esq. of Sevenoaks, and grandson of the late Earl Stanhope; 3. Lady Mary, married, in 1836, to Richard, Viscount Berhaven, son of the Earl of Bantry; 4. Lady Elizabeth, married, in 1835, to George Stukely Bucke, esq., of Hartland Abbey, Devon. In consequence of the Marquess having died without male issue, his peerage of the United Kingdom has become extinct. His dignities of the kingdom of Ireland have devolved on his only surviving brother, Vice-Admiral Lord James

O'Bryen, married, by a male of this branch of the family, the title of Earl of Inchiquin, and the peerage of Burren, co. Clare, being descended from a line of the name in 1741, the two whose

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By his first lady he had issue a son and daughter: 1. the Right Hon. Thomas-George Lord Glamis, who died in 1834, in his 32d year, leaving issue, by Charlotte daughter of Charles Grinstead, esq. two sons, Thomas-George, now Earl of Strathmore, and the Hon. Claude Lyon Bowes; 2. Lady Mary Isabella, married in 1824 to John Walpole Willis, esq. barrister-at-law, which marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1833.

By his second wife he had issue one daughter, Sarah-Eliza, married first, in 1834, to George Augustus Campbell, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, and secondly, in 1843, to Major Charles Philip Ainslie, 14th Light Dragoons, whose former wife was the Hon. Jane Anne Gray, sister to Lord Gray.

The present Earl of Strathmore was born in 1822, and is a Lieutenant in the First Life Guards. He succeeds at once to the estates of his grandfather in London and the county of Herts, and in the year 1850, at the expiration of the trust created by the will of the tenth Earl, to the ancient castle of Glamis and the large estates surrounding the same.

DR. LINDSAY, BISHOP OF KILDARE.

Aug. 8. At Glassnevin House, near Dublin, aged 87, the Hon. and Right Rev. Charles Dalrymple Lindsay, D.D., Lord Bishop of Kildare.

Bishop Lindsay was uncle to the present Earl of Balcarres, being the eighth child and sixth son of James fifth Earl of Balcarres, by Anne, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Dalrymple, of Castleton, Knt. eldest son of the Hon. Sir Hew Dalrymple, of North Berwick, Bart. Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland. He was born Dec. 14, 1760, and was a member of Baliol college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. July 15, 1786, and that of D.D. was conferred upon him by diploma, April 11, 1804. In early life he was resident in Lincolnshire, and he married Miss Fydell, at Boston, on new year's day 1790. In 1793 he was Vicar of Sutterton in that county, in the patronage of the King.

He went to Ireland during the viceroyalty of his brother-in-law Philip third Earl of Hardwicke (1801-1806), to whom it is believed he was private secretary. In 180— he was appointed to the deanery of Christ Church, Dublin. On the 20th Oct. 1803 he was consecrated Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora, and in the following year he was translated to the see of Kildare, over which he continued to preside for the long period of forty-two years. He also retained the deanery of Christ church. He is reputed to have died enor-

mously wealthy, besides having his life insured for a large sum of money. By his death the bishopric of Kildare becomes extinct as a separate see, and will henceforth be united to that of Dublin, the revenues to be handed over for the uses of the Ecclesiastical Commission, and, according to the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act, the deaneries of Christ church and St. Patrick's are united, and the title is henceforward to be Dean of Dublin.

The Bishop of Kildare was twice married: first, Jan. 1, 1790, to Elizabeth only daughter of John Fydell, esq. M.P. for Boston, at which place she died Feb. 7, 1797; and secondly to Catharine, daughter of Evert George Coussmaker, esq. By his first wife he had issue three sons and one daughter: 1. the Ven. Charles Lindsay, Archdeacon of Kildare, who married, in 1819, Anne, eldest daughter of Owsley Rowley, esq. and has issue a daughter; 2. Elizabeth-Frances, who was the first wife of Sir Compton Domville, Bart., and died in 1812, within ten months of her marriage; 3. Thomas, deceased; and 4. Philip-Yorke, who died at the Cape of Good Hope in 1833, leaving issue. By his second wife the Bishop had two sons: 5. George-Hayward Lindsay, esq. who married, in 1828, Lady Mary Catharine Gore, sister to the Earl of Arran, and has issue; and 6. Henry.

LORD BLOOMFIELD, G.C.B., G.C.H.

Aug. 15. In Portman-square, aged 78, the Right Hon. Benjamin Bloomfield, Baron Bloomfield, of Oakhampton and Redwood, in the county of Tipperary, G.C.B., and G.C.H., a Privy Councillor, a Lieutenant-General in the army, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Horse Artillery, and Governor of Fort Charles, Jamaica.

Lord Bloomfield was born on the 13th of April, 1768, and was the only son of John Bloomfield, esq. of Newport, co. Tipperary, by Charlotte, eldest daughter of Samuel Waller, esq. and niece to Lord Chancellor Jocelyn.

He obtained his commission as a Second Lieutenant in the artillery on the 24th of May, 1781; was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant on the 21st of November, 1787; and to that of Captain, on the 9th of September, 1794.

During the early part of the French revolutionary war, the great guns of our naval force were much more in requisition than that branch of the military service to which Lord Bloomfield belonged, and, as he received an important appointment in civil life forty years ago, he has all through his long career been regarded

more as a courtier and a diplomatist than as a military officer. In the year 1806, he became a gentleman attendant upon the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. For an office in the household of that illustrious personage Major Bloomfield was pre-eminently qualified. The rank of Major by brevet had been conferred upon him on the 1st of January in the preceding year, but much higher promotions now awaited him. In a rapid appreciation of human character, in a

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ble degree the confidence of George IV., but as every period of court favour must sooner or later reach its termination, Sir John found it necessary, in the year 1817, to resign; and Sir Benjamin Bloomfield succeeded him as Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, Keeper of the Privy Purse, and Private Secretary to his patron, who was then Prince Regent; at the same time Sir Benjamin was sworn a member of the Privy Council. For a period of five years from that date, he was the confidential adviser of the Prince, and was, so to speak, the chief executive officer of his will and pleasure. In the early part of the reign of George III. it was said that there existed behind the throne a power greater than the throne itself. But that species of influence disappeared during the administration of Pitt, and was only renewed with the Regency. Sir John M'Mahon, Sir W. Knighton, and Sir B. Bloomfield, were at different times the depositories of that power. George IV. unlike either of his successors, endeavoured to preserve in his own hands as much of the power and patronage of the crown as could possibly be withheld from his acknowledged and responsible ministers. In the exercise of that power, and in the

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court of St. Petersburg; and married in September last, the Hon. Georgiana Liddell, youngest daughter of Lord Ravensworth.

The remains of the late Lord Bloomfield arrived at Loughton, county Tipperary, on the 22d Aug. accompanied by the present peer. The funeral was attended by the principal gentry of the country, and a vast concourse of the tenantry on the Bloomfield estates.

GENERAL THE RIGHT HON. SIR
GEORGE MURRAY, G.C.B., G.C.H.

July 28. In Belgrave-square, aged 74, General the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, a Privy Councillor, Colonel of the 1st Foot, and Governor of Fort George; G.C.B., G.C.H.; Knight Grand Cross of Leopold, St. Alexander Newski, and the Red Eagle; a Commander of the Tower and Sword, Maximilian Joseph, and St. Henry, and a Knight of the Second Class of the Crescent of Turkey; Governor of the Royal Military College at Woolwich, President of the Royal Geographical Society, D.C.L. and F.R.S.

The name of Sir George Murray is familiar to all from his long and gallant service in the field, as well as from his political connexion with several Cabinets. He was born Feb. 6, 1772, at the family seat in Perthshire, being the second son of Sir William Murray, Bart., by Lady Augusta Mackenzie, seventh and youngest daughter of George third Earl of Cromarty. His education commenced at the High School, and was finished at the University of Edinburgh.

His first commission of Ensign in the 71st Foot, was dated March 12, 1789. From that regiment he soon after removed to the 34th, and in June 1790 to the 3d Guards. In 1793 he participated in the campaign in Flanders, and in Jan. 1794 was promoted to a lieutenancy with the rank of Captain. He returned to England in April, and, having rejoined the army in Flanders in the following summer, was present in the retreat through Holland and Germany. In 1795 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir Alexander Campbell, on the staff of Lord Moira's army, in the expedition intended for Quiberon. In the autumn of the same year he proceeded to the West Indies under the celebrated Sir Ralph Abercromby; but ill-health soon obliged him to return, and he served on the staff in England and Ireland during the years 1797 and 1798. In Aug. 1799 he obtained a company in the Guards, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In the dangers and disasters of the expedition to Holland he fully participated, and, though

he was wounded at the Helder, he was soon able to proceed with his regiment to Cork. From that port he embarked for Gibraltar, as part of the force under the orders of Sir Ralph Abercromby. Having been placed in the Quartermaster-General's department, he went to Egypt for the purpose of making arrangements preparatory to our celebrated expedition against the French in that part of the world. In that country he displayed such gallantry and skill that the Turkish Government conferred upon him the Order of the Crescent. Although present at every one of the engagements there, he escaped unhurt. At Marmorice and Aboukir, at Rosetta and Rhamoine, at Cairo and Alexandria, he was alike active and successful. From Egypt in 1802 he went to the West Indies, where he remained a year as Adjutant-General to the British forces in those colonies. His next appointment, in 1804, was that of Deputy Quartermaster-general in Ireland; but, in the interval between his quitting the West Indies and assuming that post, he filled a situation at the Horse-Guards. He had been only a short time in Ireland when orders were issued for assembling a force in Hanover; but the battle of Austerlitz soon put an end to that undertaking. The next occasion upon which Colonel Murray was engaged in active service was the expedition to Stralsund, which was undertaken in 1806, but this design was rendered wholly abortive by the successes of the French arms in Poland. In about two years after that time, a diplomatic mission to Sweden was entrusted to Colonel Murray, and being there at the time that the expedition under Sir John Moore went to that country, he received from Sir John the appointment of Quartermaster-general. Very soon afterwards, these troops joined the army in Portugal under Sir Arthur Wellesley; and throughout the long series of victories which they achieved, Colonel Murray was scarcely ever separated from them until the armies of England had been quartered for three years in the city of Paris. On the 1st Jan. 1812 he became a Major-General, and on the 9th Aug. 1813 he was appointed Colonel of the 7th battalion of the 60th regiment; from which he was removed to the 72d Foot in 1817. He was nominated a Knight of the Bath Sept. 11, 1813, before the enlargement of that order.

Sir George was appointed Adjutant-General in Ireland during the short time that Bonaparte was in Elba, and it was at this time proposed to him to serve in America, where hostilities were still going on; but before he could embark, peace

had been concluded. He was, however, in the mean time appointed to the government of the Canadas, and thither he proceeded without delay. A short period had only elapsed when the Secretary of State announced to him that Napoleon had landed at Cannes. Sir George had the choice of either remaining in Canada or of returning to Europe. He preferred rejoining his old companions in arms;

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versity of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L.; and in January, 1821, he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society.

His appointment to the command of the 42d Foot took place in Sept. 1823, and, on the 6th of March following, he became Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance. In the same year he was chosen member of Parliament for the county of Perth; but at this time his attendance in Parliament was much interrupted by duties which devolved upon him in Ireland, where he filled the office of Commander of the Forces. At the general election in 1826 he was again returned for his native county.

In 1828 he gave up the command of the army in Ireland to take the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies—an office far beyond the parliamentary reputation which, up to that time at least, he had acquired; but thenceforward he rose rapidly in the estimation of the House of Commons; and it is no exaggeration to assert that very few military men ever approached the excellence which he attained as a public speaker.

While Sir George Murray was at the

however, must have felt that they were requiring him to undertake a forlorn hope. He had few of what are called popular qualities, and, instead of wishing for a partisan of Sir Robert Peel, the people of Manchester desired to possess a representative who should prove a thorn in the side of the Tory leader. Although he failed to get into Parliament, he still remained a Minister of the Crown.

Sir George was made Colonel of the 42d foot, on the death of the Earl of Hopetown, in September, 1823, and continued at the head of that regiment until the death of Lord Lynedoch, in 1843, when he succeeded that venerable General as Colonel of the 1st (the Royal) regiment of Foot. By virtue of the office of Master-General of the Ordnance, he for many years held the Colonelcies in Chief of the Royal Artillery and Corps of Royal Engineers. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General May 27, 1825, and that of General Nov. 23, 1841.

The last occasion upon which Sir George Murray came prominently before the public was in a literary capacity, namely, as editor of five volumes of "*Marlborough's Dispatches*,"—a work which tended much to raise our estimate of that celebrated commander's character, without materially adding to the reputation of Sir George Murray. It is not, however, as a literary man that the name of Sir George Murray will descend to posterity. As a successful soldier, an able minister, a skilful and fluent debater, he will long be remembered. His personal appearance, when in the enjoyment of health, was distinguished by that bearing in character which bespeaks the soldier as well as the gentleman. He was above the middle height, and, notwithstanding the wear and tear of his active life, looked much younger than he really was. Lengthened illness, however, wrought a remarkable change. His hitherto noble form was fearfully emaciated, and it for some time past became painfully evident to his friends that the hand of death was upon him.

More than three attacks of the disorder with which he was afflicted yielded to medical treatment, and during the last twelve months, although he was not able to attend the Ordnance-office, he very efficiently, up to the retirement of Sir R. Peel, discharged the duties of Master-General, assisted by his private secretary Sir Frederick Trench, and his aide-de-camp Capt. Boyce of the 2nd Life Guards, who is married to Sir George's only child.

In the 54th year of his age, in 1826, he espoused the Lady Louisa Erskine, sister of the Marquess of Anglesey, and widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Erskine, Bart.

who died in 1825. Lady Louisa had then attained the mature age of 48. Sir George became a widower on the 23rd Jan. 1842, having had issue one daughter, above mentioned.

On the 5th Aug. the body of Sir George Murray was interred, by the side of his deceased lady, in the Kensall-green Cemetery. In the first carriage were Captain Boyce (chief mourner), son-in-law to the deceased; J. Bonnor, esq. the Rev. Arthur Isham, and Garthshore Murray, esq. relatives. In the second were Sir W. Hylton Joliffe, M.P. — Boyce, esq., Lieut.-General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. G. W. Hope, Esq. M.P. In the third, Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Trench, Major-Gen. Sir Hugh Dalrymple Ross, K.C.B. Deputy Adjutant-general to the Artillery, — Maudesley, esq. R. Elliot, esq. The carriages of the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duke of Wellington, followed. In the ground were assembled the Duke of Wellington, the Marquess of Anglesey (accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Major Paget, who had been also on the staff of the deceased); Sir Robert Peel; Lieut.-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, military secretary to the Commander in Chief; Lieut.-General Sir John Maodonald, adjutant general to the army; General Sir Willoughby Gordon, Bart., Quartermaster-general to the army; Captain Sir Charles Des Vœux, Bart. &c.

SIR CHARLES WETHERELL.

Aug. 17. At Preston Hall, Kent, the seat of Charles Milner, esq. aged 76, Sir Charles Wetherell, Knt. formerly Attorney General to King George the Fourth.

Sir Charles was the third son of the Very Rev. Nathan Wetherell, D.D. Dean of Hereford, and for more than half a century Master of University college, Oxford, a man who died worth 100,000*l.*, accumulated during his tenure of office. This turn of mind was inherited by his distinguished son, whose character, like that of his father, presents the rare union of a learned and a worldly spirit. It does not often happen that the sons of men engaged in the business of education attain eminence either in literature or the liberal professions, and still more unusual is it to find persons of good fortune pursuing the legal profession with assiduity and success; yet the subject of this notice inherited much property, and was the son of a tutor. From his earliest years he was destined for a learned profession. When only fifteen, he was admitted as a commoner of University college, Jan. 14, 1786; and in that year or the next he was elected to a demyship of Magdalen

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times profound, was too scholastic and metaphysical to suit the twelve good men who usually occupy a jury-box. But Lord Eldon thought never the worse of an advocate for being over learned or uselessly elaborate. He wished well to the son of his old friend, the Master of University, of which college he and his brother had been fellows; he relished the ancient traditional jokes of his *alma mater*, reproduced in the quaint and fanciful guise with which Mr. Wetherell invested them. No refinement of ingenuity was in those days unsuited to the Court of Chancery, no variety of human learning beyond its range, no amount of human oratory could exhaust the patience of the tribunal. It was in the year 1801 that Lord Eldon first received the great seal, and in a very short time afterwards Mr. Wetherell applied himself with great energy and proportionate success to the study of that branch of the legal profession which is known by the "courtesy title" of equity. Fortunate was it for him that he gradually became a stranger in the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas; the solicitors in

the day. The Inn of Court, however, to which he belonged had previously conferred on him the only dignity it possessed the power of bestowing, that of a Bencher, to which rank he was raised on the 16th of June, 1816, and he filled the office of Treasurer to the Inner Temple in the year 1825.

It was in vain, however, that the Government continued to withhold its patronage from such a man as Mr. Wetherell; his professional fame was not dependent on Court favour. In suits affecting corporation rights; in weighty causes which demanded varied knowledge, black-letter reading, or much grasp of intellect, he was most frequently retained; and not only the Court of Chancery, but the business of Parliamentary committees, the Privy Council, and the House of Lords bore ample testimony to the qualifications which gave him an elevated rank in the profession of the law. Still he was unpromoted and even unplaced. He wanted to be the King's Attorney-General, and finally the Keeper of his Majesty's Conscience; yet he was four-and-twenty years at the bar before he adopted the usual method of accomplishing those objects. For the first time he obtained in 1818 a seat in parliament as member for the borough of Shaftesbury: but he never acquired any very great influence with the house. The Liberals sneered at his extreme Toryism; neither was his political creed very palatable to his own party, whose doctrines of government were gradually giving way under the enlarged views and bold leadership of Mr. Canning. Mr. Wetherell was, therefore, treated by both sides of the House as a whimsical pedant rather than a formidable debater; his slovenly attire, uncouth gestures, patch-work phraseology, fanciful illustrations, odd theories, recondite allusions, and old-fashioned jokes, tempted men to call him a buffoon when they ought to have admired his ingenuity, revered his learning, and honoured his consistency. During the first Parliament of the reign of George IV., namely, from 1820 to 1826, Sir Charles Wetherell represented the city of Oxford; subsequently he sat for Plympton until 1830, when he was elected for Boroughbridge, which was disfranchised by the Reform Act. Upon the consummation of that great event he ceased to be a legislator. Boroughbridge is a small town in Yorkshire, which contained about 70 or 80 voters, the majority of whom were under the influence of the Duke of Newcastle.

One of the principal employments of Sir C. Wetherell as a debater in the House of Commons was the defence of Lord Eldon and the Court of Chancery against

the attacks of Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. John Williams. On this subject he was at all times a vehement speaker, and also on the claims of the Roman Catholics, reform in parliament, in the Church, in universities, or in municipal corporations. He was an active opponent of University college in Gower-street, and was no friend to the establishment of any university in London; amongst other grounds, upon this, that such an institution might advance the Scotch system of education in this country, to which his antipathy was excessive.

The natural and just ambition entertained by the subject of this memoir to become a law-officer of the Crown was gratified on the 31st Jan. 1824, when he received the appointment of Solicitor-General, together with the honour of knighthood. In less than three years from that time Sir John Copley, who had been Attorney-General, became Master of the Rolls, and Sir Charles Wetherell succeeded him as first law-officer of the Crown. This event took place in September, 1826, but on that occasion his continuance in office did not last longer than the 30th of April in the following year, when he was succeeded by Sir James Scarlett, afterwards Lord Abinger. It was at this time that Lord Liverpool ceased to be prime minister, and was succeeded by Mr. Canning. When that celebrated man was authorised by George IV. to form a Ministry, a very large majority of those who had served under Lord Liverpool threw up office, and amongst that number was Sir Charles Wetherell. Even if these resignations had been limited to Lord Eldon, nothing is more probable than that Sir Charles would have followed the example of the Lord Chancellor, intense devotion to all existing institutions being the leading principle of their political creed; and, the minds of both being filled with the strongest apprehension that Mr. Canning intended to introduce the measure called "Catholic Emancipation," they would most probably have acted in concert, even though unsupported by the example of such men as the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel.

His refusal to serve under Mr. Canning was an extraordinary sacrifice to the claims of party; for, had he not declared war against the new Government, he would have been Vice-Chancellor of England. Lord Lyndhurst had just resigned the Rolls for the Woolsack; Sir John Leach succeeded Lord Lyndhurst; and Sir Lancelot Shadwell received an appointment which would have been conferred upon the subject of this notice if his political consistency had been somewhat less rigid.

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Attorney-General in Jan. 1828. His return to office has been imputed to the direct interference of Lord Eldon, but Sir Charles had strong claims of his own, and he had powerful allies in his old colleague Lord Lyndhurst, and in his fast friend the Duke of Cumberland, afterwards King of Hanover, who once drank his health as the future Lord Chancellor of England. The second Attorney-Generalship of Sir Charles Wetherill ended, after a duration of fifteen months, in May. At that juncture the Duke of Wellington, then at the head of the Government, prevailed on his parliamentary adherents and his royal master to concur with him in thinking that the penal laws which affected the Roman Catholics must be repealed;

nents, and, on some occasions, even to induce ministers to adopt his suggestions. His jokes were sometimes in bad taste, his sarcasm was too keen, his speeches were too long and too many, but his vote told only as one vote. He delayed the measure, but he was defeated, and his objections did not injure, but rather increased, its efficacy; for where they were false his objections were disproved; where well grounded they were met by a new clause to modify the objectionable part. Although the course which he took exposed him to the effects of extreme unpopularity, yet every one admired the learning, talent, enthusiasm, and even good humour and drollery, with which he took his part in the debates. Amongst his various sallies which excited the risibility of the most adverse audience, was his saying in the course of a very amusing speech, that the Whig recipe for purifying the House of Commons ought to be called "Russell's purge," (an allusion to the memorable prototype of Colonel Prioleau in 1648). It was quite true that the collective wisdom of the nation often laughed with Sir Charles, but they sometimes laughed at him; his manner was odd and whimsical, and his "words of learned length and

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Recorder because he happened to be a Tory. The defence of Sir Charles Wetherell before Parliament and the nation was that his conduct not only accorded with ancient usage, but that it had previously received the sanction of the Executive Government. He continued to fulfil the duties of this office until his death.

In 1830 he was appointed counsel to the university of Oxford, on Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet's becoming a Judge of the Common Pleas. He was created an honorary D.C.L. at the installation of the Duke of Wellington 1834, and only a few months since his Grace nominated him Deputy Steward of the university; but, having never visited Oxford during term since his appointment, he had not taken the oaths nor been admitted.

It was not until Sir Charles Wetherell had reached the age of fifty-six, and ascended to the highest station at the bar, that he contracted matrimony. On the 28th Dec. 1826, at Studley Priory, Oxfordshire, he espoused his cousin, Jane-Sarah-Elizabeth, the second daughter of Sir Alexander Croke; but her ladyship died without surviving issue on the 21st of April, 1831. Sir Charles then remained a widower for seven years; and at length, when he wanted only one year of being "three score and ten," on the 27th Nov. 1838, he married Harriet-Elizabeth, the second daughter of the late Colonel Warneford, of Warneford-place, in Wiltshire. Of that marriage there was no issue; and the second Lady Wetherell survives her husband.

Sir Charles Wetherell's death was occasioned by an accident which occurred on the 10th of August. He had been to Smarden to view an estate he had thought of purchasing, and slept at the Star Inn, Maidstone, on the night of Sunday the 9th. On the morning of Monday, the 10th, he ordered an open fly to proceed to Rochester. He got outside on reaching Rocky Hill, and on approaching the back entrance to Mr. Milner's, Preston Hall, the mare got her tail over the reins, and on the driver loosening them to disentangle them naturally slightly increased her pace. This apparently frightened Sir Charles, who caught hold of the off rein, and immediately the horse started, drew the carriage over a heap of stones, and overturned it. Sir Charles fell on the side of his head; he partly recovered sensibility on the fourth day, but subsequently relapsed, and died on Monday the 17th. A coroner's jury returned their verdict, "Death from concussion of the brain." He breathed his last in the presence of his nephew, Mr. Nathan Wetherell, barrister, Mr. Peach (his clerk), &c.

On the 25th Aug. the body of Sir Charles Wetherell was deposited in the vault of the Inner Temple church appropriated for the interment of the benchers of that society, of which Sir Charles was the senior member. The relatives who attended his remains to the grave were, his brothers, the Rev. Richard Wetherell and Archdeacon Wetherell; his brothers-in-law, Mr. Richard Spooner, M.P. and the Rev. Edward Rowden; and his nephews, the Rev. Richard Lane Freer, and Mr. Nathan Wetherell; and also Mr. Beach, his clerk, who was in attendance upon him from the time of the accident up to the moment of his death. In consequence of a great number of benchers being absent from town, the Solicitor-General and Mr. W. Lee were the only benchers present. Searches for a will have been made without success at the residences of the deceased, in Berkeley-square, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, and Old House, Sussex. The personal funded property is estimated at upwards of 200,000*l.* principally invested in Venezuelan, Chili, and other foreign stock, and, there being no surviving children, one-half of the amount will be Lady Wetherell's share. The remainder will be equally divided among the brothers and sisters of the deceased. The landed and other property is valuable, and goes to the heir-at-law. For many years Sir Charles took a warm interest in agricultural matters, but on the passing of the Corn Law Repeal Bill he expressed considerable fear as to its probable effects on the landed interests, and determined on selling the farms which he possessed; but his fears after a short time subsided, and he resolved not only on maintaining them, but on purchasing others, and it was while in the act of carrying out such intention that he met with the accident which in such a short time afterwards terminated so fatally.

A statue of Sir Charles Wetherell, by Mr. Tyley, was erected, in 1839, on the premises of Mr. Milson, builder, near Meridian-place, Clifton.

SIR PERCIVAL HART DYKE, BART.

Aug. 4. At his seat, Lullingstone Castle, Kent, in his 80th year, Sir Percival Hart Dyke, the fifth Bart. of Horeham, co. Sussex (1676-7).

He was the second son of Sir John-Dixon Dyke the third Baronet, by Philadelphia-Payne, dau. of George Horne, of East Grinstead, esq. He succeeded to the title on the death of his elder brother Sir John Dyke, Nov. 22, 1831.

Sir P. H. Dyke married Anne, daughter of Robert Jenner, of Chislehurst, esq. and had issue ten sons and five daughters:

1846.] *Lt.-Gen. Wulff.*—*Lt.-Col. W*

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Colonel, June, 1813; regimental Colonel, Dec. 1814; Colonel Commandant, April, 1827; Major-General, Aug. 1819; and Lieutenant-General, Jan. 1837. He served at the siege of Fort St. Philip, in Minorca, in 1791-2; in the West Indies, in 1796, and proceeded from thence to Quebec, where he remained until the 10th of September following, when he embarked to join his company in the West Indies. He volunteered his services with the expedition to the Helder, in 1799, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and served with that army until it returned to England. His body was interred in the family vault at Hoo, near Chatham. The pall was supported by the following officers:—Colonel Thomas Weare, K.H., commandant of the provisional battalion; Lieut.-Colonel Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., R. Eng.; Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Edwin Kelly, P.B., Major Jas. R. Lynn, R.E., Capt. McKerlie, R.E., and Capt. Theophilus G. Webb, R.E.

LIEUT.-COL. ROBT. WINCHESTER, K.H.
July 23. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Winchester, K.H., late of the 92d Highlanders.

Colonel Winchester entered the army was

When she had spent more than five years in Ireland, on the return of her only brother, Capt. John Browne, from many years' service in Portugal, she took up her residence with him, first at Clifton, where she had some intercourse with Mrs. Hannah More, and afterwards at Bagshot Heath. During the two years and two months that she resided with her brother, she wrote *The Rockite*, *The System*, *Izram*, *Consistency*, *Perseverance*, *Allan M'Leod*, *Zadoc*, and upwards of thirty little books and tracts, besides contributions to periodicals. On the death of her brother in 18—, she undertook the sole charge of the education and maintenance of his two sons, for which object she did not cease to labour until within a few years of her death. "*The Rockite*," and "*Derry, a Tale of the Revolution*," were the two works that first attracted much attention from the public at large. They were followed by "*Judah's Lion*," "*Helen Fleetwood, a tale of the Factories*," and others, all of which have attained a wide circulation. Her "*Personal Recollections*," "*Chapters on Flowers*," and "*Glimpses of the Past*," which have gone through many editions, contain glimpses of her own life and of her immediate friends and associates, and are very delightful works. Her "*Principalities and Powers in Heavenly Places*," is a work on Angelic agency of high research, yet derived entirely from scripture, without note or commentary. In the year 1834 she commenced "*The Christian Lady's Magazine*," of which she continued the sole and unaided editor until the very number preceding her death, her writings being dictated when unable to hold the pen.

Her efforts were mainly directed to the support of the truths of the Gospel, and particularly in combating with the Church of Rome. She esteemed it a high honour and rich blessing that some of her works accidentally attained a place in the Papal Index Expurgatorius. They had been taken into Italy by a lady and her daughter, and translated by them into Italian. One of them, "*The Simple Flower*," a sixpenny book, thus translated, falling into the hands of an Italian physician, a man of highly cultivated mind, was the means of his conversion from nominal Romanism and actual infidelity, though it contained not a word on controversy, nor any allusion to Popery. This event led to the increased circulation of the series in the country, until it was denounced by the Archbishop of Siena, and all the writings of the author were prohibited.

In 1836 Charlotte Elizabeth abridged into two moderate sized volumes the

"*British Martyrology*" of Foxe. In 1837 she revisited our "sister island," and published her reflections in a volume entitled "*Letters from Ireland*."

More recently she exerted her powers of reasoning against Puseyism, in a "*Peep into Number Ninety*."

In the year 1841 she was married to her surviving widower Lewis Hyppolytus Joseph Tonna, esq. Assistant Director of the United Service Institution, an alliance of which it need only be said that it was as happy as her first was the reverse.

In the beginning of 1844 a scirrhus induration appeared under the left axilla, which soon rapidly assumed a malignant form, and after being an open cancer for more than eighteen months, eventually caused her death by its attacking an artery, and causing exhaustion from loss of blood. An affecting narrative of her latter days, written by Mr. Tonna, has been published in the *Christian Lady's Magazine* for August.

On the general character of Mrs. Tonna's writings we may remark, that, while her views on doctrinal points were strictly in accordance with what is called the Evangelical party, over which numerous body, both of clergy and dissenters, the influence of her writings was greatly and widely felt, her mind was most wholly unfettered from human commentaries or systems. She had deduced her own views directly from Scripture, and she held them wholly unconcerned whether or not they agreed with others. A striking instance of this perfect independence of those with whom she generally agreed occurred in the year 1844, when, in direct opposition to all her friends, and unsupported by any other opinion, she addressed in print a letter to the late Bishop of Jerusalem, entitled "*Israel's Ordinances*," in which she advocates the opinion that, while it is imperatively necessary to salvation that the Jew should acknowledge Jesus as the Messiah and only Saviour, yet that we had no right or warrant from Scripture precept or practice for requiring him to lay aside the observance of those peculiar rites and ceremonies which distinguish, even in their dispersion, the Jewish people. This new view of the external aspect of Christianity was received by the Jews with much surprise, and the publication of this pamphlet led to a close and intimate acquaintance and friendship with Sir Moses Montefiore and other leading Jews.

MR. J. B. LOGIER.

July 13. In Dublin, aged 66, Mr. John Bernard Logier, the author of the celebrated Logierian system of musical instruction, and inventor of the keyed bag-

MRS. TONNA.

July 12. At Ramsgate, Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of Lewis H. J. Tonna, esq. better known under her literary designation of "Charlotte Elizabeth."

This very successful religious writer was born at Norwich about the year 1792, and was the only daughter of the Rev. Michael Browne, a Minor Canon of the cathedral, and Rector of St. Giles's in that city.

In her "Personal Recollections" she has left some interesting memorials of her career. This work was published six years ago, with the avowed purpose of preventing any extended posthumous biography, which might rake up doubtful and incorrect facts and opinions, and be framed from materials which were never intended to see the light: for she disapproved of the publication of private letters, and thought that even a diary was scarcely a record from which general conclusions could be fairly deduced.

In early youth Charlotte Elizabeth displayed a very ardent temperament and lively imagination. Such was her eagerness for improvement, that when, before she was six years old, she had accepted the offer of an uncle to teach her the French language, she so far strained her eyes in the study, that she was deprived of sight for some months. During this deprivation, she grew enthusiastically fond of music, a gratification which she was destined entirely soon to lose, by the permanent loss of her hearing.

At seven years of age, before it had been deemed safe to exercise her eyes with writing, she stealthily provided herself with a patent copy-book, by means of which, tracing the letters as they shone through the paper, she taught herself to write with tolerable freedom before any one knew that she could join two letters. "I well remember (she says) my father's surprise, not unmixed with annoyance, when he accidentally took up a letter which I had been writing to a distant relation, giving a circumstantial account of some domestic calamity which had no existence but in my brain; related with so much pathos too, that my tears had fallen over the slate whereon this my first literary attempt was very neatly traced."

There is much in the narrative of her early history which reminds us of Miss Burney, afterwards Madame D'Arblay. "I know that among the diversity of gifts which God bestows on his creatures, he granted me a portion of mental energy, a quickness of perception, a liveliness of imagination, an aptitude for expressing the thoughts that were perpetually revolving in my mind, such as to fit me for literary occupation." Again, on the oc-

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casion of her father's death, she remarks, "A small annuity was all that my mother could depend on, and I resolved to become a novel-writer, for which I was just qualified, both by nature and habits of thinking, and in which I should probably have succeeded very well, but it pleased God to save me from this snare."

It was at this period, when on a visit to London, she met with Capt. George Phelan, of H. M. 60th regt. whose wife she became. She spent with him two years in Nova Scotia, where he was serving with his regiment, and afterwards followed him to his native country, where he had a small and very embarrassed estate near Kilkenny. In Ireland, "as far as this world was concerned, her lot had no happiness mingled in it;" at first she was left alone in the country whilst her husband was pursuing his legal business in Dublin; and subsequently she was placed under the necessity of ceasing to reside with him from his violence of conduct, which, indeed, was but the preliminary symptom of insanity.

During the law-suits in which her husband was involved, her time had been chiefly passed in writing out documents for the lawyers. She was already regarded as a literary recluse, when, from a casual communication with a lady who devoted her time to the distribution of tracts among the poor, she was induced to make her first essay in authorship in aid of the objects of the Dublin Tract Society. After removing to the town of Kilkenny, she finished "Osric, a missionary tale," which formed a good sized volume, and wrote several smaller tales for that society, which paid her liberally, and cheered her on her path with all the warmth of Christian affection. "My little books and tracts became popular because, after some struggle against a plan so humbling to literary pride, I was able to adopt the suggestion of a wise Christian brother, and to form a style of such homely simplicity, that if, on reading a manuscript to a child of five years old, I found there was a single sentence or word above his comprehension, it was instantly corrected to suit that lowly standard."

Whilst thus largely benefiting others, and supporting herself by her own exertions, Mrs. Phelan was not exempt from continued persecution. Claims which, however unjust, appear to have had some legal validity, were made upon her, and she was in consequence obliged to publish her works under her baptismal names of "Charlotte Elizabeth," not from any affectation of singularity, but simply to enable her to derive the benefit of her literary labours.

When she had spent more than five years in Ireland, on the return of her only brother, Capt. John Browne, from many years' service in Portugal, she took up her residence with him, first at Clifton, where she had some intercourse with Mrs. Hannah More, and afterwards at Bagshot Heath. During the two years and two months that she resided with her brother, she wrote *The Rockite*, *The System*, *Izram*, *Consistency*, *Perseverance*, *Allan M'Leod*, *Zadoc*, and upwards of thirty little books and tracts, besides contributions to periodicals. On the death of her brother in 18—, she undertook the sole charge of the education and maintenance of his two sons, for which object she did not cease to labour until within a few years of her death. "*The Rockite*," and "*Derry, a Tale of the Revolution*," were the two works that first attracted much attention from the public at large. They were followed by "*Judah's Lion*," "*Helen Fleetwood, a tale of the Factories*," and others, all of which have attained a wide circulation. Her "*Personal Recollections*," "*Chapters on Flowers*," and "*Glimpses of the Past*," which have gone through many editions, contain glimpses of her own life and of her immediate friends and associates, and are very delightful works. Her "*Principalities and Powers in Heavenly Places*," is a work on Angelic agency of high research, yet derived entirely from scripture, without note or commentary. In the year 1834 she commenced "*The Christian Lady's Magazine*," of which she continued the sole and unaided editor until the very number preceding her death, her writings being dictated when unable to hold the pen.

Her efforts were mainly directed to the support of the truths of the Gospel, and particularly in combating with the Church of Rome. She esteemed it a high honour and rich blessing that some of her works accidentally attained a place in the Papal Index Expurgatorius. They had been taken into Italy by a lady and her daughter, and translated by them into Italian. One of them, "*The Simple Flower*," a sixpenny book, thus translated, falling into the hands of an Italian physician, a man of highly cultivated mind, was the means of his conversion from nominal Romanism and actual infidelity, though it contained not a word on controversy, nor any allusion to Popery. This event led to the increased circulation of the series in the country, until it was denounced by the Archbishop of Siena, and all the writings of the author were prohibited.

In 1836 Charlotte Elizabeth abridged into two moderate sized volumes the

"*British Martyrology*" of Foxe. In 1837 she revisited our "sister island," and published her reflections in a volume entitled "*Letters from Ireland*."

More recently she exerted her powers of reasoning against Puseyism, in a "*Peep into Number Ninety*."

In the year 1841 she was married to her surviving widower Lewis Hyppolytus Joseph Tonna, esq. Assistant Director of the United Service Institution, an alliance of which it need only be said that it was as happy as her first was the reverse.

In the beginning of 1844 a scirrhus induration appeared under the left axilla, which soon rapidly assumed a malignant form, and after being an open cancer for more than eighteen months, eventually caused her death by its attacking an artery, and causing exhaustion from loss of blood. An affecting narrative of her latter days, written by Mr. Tonna, has been published in the *Christian Lady's Magazine* for August.

On the general character of Mrs. Tonna's writings we may remark, that, while her views on doctrinal points were strictly in accordance with what is called the Evangelical party, over which numerous body, both of clergy and dissenters, the influence of her writings was greatly and widely felt, her mind was most wholly unfettered from human commentaries or systems. She had deduced her own views directly from Scripture, and she held them wholly unconcerned whether or not they agreed with others. A striking instance of this perfect independence of those with whom she generally agreed occurred in the year 1844, when, in direct opposition to all her friends, and unsupported by any other opinion, she addressed in print a letter to the late Bishop of Jerusalem, entitled "*Israel's Ordinances*," in which she advocates the opinion that, while it is imperatively necessary to salvation that the Jew should acknowledge Jesus as the Messiah and only Saviour, yet that we had no right or warrant from Scripture precept or practice for requiring him to lay aside the observance of those peculiar rites and ceremonies which distinguish, even in their dispersion, the Jewish people. This new view of the external aspect of Christianity was received by the Jews with much surprise, and the publication of this pamphlet led to a close and intimate acquaintance and friendship with Sir Moses Montefiore and other leading Jews.

MR. J. B. LOGIER.

July 13. In Dublin, aged 66, Mr. John Bernard Logier, the author of the celebrated Logierian system of musical instruction, and inventor of the keyed bagla.

He was descended from a family of French refugees, who, like many of their unfortunate countrymen, during the reign of Louis XIV. were obliged, in consequence of religious persecutions, to fly their native country, and seek an asylum in Germany. His ancestors settled in Kaisers Lautern, a town in the electorate palatine, where his grandfather was music director and organist, and from whom his father received his musical education. The latter played, as is customary in Germany, on several instruments, and was esteemed an excellent organist. The violin was, however, his principal instrument, upon which he was a great performer, insomuch that the director of Hesse Cassel, in the year 1796, offered him the situation of first violin in his chapel, which he accepted. In that town the subject of this memoir was born, in the year 1780. He had one sister, who died at the age of sixteen, and was an excellent piano-forte player for her years; and his only brother became a bookseller in Berlin. Some time after the death of the elector, considerable retrenchment in the expence of the court was proposed by his successor; in this arrangement the members of the chapel had their choice, either to have their salaries reduced, or to seek for situations elsewhere. Logier's father resigned, and about the same time the celebrated Dr. Forkel invited him to Gottingen, and offered him the situation of leader in his concerts, which he accepted, and retained till his death. At this time young Logier was in his ninth year, and had received from his father the first lessons on the piano-forte, and a few rules on composition. His favourite instrument, however, was the flute, on which he made considerable progress under the tuition of Weidner, the father of the celebrated flute-player, who afterwards resided in Dublin. On this instrument, in his tenth year, he performed with young Weidner a double concerto in public. His inclination decidedly leading him to make music his profession, he now received instructions from a person named Queake, from which he benefited but little. Shortly after this his mother died. The person appointed as his guardian would not hear of his becoming a professional musician, but desired him to choose some other occupation. Seeing that nothing could induce his guardian to accede to his wishes on this point, young Logier left Gottingen, and took refuge with an uncle in Marburg. His guardian insisted on his being sent back, which, however, was avoided by his hastily accepting the offer of an English gentleman, to accompany him to England. During two years this

teachers of military bands, many were sent to him from various parts of the country by their colonels to be instructed. This employment was so much more profitable than the tuition of private pupils on the piano-forte that he totally gave up the latter. Soon after his arrival in Dublin, he was employed by the corporation of the city to compose an ode in commemoration of the entrance of King George the Third into the fiftieth year of his reign, which was performed before the Lord Lieutenant, the corporation, and upwards of a thousand persons. The same year he was engaged by H. Johnstone, as composer and director of music for his theatre in Peter-street, where he remained until its dissolution.

Logier now determined no longer to postpone the plan he had formed of introducing his system of musical education to the public; but, being deeply engaged in mercantile affairs, which would not allow him to dedicate that attention to it which such an undertaking required, he proposed to several professors then in Dublin, that if they would teach on his plan he would communicate it to them without any remuneration. This was declined, and believing that he had nothing to hope from the professors in the promulgation of his system, he set seriously about introducing it himself. Everything had already been prepared for this event. A patent for the chiroplast had been obtained, and having given the year before (1814) two courses of lectures on harmony, a certain degree of public attention was excited towards his object. He took a few young children, who had never learned before, and three months afterwards held a public examination of them; the result of which was, that several of the professors in Dublin immediately adopted the system, and their academies being soon filled with pupils, others followed their example. In the following year the Logierian system made its way into England and Scotland. Professors from various parts came to Dublin to be initiated; and academies were soon established in Liverpool, Manchester, Chester, Glasgow, Preston, &c., &c. In July 1816, Samuel Webbe, of London, paid Logier a visit, in order to form his own judgment of the merits of his plan, which he immediately adopted, and introduced into the metropolis of England. Soon after, a pamphlet denying its value appeared anonymously in Edinburgh, and was so industriously circulated in England, that Mr. Logier considered it advisable to repair to London, and in person counteract its effects. His first measure was to invite the Philharmonic Society to an examination of the

pupils taught by Webbe, as also of three others from Dublin, that they might form an impartial judgment of the nature of his plan. This examination took place on the 17th of Nov. 1816, when he experienced very warm opposition. Notwithstanding this, his system continued its successful career. His academy was resorted to by the first nobility, and it was adopted by upwards of eighty professors in different parts of the United Kingdom. Among these was Kalkbrenner, at that time member and director of the Philharmonic Society. This gentleman and Webbe united with Logier in conducting his extensive academy, and the increase of pupils soon obliged them to open a second, and many others rapidly followed.

In 1821 the Prussian government sent a gentleman from Berlin to London, to ascertain the merits of the system, and with a view to its introduction into the Prussian states. The result was, that in the same year Logier received an invitation from that government, through his excellency Baron Altenstein, minister for public education, to reside some time in Berlin, and undertake in person its promulgation. He was too happy in such an opportunity of disseminating his system in a country so justly celebrated for musical knowledge to hesitate, though the acceptance of the proposal was attended with considerable difficulty. On the 16th Aug. 1822, he arrived in Berlin, and in the same month commenced an academy. Five months after, at the desire of the government, he held an examination of the pupils, to which were officially invited several of the best musicians in Berlin, in order to investigate the plan. The result was that Logier received a proposal from the minister, by order of the king, to instruct twenty professors, through whom the system was to be disseminated through the Prussian dominions. This was accompanied by a pecuniary offer, and also of a handsome house and academy. Logier accepted the invitation to remain three years, being allowed three months in each year to devote to his affairs in London. In the *Biographical Dictionary of Musicians*, published in 1824, (from which we have derived the preceding particulars,) will be found a list of Logier's professional publications; and it is there stated, on the authority of Mr. Green of Soho-square, who had become the sole proprietor of the chiroplast, that up to that period nearly sixteen hundred of that instrument had been sold, and more than fifty thousand of the elementary works, (besides translations in German, French, and Spanish,) whilst about one hundred professors had paid Logier one hundred

guineas each to be initiated in his method.

We append the following remarks from a recent number of the *Atheneum* :—

The recent death of M. Logier recalls to us a time of musical “agitation,” which, with its results, we will venture to assert, has already almost passed out of memory. Thirty years hence, an editorial note will be required in Lady Morgan’s “*Florence Macarthy*,” to explain what manner of thing was the *Chiroplast*, for which the two Miss Crawleys cried when at Castle Dunore. As a system, M. Logier’s always seemed to us to contain a good idea or two—wrested out of shape, and rendered fruitless, by the broad and open quackery with which they were administered. To keep time has always been eminently difficult to the English; and the Logierian system provided for this. But nothing could be more inefficient than its much vaunted theoretical instruction; and this is shown in the fact, that, whereas every scholar who learned it was warranted perfect in thorough-bass, the amateurs, taught thirty years ago, make up, so far as it is possible to judge, a poorer and less scientifically accomplished body than either their parents or their successors. And the great truth seems to have been strangely overlooked, that, inasmuch as the pianoforte is not calculated to be used in masses, or played unisonally,—to teach it in masses, except in so far as the commonest rudiments of music are concerned, must be a mistake, as precluding the possibility of cultivating style, taste, or expression. In its day, however—from the year 1817 to the year 1827—the Logierian system flourished; and, among other adherents, it found one no less distinguished than Kalkbrenner, who, with Mr. Webbe, joined the inventor in his London academy. Since then, as we have said, it has been rapidly sliding out of notice; and would now be hardly mentioned in the world of Art, save for some event like that which has made us now rub up our recollections of the overture to *Tancredi*, “performed on sixteen pianos.”

THE REV. H. A. STILLINGFLEET.

Sept. 11. At How Caple Parsonage, near Ross, Herefordshire, in the 76th year of his age, and 51st of his incumbency of the consolidated parishes of How Caple and Solershope, the Rev. Henry Anthony Stillingfleet, M.A.

He was the eldest son of the Rev. James Stillingfleet, prebendary of Worcester, by Katharine, his first wife, (who was daughter of Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart. of Gnoll Castle, Glamorganshire), and great-great-grandson of the learned Dr. Edward Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester.

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however, must have felt that they were requiring him to undertake a forlorn hope. He had few of what are called popular qualities, and, instead of wishing for a partisan of Sir Robert Peel, the people of Manchester desired to possess a representative who should prove a thorn in the side of the Tory leader. Although he failed to get into Parliament, he still remained a Minister of the Crown.

Sir George was made Colonel of the 42d foot, on the death of the Earl of Hopetown, in September, 1823, and continued at the head of that regiment until the death of Lord Lynedoch, in 1843, when he succeeded that venerable General as Colonel of the 1st (the Royal) regiment of Foot. By virtue of the office of Master-General of the Ordnance, he for many years held the Colonelcies in Chief of the Royal Artillery and Corps of Royal Engineers. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General May 27, 1825, and that of General Nov. 23, 1841.

The last occasion upon which Sir George Murray came prominently before the public was in a literary capacity, namely, as editor of five volumes of "*Marlborough's Dispatches*,"—a work which tended much to raise our estimate of that celebrated commander's character, without materially adding to the reputation of Sir George Murray. It is not, however, as a literary man that the name of Sir George Murray will descend to posterity. As a successful soldier, an able minister, a skilful and fluent debater, he will long be remembered. His personal appearance, when in the enjoyment of health, was distinguished by that bearing in character which bespeaks the soldier as well as the gentleman. He was above the middle height, and, notwithstanding the wear and tear of his active life, looked much younger than he really was. Lengthened illness, however, wrought a remarkable change. His hitherto noble form was fearfully emaciated, and it for some time past became painfully evident to his friends that the hand of death was upon him.

More than three attacks of the disorder with which he was afflicted yielded to medical treatment, and during the last twelve months, although he was not able to attend the Ordnance-office, he very efficiently, up to the retirement of Sir R. Peel, discharged the duties of Master-General, assisted by his private secretary Sir Frederick Trench, and his aide-de-camp Capt. Boyce of the 2nd Life Guards, who is married to Sir George's only child.

In the 54th year of his age, in 1826, he espoused the Lady Louisa Erskine, sister of the Marquess of Anglesey, and widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Erskine, Bart.

who died in 1825. Lady Louisa had then attained the mature age of 48. Sir George became a widower on the 23rd Jan. 1842, having had issue one daughter, above mentioned.

On the 5th Aug. the body of Sir George Murray was interred, by the side of his deceased lady, in the Kensall-green Cemetery. In the first carriage were Captain Boyce (chief mourner), son-in-law to the deceased; J. Bonnor, esq. the Rev. Arthur Isham, and Garthshore Murray, esq. relatives. In the second were Sir W. Hylton Joliffe, M.P. — Boyce, esq., Lieut.-General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. G.W. Hope, Esq. M.P. In the third, Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Trench, Major-Gen. Sir Hugh Dalrymple Ross, K.C.B. Deputy Adjutant-general to the Artillery, — Maudesley, esq. R. Elliot, esq. The carriages of the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duke of Wellington, followed. In the ground were assembled the Duke of Wellington, the Marquess of Anglesey (accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Major Paget, who had been also on the staff of the deceased); Sir Robert Peel; Lieut.-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, military secretary to the Commander in Chief; Lieut.-General Sir John Macdonald, adjutant general to the army; General Sir Willoughby Gordon, Bart., Quartermaster-general to the army; Captain Sir Charles Des Voeux, Bart. &c.

SIR CHARLES WETHERELL.

Aug. 17. At Preston Hall, Kent, the seat of Charles Milner, esq. aged 76, Sir Charles Wetherell, Knt. formerly Attorney General to King George the Fourth.

Sir Charles was the third son of the Very Rev. Nathan Wetherell, D.D. Dean of Hereford, and for more than half a century Master of University college, Oxford, a man who died worth 100,000*l.*, accumulated during his tenure of office. This turn of mind was inherited by his distinguished son, whose character, like that of his father, presents the rare union of a learned and a worldly spirit. It does not often happen that the sons of men engaged in the business of education attain eminence either in literature or the liberal professions, and still more unusual is it to find persons of good fortune pursuing the legal profession with assiduity and success; yet the subject of this notice inherited much property, and was the son of a tutor. From his earliest years he was destined for a learned profession. When only fifteen, he was admitted as a commoner of University college, Jan. 14, 1786; and in that year or the next he was elected to a demyship of Magdalene

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times profound, was too scholastic and metaphysical to suit the twelve good men who usually occupy a jury-box. But Lord Eldon thought never the worse of an advocate for being over-learned or unnecessarily elaborate. He wished well to the son of his old friend, the Master of University, of which college he and his brother had been fellows; he relished the ancient traditional jokes of his *alumni mater*, reproduced in the quaint and fanciful guise with which Mr. Wetherell riveted them. No refinement of ingenuity was in those days unsuited to the Court of Chancery, no variety of human learning, beyond its range, no amount of ornate oratory could exhaust the patience or disturb the temper of that tribunal. It was in the year 1801 that Lord Eldon received the great seal, and in a very short time afterwards Mr. Wetherell applied to himself with great energy and propriety, to attain success to the study of that branch of the legal profession which is known as the "courtesy title" of equity. Fortunately was it for him that he gradually became a stranger in the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas; the solicitors in

War in Turkey, from his brother Cornet De Lacy Pierse of the Russian service, to his sister Mrs. De Lacy Nash of London.

Aug. 7. In Euston-place, in his 75th year, Major-Gen. Edward Boardman, of the East India Company's Madras service; which he entered as a cadet in 1790; was appointed Colonel of the 45th Nat. Infantry May 1, 1824, and a Major-General Jan. 10, 1837.

Aged 90, William Kirkby, esq. of Guildford-street, Russell-square, a gentleman of considerable attainments, and during upwards of seventy years a subscriber to this Magazine. He was the son of William Comber Kirkby, esq. and grandson of William Kirkby, esq. of Kirkby, near Aslack, Lancashire, by Alice, eldest daughter of the learned Dr. Comber, Dean of Durham. He was also nephew of the late Mrs. Gough, of Enfield, widow of the celebrated antiquary Richard Gough, esq. Director S.A., who left him a legacy of 500*l.* Mr. Kirkby lived as he died in the esteem of all his friends, and has left an affectionate sister of almost equal age to regret his loss.

Aug. 8. At Pentonville, aged 77, Sarah, relict of William Walker, esq. of Brunswick-square and King's Bench Walk, Temple.

Aug. 10. Aged 18, Reginald Blackwood Grant, second son of Dr. Nathaniel Grant, Thayer-st.

Aug. 11. At Camberwell, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Pilgrim, esq.

In Cambridge-st. Janet, youngest dau. of the late William Crawford, esq. of Lakelands, Cork.

Aug. 12. In Montagu-sq. aged 72, Charles Dalston Nevinson, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He graduated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, M.B. 1799, M.D. 1804.

In Lodge-pl., St. John's Wood, Elizabeth, widow of Stanley Fletcher Heys, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Holland Watson, esq. of Cheshire.

At Brompton, Benjamin Burchell, esq. He was born Aug. 15, 1753.

In New Basinghall-st. George Langstaff, esq.

In Eccleston-street South, Chester-sq. aged 63, Samuel Webb, esq. of the Board of Trade.

At Greenwich, aged 28, Mr. Lewis Seton Teulon, late of Cloudesley-sq. Islington.

In Woburn-place, Russell-sq. aged 68, John Finch, esq.

Aug. 15. In Montagu-sq. aged 75, Mrs. Urian Margaretta Fellowes, last surviving sister of the late Wm. Henry Fellowes, esq. of Ramsey Abbey, Hunts, and of Haverland Hall, Norfolk.

At Brompton, Mary, second dau. of the late Joseph Hills, esq. of Maidstone.

Susanna, relict of Hieronimus Burmester, esq.

Aug. 16. At Upper Clapton, aged 14, Janet-Albinia, second daughter of Offley Shore, esq.

In Eaton-pl. Frances-Mary, youngest dau. of the late John Lateward, esq. of Perivale, Middlesex; and sister of the Rev. J. F. Lateward, the present Rector of Perivale.

Aug. 17. Aged 80, at Camberwell, Mary, relict of John Onion, esq. of the Mall, Chiswick.

Aug. 18. Richard Williams, esq. of Dulwich, and of Duke-st. Adelphi.

Aug. 19. At Upper Holloway, aged 86, Edmund Read, esq.

Aug. 20. In London, Sarah-Catharine, wife of the Rev. George Pinnock, late curate of Rye.

In Portland-pl. aged 2, Emma-Violet, dau. of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. B. Wilbraham.

Aug. 21. Mrs. Nesbitt, of Devonshire-st. Portland-pl. relict of William Andrew Nesbitt, esq.

In Connaught-terr. Hyde Park, Cecilia-Louisa, wife of Christopher Musgrave, esq. and youngest dau. of John Vernon, esq. of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

In Mecklenburgh-sq. aged 73, Henry Sandford, esq.

Aug. 22. Colonel Charles Walter Thornton. He strangled himself in a cell at the Marylebone police station, where he had been locked up on a charge of forgery. He was said to be a Colonel in the East India Company's service, but had only recently returned from Egypt.

In London, John Burton Phillipson, esq. formerly of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

In Alfred-pl. Brompton, aged 43, Louisa, wife of George Suttell Wilson, esq. of the Inner Temple.

Aug. 23. Mary, wife of Thomas H. Sewell, esq. of Bedford-pl. Hampstead-road, and only dau. of the late James Fry, esq. Senior Registrar of the Court of Chancery.

Aug. 24. At Muswell Hill, aged 80, Thomas Price, esq.

Aug. 27. In Baker-st. Portman-sq. aged 80, Thomas Jackson, esq. late Surgeon of the 14th Regt.

In Waterloo-pl. Pall Mall, aged 76, Edward Boyd, esq. of Merton Hall, co. Wigton, N.B. a Deputy Lieut. of that shire and Kirkcudbright. He was the representative of William Boyd, abbat of Kelwinning, younger brother of Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, ancestor of the Earls of Kilmarnock.

Aug. 28. At Melbourne-terr. Hyde Park, Francis-Augustus-Peter, only child of Charles Mare, esq.

At Bayswater, Elizabeth, relict of John Montagu Poore, esq. of Wedhampton and Coombe, Wilts, and Bradenham, Norfolk.

Aug. 29. In London, aged 51, Caroline-Elizabeth, wife of John Longe, esq. of Spixworth Park, Norfolk, and eldest dau. of the late Francis Warneford, esq. of Warneford-pl. Wilts.

In Baker-st. Portman-sq. aged 49, Elizabeth, wife of John St. Leger, esq. and dau. of Sir John Dashwood King, Bart.

Aged 39, Edward, only son of the late Mr. Woodfall, of the War Office.

Aged 84, William Lampert, esq. of Apollo-buildings, Walworth, and chief clerk of the Report Office, Chancery-lane.

Aug. 31. William Taylor, esq. solicitor, late of Great Queen-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields.

In Chesham-pl. Sarah, widow of William Randall, esq. of Battersea.

At Park-st. Islington, aged 42, Elizabeth-Maclean, wife of Henry Prater, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Charles Kyd Bishop, esq. of Barbados.

Aged 59, Alison, relict of Matthew Squire, esq. of Norwich.

At Brixton-hill, aged 15, Alexander Hugh Macsween, son of Charles Macsween, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service.

Sept. 1. In Lisson Grove North, aged 86, Mrs. Rhoda Dietrich.

In Great Marlborough-st. aged 63, John Freer Proud, esq. surgeon, of Wolverhampton.

In Tonbridge-pl. aged 86, James Harwood, esq.

Sept. 3. In Wilton-cresc. aged 27, the Hon. John Kennedy, grandson of the Marquess of Ailsa, late Lieut. 43d foot.

Aged 43, Christopher Willis, esq. of Hackney.

Sept. 4. At Clapham, aged 31, William Henry Lawrence, esq.

Aged 85, Sarah, relict of James Shuter, esq. of Upper Eaton-st. Pimlico.

At Grove House, South Hackney, aged 36, Mr. George Moorsom Byron, second son of the late Mr. John Byron.

Aged 24, John Willis, B.A. of the London University, youngest son of Mr. Joseph Willis, of Stradis Hall, Suffolk.

Aged 71, Edward Coats, esq. of Bernard-st. Russell-sq.

Sept. 5. In Beaumont-sq. Mile End, aged 69, Frances, relict of Charles Prentice, esq.

Aged 30, Ralph, second son of the Rev. J. H. Mapleton, Rector of Christchurch, Surrey.

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BUCKS.—*Aug.* 24. At Slough, aged 70, Mrs. Henry, relict of Peter Henry, esq. of Conduit-st. Hanover-sq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Sept.* 6. At Cambridge, Jane-Catherine, youngest dau. of the late William Cary, esq. Bevere, near Worcester, and wife of W. T. Webster, esq. Staff Officer of Pensioners.

CHESHIRE.—*Aug.* 13. At Trafford Hall, near Chester, aged 21, Mary-Dorothea, eldest dau. of R. G. Perryn, esq.

Lately. At Broomlands Hall, his horse having fallen upon him, aged 48, Henry Barber, esq. late of the Royal South Gloucester Militia.

CORNWALL.—*Aug.* 13. At Newport by Launceston, aged 51, Lieut. John Cooke, R.N. (1824).

Aug. 18. At Nenandarva, in the parish of Camborne, aged 102, Miss Elizabeth Jeffree. Her hearing was good, and she could see to thread the finest needle.

Lately. At Fowey, I. D. Thornley, esq. Collector of H.M. Customs at that port.

Sept. 1. At Skisdon Lodge, at a very advanced age, Sarah, relict of Henry Braddon, esq.

DERBY.—*Aug.* 3. At Tapton House, aged 67, Elizabeth, wife of George Stephenson, esq. Civil Engineer.

DEVON.—*Aug.* 8. At Bradford parsonage, aged 36, Lieut. G. W. R. Yule, R.N., K.S.F., fifth son of the late Commander John Yule, R.N.

Aug. 9. At Exeter, aged 66, Adam Thomson, esq.

Aug. 15. At Hayne, near Litton, the residence of her brother, Isaac Donnithorne Harris, esq. aged 70, Mrs. Love-day Donnithorne.

Aug. 16. In Plymouth, aged 58, George Stone Baron, esq.

At Agaton, St. Budeaux, aged 95, Amy, relict of the Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Rector of Meavy.

At her father's residence, St. Sidwell's, Exeter, Marion-Bidlake, eldest dau. of Joseph Mountford, esq.

Aug. 21. At Budleigh Salterton, aged 74, Thomas B. Adams, esq. surgeon.

At Colyton, Hester, wife of the late William Tanner, esq. late of Lockeridge, Wilts, and of Swan River, Western Australia.

Aug. 22. At Devonport, aged 60, Henry Maingay, esq. Commander R.N. He was made Lieut. 1806. From 1813 to 1816 he served in the *Sylla* 20 and *Eridanus* 36; afterwards in the *Spencer* 76 at Portsmouth, and in the *Royal George* yacht on George IV.'s visit to Ireland. He was made Commander Dec. 14, 1841.

Aug. 24. At the Barnstaple Infirmary,

James Knox, esq. who for many years held the joint offices of secretary and house-surgeon to the North Devon Infirmary. He committed suicide owing to some irregularities in his accounts.

Aug. 25. At Axminster, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Z. J. Edwards, Rector of Combe Pyne.

Aug. 27. At Seaton, aged 87, Mrs. Harbin, widow of William Harbin, esq. of Newton, near Yeovil.

Aug. 29. At Kelly, aged 15, Arthur, eldest son of Arthur Kelly, esq. His death was caused by the sudden explosion of a gun whilst shooting.

Aug. 30. At Sealawn, Dawlish, aged 68, James Powell, esq.

At Dartmouth, aged 35, R. Gorman Wills, esq. R.N.

Sept. 2. In Southernhay, Exeter, aged 78, Eleanor, widow of Matthew Cowper, esq.

Sept. 3. At Topsham, at an advanced age, Gilbert Henry Yarde, esq.

At Honiton, aged 23, Robert-Courtenay, youngest son of the late Lewis Gidley, esq.

Sept. 8. At the Vicarage, Sidmouth, aged 16, William Banger Jenkins, eldest son of the Rev. W. Jenkins.

DORSET.—*Aug.* 24. At Weymouth, aged 74, Ann, relict of Major Fawcener, formerly of the 93d Foot.

Aug. 30. At Weymouth, Lucy, wife of the Rev. R. G. Rogers, of Yarlinton rectory.

At Blandford, aged 71, Sarah, widow of W. Fincham, esq. of London.

At Swanwich, Isle of Purbeck, aged 38, Mrs. Taylor, wife of J. Taylor, esq. of Carshalton Park.

Sept. 9. Drowned, when fishing, aged 12, the son of W. P. Featherstone, esq. of Rushton-lodge, near Brockampton.

DURHAM.—*Aug.* 13. At Westoe, aged 77, Ann, widow of John Oyston, esq.

ESSEX.—*Aug.* 10. Aged 76, John Cardinall, esq. of Tendring.

Aug. 14. Aged 72, John Taylor, esq. of Stratford Green.

Aug. 23. At Haverhill, aged 20, Sophia Hamilton, dau. of the Rev. James Davies.

Aug. 27. At Great Wakering, Mrs. Finlay, of Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park.

Sept. 4. At the Mount, Chingford, aged 40, James de Saumarez, esq. M.A. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar Nov. 21, 1838, practised as a special pleader, and went the Home Circuit and Kent Sessions.

GLOUCESTER.—*Aug.* 10. At Tetbury, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. John Savage, of the same place.

Aug. 18. At Clifton, aged 81, John King, esq. surgeon, a native of Dorset,

Switzerland, and for nearly 50 years resident in Clifton.

Aug. 25. At Cheltenham, in his 30th year, Sir Justinian Vere Isham, the 9th Bart. of Lampert, co. Northampton (1627). He was the elder son of the late Sir Justinian Isham, who died on the 26th March, 1845, by Mary, daughter of the Rev. S. Close, of Elm Park, co. Armagh. He was a fine athletic man, but of eccentric and melancholy habits, and terminated his life with a pistol. He is succeeded by his only brother, now Sir Charles Edmund Isham, born in 1819.

Aug. 30. At Amesfield, Arthur, infant son of Mr. and Lady Anne Charteris.

Lately. At Coombe House, Wotton-under-Edge, Eliza Maria, wife of F. W. Cump, esq. late of Cheltenham.

Aged 42, William Bernard, esq. of Whitefield House, near Tewkesbury.

Sept. 11. Aged 78, Mr. Samuel Dowdeswell, of Haresfield.

Sept. 12. At Minchinhampton, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Charles Whately, Rector of that parish.

HANTS.—*Aug. 11.* At Nea House, aged 17, Charlotte-Maria, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Gordon Cameron, late Grenadier Guards.

Aug. 12. At Ryde, I. W. aged 68, John Anthony Racker, esq. of Hunter-st. Brunswick-sq.

Aug. 17. At Millbrook, near Southampton, Miss Sarah Bartley, eldest dau. of the late Nehemiah Bartley, esq. of Bristol.

At Wainfords, near Lymington, aged 75, Louisa, relict of Richard Adams, esq.

Aug. 18. At Southsea, near Portsmouth, aged 59, Eliza, wife of Col. Edward Parkinson, formerly of the 33d regt.

Aug. 23. At Southampton, aged 80, Etheldred, relict of Charles W. Michel, esq. of Northerwood.

Aug. 28. At Freshwater, I. W. being killed by a fall from the cliff, aged 15, Edward Lewis, only child of Giles Miller, esq. Goudhurst, Kent.

Aug. 29. At Lymington, aged 80, Jane, widow of James Brown, esq.

Lately. At Portsea, aged 59, Amelia, relict of the Hon. Capt. Wm. Waldegrave, R.N. She was the daughter of Humphrey Allport, esq. was married in 1820, and left a widow in 1838.

At Shirley, Harriet, widow of J. Taylor, esq. R.N.

Sept. 1. At Newport, I. W. aged 69, Charles Cornwall Seymour Worsley, esq.

Sept. 2. At Freshwater, I. W. Edward Bridger, esq. of Finsbury-circus.

Sept. 5. At Bournemouth, aged 13, Charles, only son of Charles Beaufoy, esq. of Upton Gray, Odiham.

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Aug. 9. At Canterbury, Sarah, widow of Capt. R. Russell, formerly of the 18th Hussars, and subsequently Adj. of the East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry.

Aug. 13. At Tonbridge Wells, aged 79, John William Spicer, esq. formerly a Capt. in the 1st Dragoon Guards.

Aug. 14. At Margate, Harriot, relict of A. Lalande, esq. Sloane-street.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 26, Mr. Robert Tilley, of the firm of Tilley and Garrod, Newgate-street.

Aug. 19. At Bromley, Sarah, relict of Robert Gibson, esq. of Calcutta, and late of Lee.

Aug. 23. At Ramsgate, aged 16, Harvey-Merick, eldest son of the late R. Maysmore, esq. of Teddington.

Aug. 28. At East Farleigh, aged 69, John Amherst Long, esq. Capt. 52nd Light Infantry.

Lately. Aged 71, E. W. Townly, esq. of Mount Pleasant, Bexley Heath.

Sept. 1. At Margate, Lieutenant John Franklyn, R.N. (1815).

Sept. 2. At Sheerness, aged 30, James Potter, esq. M.D.

Sept. 4. At Littlebourn Court, Richard Pembroke, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 37, Stanislaus Dawson Gnorowski, esq.

At Margate, aged 81, Latham Osborn, esq.

Sept. 5. At Maidstone, aged 78, Robert Russell, esq. formerly of Lloyd's Coffee-house.

Sept. 6. At Woolwich, aged 36, George Quarterman, esq.

Sept. 10. At Gravesend, aged 75, R. H. Beaumont, esq.

LANCASTER.—*Aug. 13.* At Everton, near Liverpool, aged 68, Theodosia, widow of the Rev. W. Ewbank, M.A., Rector of North Witham, Lincolnshire, and sister of the late Sir Hutton Cooper, Bart. M.P.

At Ashton Lodge, aged 63, James Peder, esq. a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of the county.

Aug. 14. John Pryce, esq. late of Manchester.

Aug. 18. At Burrow Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, William Rix Beloe, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. Wm. Beloe, translator of Herodotus.

Aug. 24. At Everton, near Liverpool, aged 73, Mary, wife of Samuel Staniforth, esq.

Aug. 30. Aged 72, Richard Boulton, esq. of Harrock Hall, near Standish.

LINCOLN.—*Aug. 24.* At Greatford, near Market Deeping, aged 78, Michael Hopton Clements, esq.

Sept. 5. At Grantham, Anne, wife of the Rev. J. Barfett, late of Salisbury.

MIDDLESEX.—*Aug. 6.* Charlotte, second wife of George William Cooke, esq. of Cross Deep Hall, Twickenham.

Aug. 15. At Isleworth, aged 65, Margaret-Ann, eldest dau. of the late William Farnell, esq.

Aug. 16. At Fulham, Susanna, widow of Alexander Mundell, esq. late of Great George-st. Westminster; and dau. of the late Rev. Weldon Champnes, Vicar of St. Pancras.

Aug. 21. At Heston, near Hounslow, aged 61, John Bird, esq. late of the War Office.

Aug. 23. At Ickenham, at the house of his father-in-law J. H. Gell, esq. George Hawkins, esq. of the Albany.

Aug. 29. At Hounslow, aged 15, Charlotte-Louisa, only dau. of Thomas Henry Smith, esq. solicitor.

At Isleworth, aged 58, Maria-Dorothy, wife of Henry Cridland.

Sept. 6. At the house of her father Joseph Fletcher, esq. Chiswick, aged 26, Mary, wife of Morgan Thomas, esq. Deputy-Inspector-Gen. Ordnance Medical Department.

MONMOUTH.—*Aug. 24.* At Llantillo Crossenny, Frances-Elizabeth, dau. and co-heiress of the late Richard Lewis, esq. of the same place, and of Llynnyfortune, co. Carmarthen, and widow of Mr. Serjeant Taddy, ancient Serjeant and Attorney-Gen. to the Queen Dowager.

Aug. 30. Aged 25, Elizabeth-Richards, eldest dau. of Mrs. Geeves, Chepstow Park.

Lately. At St. Arvan's, aged 86, William Bishop, esq. formerly Comptroller of Customs at Chepstow.

NORFOLK.—*Aug. 19.* At Ormesby, near Great Yarmouth, Richard Glasspool, esq. late Capt. E.I.C.S., President of the Norwich Museum for 1844 and 1845. He was a large contributor to its zoological department, especially in birds, shells, and madrepores.

Aug. 23. At Barton hall, aged 69, Jane, widow of Sir Thomas Preston, Bart. of Beeston hall. She was the youngest dau. of Thomas Bagge, esq. of King's Lynn; she became the second wife of Sir Thomas Preston in 1799, and was left his widow in 1833, having had issue the present Sir Jacob Henry Preston and eleven other children.

OXFORD.—*Aug. 8.* At Ensham, aged 73, James Swann, esq.

Sept. 8. At Banbury, after nine hours' severe suffering, from her dress accidentally taking fire, aged 42, Mary-Anne, wife of Shearman Chesterman, esq.

SALOP.—*Aug. 11.* At Bishop's Castle, aged 78, Miss Mary Spencer, eldest dau. of the late Edward Spencer, esq. surgeon,

of Fonthill Gifford, and niece of the late Rev. Isaac Frowd.

Aug. 18. At Newport, aged 47, in consequence of a carriage accident, Anne, wife of Valentine Vickers, esq. of Ellerton Grange.

Sept. 4. At Shiffnal vicarage, aged 35, Georgiana-Frances, wife of the Rev. J. Brooke.

SOMERSET.—*Aug.* 6. At Innox Hill House, near Frome, Mary-Ann, widow of Capt. R. I. L. O'Conner, Royal Navy.

Aug. 9. At Bath, aged 68, William Rizon Kebby, esq. 35 years surgeon in the Ordnance Medical Department.

Aug. 12. At Wells, Edward Coles, esq. of Taunton, Clerk of the Peace and Under-Sheriff for the co. of Somerset.

Aug. 13. At Wells, aged 25, Eleanor-Beadon, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. W. Barnard.

Aug. 21. Jane, wife of the Rev. Robert Davis, of Cannington, and eldest dau. of the late James Weston, esq. of Fenchurch-st. and Upper Homerton.

Aug. 22. At Bridgewater, aged 24, Mr. John Lomax Blatherwick, son of the late Hermann Blatherwick, esq. and grandson of Edward Lomax, esq. of Nottingham.

Lately. At Bath, Lucy, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Poole, of Weymouth.

At Bath, aged 66, John Turing, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service.

At Bath, aged 59, Robert C. Sconce, esq. late of Malta.

Mrs. Mary Clement, relict of Robert Clement, esq. of Grosvenor House, Bath.

At Bath, aged 27, Peter Barclay, esq. formerly of Edinburgh.

At Bath, aged 84, Mrs. Crafton, widow of Robert Crafton, esq. of Dulwich.

At Bath, aged 69, retired Commander John Thicknesse, R.N. (1840).

STAFFORD.—*Lately.* At Newcastle-under-Lyne, aged 36, Edwin, fourth and youngest son of the late John Hyde, esq. of Worcester.

SUFFOLK.—*Aug.* 13. At Stowmarket, aged 91, Esther, relict of Saml. Burch, esq.

Aug. 25. At Stoke Park, aged 67, Frances, wife of the Hon. Lindsey Burrell. She was the youngest dau. of the late James Daniell, esq. was married in 1807, and had a numerous family.

SURREY.—*Aug.* 6. At Stoke, Guildford, aged 60, W. Winckworth, esq.

Aug. 15. At Furze Down, Streatham, aged 87, Daniel Haigh, esq.

Aug. 19. At East Dulwich, aged 75, Thomas Storar, esq.

Aug. 21. At Dorking, aged 57, George Smith, esq. late of Cornhill.

Aug. 22. At Field House, New Cross, aged 57, Josias Stahsfeld, esq. Justice of the Peace for Kent.

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At Worcester, aged 80, Thomas Toldervy, esq.

YORKS.—*July 15.* At Scarborough, aged 42, Rachel, wife of John Wharton, esq. youngest daughter of the late Thomas Candler, esq. of Low Hall, West Ayton.

Aged 76, Benjamin Sayle, esq. late of Brightside, near Sheffield.

Aug. 9. At Woodhouse, near Leeds, Margaret, wife of William Gott, esq.

Aug. 10. At Harrowgate, aged 53, Maria D'Arcy Stewart, only dau. of the late Dugald Stewart, esq.

Aug. 20. Aged 76, William Betts, esq. late of the Abbey House.

Aug. 24. At Snaith, aged 55, William Shearburn, esq.

Aug. 26. At East Cottingwith, aged 80, James Gray, esq. late of Gate Fulford, near York.

Aug. 28. At Rose Hill, Rotherham, aged 44, Henry Joseph Firth, esq.

Aug. 30. At Stokesley, aged 90, Margaret, relict of John Haviside, esq.

Sept. 5. At Hull, aged 57, Elizabeth, wife of George Nelson, esq.

Sept. 8. Aged 45, Jane, wife of the Rev. William Knight, M.A., incumbent of St. James's, Myton, and eldest dau. of the late James Lowthrop, esq. of Welton Hall.

WALES.—*Aug. 30.* At Caebailly, Swansea, aged 28, Maria-Jane, wife of Joseph Richardson, esq. and younger dau. of William Hopkins, esq. of Bristol; and,

Sept. 4, at Swansea, aged 32, Harriott-Maria, only surviving child of the same gentleman.

Lately. Lucy-Barbara, third dau. of Capt. Roberts, of Llwyndderw, co. Brecon.

Aged 61, J. Rogers, esq. M.D. of Abermeirig, co. Cardigan.

At his seat, Buckland, Brecknocksh. Lieut.-Col. Gwynne Holford.

At Swansea, aged 95, Elizabeth, widow of Lewis Roteley, esq.

In the parish of Presteign, aged 104, Hannah, widow of Edward Brown.

At Tenby, Capt. Thornton, brother of Mrs. Morris, widow of Thomas Morris, esq. banker, Carmarthen.

Elizabeth-Jane, wife of Mr. Daniel Prytherch, of the Rhose, near Ruabon, Denbighsh. leaving three sons and six daughters, all married, and 45 grandchildren.

Sept. 1. At Cardiff, aged 86, James Williams, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*Aug. 16.* At Park Lodge, Stirling, Miss Gideon Sconee.

Aug. 17. At Dundee, aged 82, Walter Newall, esq.

Aug. 18. At Cargilfield, aged 76, Mrs. Fearne-Gardiner, widow of George Kinneir, esq. banker, Edinburgh.

Aug. 24. At Paisley, Mrs. Lowndes, of Arthurlie.

Aug. 30. At Blackadder, aged 90, Sir Robert Preston, Bart. of Valley-field, co. Perth, and Luton, Somerset, and of Sydney-pl. Bath. He was born in 1757, being the only son of the celebrated Gen. George Preston, (who at one period was commander of the Royal North British Dragoons,) by the dau. of James Johnston, esq. He married his cousin, dau. of John Preston, esq. of Gorton, and had issue, amongst other children, Robert Preston, esq. formerly a Major in the army, who succeeds to the title and estates. The latter are in Lincolnshire, Somersetshire, and Perthshire. The title, a Scotch one, was created in 1637, and the sixth Baronet having died in 1834, without any issue on the male line of the first Baronet, the title reverted according to patent of creation to the nearest male collateral relative, the deceased, who was the representative of the first Baronet's nearest brother.

Lately. At Aberdeen, aged 73, James Bentley, esq. Professor of Oriental Languages in the King's College and University.

Sept. 2. In Edinburgh, aged 85, Miss Grace Hay, dau. of the late Sir James Hay, Bart. of Smithfield and Haystone.

Sept. 3. Mr. Alston, of Rosemont. His loss to the Asylum of the Blind, for which alone he may be said to have lived during the last 12 or 15 years, will be irreparable. He first gave the Bible to the blind.

IRELAND.—*July 28.* Caroline Carden, youngest dau. of William Murphy, esq. M.D. South Mall, Cork.

Aug. 11. At Clonlost, aged 86, Anne-Grahame, wife of John James Nugent, esq. Clonlost, Westmeath.

Aug. 16. Mary, youngest dau. of Gen. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.H. of Shanganah, Dublin.

Aug. 18. At the Rectory, Louth, Rebecca, wife of the Rev. Elias Thackeray.

Aug. 25. At Castlewarden, Dublin, Hugh Palliser, esq.

Aug. 28. At Morrison's Island, Cork, aged 62, George Atkins, esq.

JERSEY.—*Sept. 2.* At Beaulieu Gorey, aged 53, Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Charnel Bateman, esq. and wife of Thomas Budgen, esq. of Holmersdale-house, Blechingley, Surrey.

GUERNSEY.—*Aug. 29.* At Guernsey, aged 74, Catharine, widow of Daniel Tupper, esq. of Haute Ville.

EAST INDIES.—*May 12.* At Secunderabad, aged 21; Lieut. Richard William Harpur, 37th Grenadiers, eldest son of the late Dr. Harpur, 5th Bengal Light Cav. and grandson of the late Richard Harpur, esq. of Burton Latimer.

1846.]

OBITUARY

June 3. At Umballa, Bengal, aged 24, William Alexander Shade, 14th Light Dragoons, nephew and adopted child of Charles Richard Carter, of Greenwich.

June 10. At Calcutta, aged 28, Alfred Turnbull, esq. Civil Service, one of the Under Secretaries to the government of Bengal, and youngest son of William Turnbull, esq. of the Albany.

At Umballah, Capt. Charles Digby Dawkins, 11th Bengal Cavalry, Commandant of the Governor General's Body Guard.

the late Henry Bull Strangways, esq. of Shapwick, Somerset.

ABROAD.—May. . . . At Philadelphia, Fanny, 5th dau. of the late Rev. Geo., Lillington, of Warwick, and wife of Mr. Standbridge, of the former place.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN

(Including the District of Wand

From the Returns issued by the

DEATHS REGISTERED from AUG. 29, t

Males	1752	{ 3580	{	Under
Females	1828			15 to
				60 and
				Age

Births for the above period.

AVERAGE PRICE OF

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.
58 6	40 7	26 2	37

PRICE OF HOPS:

Sussex Pockets, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*—Ke

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW

Hay, 2*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.*

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 28. To smk t

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	{ H
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET

Walls Ends, from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* 3*d.* per ton.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 1*l.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From August 26, to September 25, 1846, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

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Month.

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DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Aug. & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.
28	209	96½	96½
29	209	96½	96½
31	208½	96½	96½
1	209	96½	96½
2	209	96½	96½
3	209½	96½	96½
4	210	96½	96½
5	—	96½	96½
7	209½	96½	96½
8	210	96½	96½
9	211	96½	96½
10	211	96½	96½
11	211	—	96
12	—	—	96
14	—	—	96
15	—	—	95½
16	—	—	95½
17	—	—	96
18	—	—	96
19	—	—	95½
21	—	—	95½
22	—	—	95½
23	—	—	95½
24	—	—	95½
25	—	—	95½
26	—	—	95½

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
6, Bank Chambers, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

<i>Various Reviews</i>	
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.	
College—Malta Protestant College—The	
MS. of Habakkuk—MS. work of Linnaeus	
FINE ARTS. —National Gallery—Fine Arts	
the Emperor Francis I.	
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES. —The Church	
Cathedral—Aspatia Church—Pompeii. At	
mains at Gloucester—The station Armina. -R	
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE. —Foreign News	
Promotions and Preferments, 527; Births and M.	
OBITUARY. with Memoirs of the Duke of A	
K.T.; the Earl of Waldegrave; the Earl	
Bishop of St. Asaph; Lord Macaulay; Sir	
Justice Williams; Bishop Luscombe, the I	
son, Esq.; A. J. Kempe, Esq. F.S.A., An	
CLERGY DECEASED.	
DEATHS, arranged in Counties	
Registrar General's Returns of Mortality in the	
Meteorological Diary—Stocks.....	
Embellished with a View of MEADYATE CELL,	
of the Ancient ALTAR-Piece	

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell. — We have to acknowledge this month a donation of 1*l.* from Wm. Staunton, esq. of Longbridge House, Warwick, towards the repairs of St. John's Gate.

The song "How imperfect is expression!" printed in our Minor Correspondence of last month, proves to be a translation from the French, as appears by a copy in an old music-book in the possession of a correspondent, who has sent us this transcript :

D'une manière imparfaite
Je vous dirai mon ardeur ;
Quand la bouche est l'interprète
On explique mal son cœur ;
Mais quoique je ne puis dire
Ce que j'ai si bien appris,
Dans mes yeux vous pouvez lire
Ce que vos yeux ont écrit.
Ah ! si vous pouviez comprendre
Ce que je ressens pour vous,
L'amour n'a rien de si tendre,
Ni l'amitié de si doux.
Loin de vous mon cœur soupire,
Près de vous je suis interdit ;
Voilà tout ce que j'ose dire,
Et peut-être j'ai trop dit.

According to this copy the English words appear to have been sung by Mrs. Abington in the Twelfth Night. Qu.—May not Garrick have translated the French for Mrs. Abington, as she was under contract with him and Lacy to perform at Drury Lane? See Garrick Correspondence, vol. i. p. 624. Qu.—The author of the French words?

ONE OF THE SIXTH ORDER OF NOBILITY refers our Correspondent "L." (June, 562) to Sir R. Broun's Baronetage (1843), in which he will find the ten years' war on the subject fully and fairly recorded. In Broun's Baronetage (1841) is reprinted a curious pamphlet, published in 1755, which contains the following passage:—

"That Baronets and their ladies have been usually stiled honourable for time immemorial is an unquestionable truth, supported by a great variety of evidences, as in numbers of literary superscriptions, as well in print as MS., multitudes of dedications of books of the learned in different times, some more than a century ago, as well as private ordinary deeds and writings of different natures; and other vouchers that sufficiently concur to evince a constant custom, which seems, as Selden observes, to give the law in this matter; not that they are the higher with, or the lower without it."

Mr. WILLIAM D'OYLY BAYLEY is now preparing the Supplement and Appendix to his History of the House of D'Oyly, and he begs leave to say that he shall feel most grateful for information of all errors

in those portions of the work already printed, and for all Corrections, Notes, Observations, and Additions thereon, properly authenticated.

P. 438. Upon further inquiry we find that the late Rev. J. W. Darby's books have not come into the hands of his brother, the Rector of Riddlesworth, but that he bequeathed them to his godson, the son of the Rev. H. A. A. Oakes, of Rougham, near Bury, to whom they, including MSS. &c., have been delivered.

R. R. A. H. has favoured us with the information that the verses beginning "Quippe sub immensis," to which we referred in a note to p. 351 of our last number, form part of a poem entitled "Platonis Principia," which is printed in the second volume of the "Museum Criticum," pp. 227-230, and bears the signature and date—R. S. Coll. Regal. et Univ. Schol. In Comitibus Prioribus, Feb. 1790. The verses in question are such as are at Cambridge technically designated "tripos verses," and the author of them is (it is believed) Robert Percy Smith, of King's college, Cambridge, A.B. 1794; A.M. 1797; Battie's Scholar and Browne Medallist 1791; Members' Prizeman 1794 and 1795.

VERITAS remarks, in the last edition of Burke's Peerage, a mistake, where, in the pedigree of Robert Harley Earl of Oxford, &c. Sarah, his Countess, is named as the daughter of Thomas Myddelton. She was the daughter of Sir Simon Myddelton, of Hackney, and sister, by another mother, to Rebekah Myddelton, married to William Barnham, esq. of Norwich. Vide Sir Simon's will (1680), also a *correct pedigree* in the Gentleman's Magazine for Aug. 1792. Our correspondent adds, in further corroboration of this statement, the certificate of birth, signed by the Countess, of her great-niece and god-daughter, Sarah Wood, whose mother, Sarah, was the only child of Sir Simon and Elizabeth Smithisby, his third wife, and married secondly — Austin, esq., and they lived for some years at Myddelton House, Enfield. From the register of St. Matthew, Friday Street, London:—"Jan. 29th, 1712. Sarah Wood, daughter of Mr. Charles Wood and his wife, was born Jan. 10th and baptized Jan. 29th, 1712, by Francis Thompson, D.D. Rector, the Countess of Oxford, the Lord High Treasurer's lady, being godmother." Sarah Wood was married to Luke Bird, esq. of Croydon and Fish Street Hill, and was the great-grandmother of the Rev. E. C. Wilshere, Rector in Tobago, the Rev. E. S. Wilshere, of Negapatam, East Indies, and the Rev. A. M. Wilshere, of Chester-le-Street.

THE GENTLEMAN'S

Lectures on Painting and Design, &c.

THE melancholy interest that we felt, who were personally acquainted with Mr. Haydon, and his works and reputation were known, at the time he lived by the perusal of this work, the last issued from the press before the hand that wrote it, it is not our intention to renew the controversy made over neglected genius, or to palliate the faults that have followed a too sensitive and harsh criticism, or the injustice of society, and its unwilling recognition of merit. Nor shall we enter into the field of controversy for the merit of Mr. Haydon and his contemporaries. He himself approached in excellence the high ground as the object of his own ambition, and pointed the way of imitation to his scholars. But this volume, in the present lectures, notwithstanding occasional want of standing some want of correctness and finality, contains a large body of solid information on the art, and is based upon the soundest and truest principles. We promised that to adhere to the principles of truth, and to carry those principles into practice, is, in the fine arts, a different thing from being a popular and successful painter. Few in any of the arts whose ambition leads them to attain the highest rank. Many are the artists who retard their progress; and, in the pursuit of reputation may be gained and wealth acquired by the acquirements of an inferior rank, than by the pursuit of higher results, and unwilling that his fame should be a horizon widening and extending into the ideal, he may be a very pleasing painter of landscape, and a master of his perspective, and in the gradations of colour a very successful and even pleasing painter. He may have acquaintance with anatomy. With the exception of Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Titian, no painter ever illustrious his name and however beautiful his

* "Every one who has seen Sir A. Hume's man of great genius:—he gained both prizes for a long time Mr. West never heard of Procter; he was living in a garret in Clare Market, *on one roof*. This is a fact. Affected at his condition, Mr. Procter had allowance to go to Italy, to which he was entitled by a medal. Mr. West invited him to dine, and come to his house. He was too much affected, died from the over excitement of the day exhausted by suffering. We heard a *patron* of his say, 'things!' "—ii. 115.—REV.

whose defective knowledge of some parts of the leading principles of his art may not be discovered. But successfully to *conceal* defects seems to be a talent only inferior to that of being entirely free from them. Elegance of design and splendour and harmony of colouring will cover a multitude of sins. It may, perhaps, be thought that human life is too short, and human abilities too limited, to attain this unusual excellence, and that he who can wisely estimate the extent of his own powers will rest content with a partial inroad into the wide dominion of art, and with a conquest commensurate with his narrow resources and limited opportunities of advancement. But what has once been achieved may surely be attempted again. To distrust his own powers would be the surest means of failure. To aim at anything short of the highest and most perfect is at once to concede the inferiority of one's own strength, and to declare that we have formed a very imperfect and incorrect estimate of the art, on which we have presumed to dedicate all the intellectual ability that nature has bestowed on us.

Mr. Haydon sets out upon this broad and general principle, that the basis of all design is the human figure, and then follows the necessity of a standard form based on correct and unalterable principles. How is this form to be attained is the next step; and the answer is, first, by a contrast with that of brutes (see p. 56,) and by reference to the most perfect specimens of design existing, which are the Elgin marbles,—the greatest works existing of the finest and only perfect period of art, by the greatest and only perfect artist the world ever saw. "It is," he observes, "this union of nature with ideal beauty,* the probabilities and accidents of bone, flesh, and tendon, from extension, flexion, gravitation, compression, action, or repose, that rank the Elgin marbles above all other works of art in the world." The professor then inquires as to the causes of this excellence among the Greeks, and the curious question arises as to whether they *dissected the human body*,† which is answered affirmatively. And here an

* "There seems to have been no sophistry in Greece about effective imitation being a hindrance to poetry of conception; Zeuxis painted grapes so exquisitely, that birds were attracted; Parrhasius, a curtain, that he imposed on Zeuxis; and Apelles, a horse so well, that horses neighed; and these were all men celebrated in high art, and in subjects requiring the most perfect abstractions of beauty and form. I can bear testimony that this is not a mere legend, for in my old studio, I had the Elgin horse's head high up over my chimney; *in leading a fine blood horse into the room to paint from, he looked up at the Elgin head, and neighed with the greatest delight.*"—vol. i. 244. This singular fact of an animal being impressed with a work of art as with the reality of nature, may be confirmed by an anecdote related to us by Mr. Jesse, of a dog who had been used to be taken up in his mistress's lap, Lady Kneller, scratching a full-length portrait of her by Sir Godfrey Kneller, standing on the floor, as if soliciting the usual indulgence; and the same gentleman has mentioned to us a still more extraordinary fact, of a dog of Edwards the trainer who was extremely attached to a race-horse of Lord Jersey's at Newmarket. The horse was sent to Russia, but a picture of it was taken before it went, and to the *picture* of the horse the faithful and affectionate animal attached itself. Mr. Jesse mentioned to us the names of the very respectable persons from whom he received this information.—REV.

† Mr. Haydon discusses the curious and controverted subject, as to whether the Greeks *dissected*. At vol. i. p. 21.—"No, says *John Bell*, they did not dissect, because the Gymnasium was open to them; no, says *Sir Anthony Carlisle*, they did not dissect, because their figures were all in repose. No, says *Payne Knight*, they did not dissect, because they never obtained anatomy; no, say the most eminent scholars, they did not dissect, because there is no allusion to art and anatomy in their medical literature; no, say all, they could not have dissected, because—First,—The body was held in sacred awe. Secondly,—There were laws against dissection. Thirdly,—Their Poets speak of a dead body with religious and delicate feeling." And these objections are answered by Mr. Haydon, on the ground that such laws and customs

objection from an opposite quarter is advanced of anatomical knowledge in the works of some, indeed, too offensive to have escaped even Haydon says, "The abuse of anatomy is Michael Angelo, Bandinelli, and John of anatomical science, *Phidias* never did; a specimen of its beauty as Goltzius is of its experience of the eye, without the understanding will go very little way indeed." Burke, if we were to indulge a conjecture, I should attribute of style and manner of drawing to this the human body,—of anatomy and perspective habitually, without the labour of particular every figure they designed, they attained because they could be daring without being be cautious, is poor and timid,—if bold, or minute knowledge of anatomy (he adds), and perspective, by which I mean to include the labour and use in particular studies, and Notwithstanding your *repugnance to handle make the knife go with the pencil, and you can, in frequent dissections.*" Again of knowledge adds, "Works of real merit accurate investigation of nature, upon the first to make themselves thoroughly acquainted of nature,* and then, by selecting and according to their own elevated conception poetry and painting. Homer and Shakspeare characters so strongly marked as Achilles feel those characters are drawn from nature those of common nature, but *elevated* and this interesting and important subject, "I had studied those branches, that every dis-

will yield to the enterprise, the enthusiasm, of Hippocrates dissected *apes*; this is a very near construction of man. Will you believe that any man Again—"What if it were forbidden by law influence a man of genius in the depths of his studying his burning thirst to advance the beauty and to honour?"—Never!—REV.

* "Some years since (1812), when I was painting at the moment was about to begin the mother cut in two, I was passing Temple Bar, full of before my own eyes, I saw a blood-horse kick poor woman, by his side, had allowed him, in gentleman, and though he was cautioned by the killed by that kick! on the spot. I saw the screeching, 'My child! my child!' I ran over her face to me, screaming in suffocation and her insanity!—that look haunted me for years;—I fixed in her cheek! a large tear hung on each elevated! for thought was gone; and in her will nally and to see nothing externally! She clasped her, when they drew the poor boy away. * who was waiting, and painted at once the most picture the agony I had seen in life, and the other eyes besides my own."—ii. p. 4.—REV.

him fresh beauties in that wonderful group of Laöcoon, and to understand it thoroughly would require more knowledge of the human body than most of our anatomists attempt to know."

After his four first lectures on this subject, and on its various collateral branches, which are the basis of the rest, Mr. Haydon proceeds to consider the principles of composition among the great masters, and their modes of arranging figures, which may be most advantageously studied in the cartoons of Raphael; and he observes, "that the repetition of the inclination of line the principal figure makes, is the secret of all beautiful arrangement of figures and quantities." He then enters on the fascinating subject of colouring, and traces its varying principles and practice through all the modern schools, from Van Eyk to the present period. The second volume, which was published at an interval of two years from the former, contains an account of the revival of fresco painting, with a comparison between that and oil, and a history of the manner in which the Elgin marbles were procured and brought to England, and some biographical accounts of Fuseli, Wilkie, and other of our modern painters. We must now extract a few passages from some of the subjects discussed in these instructive volumes, premising that they must be broken and miscellaneous in their nature, being intended only as specimens of the professor's style and manner, without any attempt to pursue any one branch of this elaborate subject through its whole essence and detail, which would be useless after Mr. Haydon's labours, and incompatible with the extent and limits of our pages.

And first let us attend to what is said of the effect on art of the arrival of the Elgin marbles.

"The Elgin marbles have as completely overthrown the old antique as ever one system of philosophy overthrew another. Were the Elgin marbles lost, there would be as great a gap in art as there would have been in astronomy if Newton had never existed. They have thrown into light principles which could only have been discovered by the successive inspirations of great geniuses, if ever at all, because we have had, what the Greeks had not, a false system to overthrow, and misplaced veneration and early impressions to root out. * * * The young men whom I now address have no idea of the state of the art in the world when these works burst upon it. Will they believe that neither Michael Angelo, nor Raffaele, nor Julio Romano, *dared* to represent a horse *as he naturally was*? Will they believe that they all *sunk* his eye, because, after Lysippus, it was thought to be poetical to give a horse the look of a human being? Was there ever such absurdity? And will they believe that all the historical painters of modern times, with one exception (Northcote), when they painted a poetical horse, notwithstanding the noble horses of our own country, were so far held in awe by the abominable productions of the

degenerated ages of antiquity (after Alexander) that they feared to make a horse like a horse, because it was not poetical. A horse with a human eye is as much a monster as a man with a horse's eye. What I say of the horse was equally applicable to the human heroic figure of the same period of art, and from these chains of absurdity, and prejudice, and ignorance of what was truly poetical, viz. nature *elevated*, but not *perverted*, the Elgin marbles have rescued us for ever. * * * * Directly on seeing the Elgin marbles it was my lot to feel the future in the instant, and what I asserted in their future influence and enormous superiority Canova eight years after confirmed. On my introduction by Hamilton, I asked Canova what he thought of them, and he instantly replied, with a glistening Italian fire, 'Ils renverseront le système des autres antiques.' Mr. Hamilton replied I had always said so, but who believed me? and what was the result of the principles I laid down? why many a squeeze of the hand to support me under my infirmities, and many a smile in my face in mercy at my delusion. 'You are a young man,' was often said, 'and your enthusiasm is all very proper.' " *

* "I would venture to say the *Torso* is not so pure in principles as the Elgin marbles." p. 126. "The *Torso* has evidently been disfigured intentionally, and with art." p. 129.—REV.

That Mr. Haydon's praise of these celebrated artists, and his enthusiastic encomiums, but was the result of his own excellence, may be seen in the following extracts.

"Having dissected man and animals for two years, having taken a course of his own, founded on his early conviction that the process of early Greek and Italian study was the same, with a mind thus comprehending the construction of the frame, it was nothing miraculous that, seeing in this sculpture every tendon, bone, and muscle distinguished from each other in substance and shape, and always indicated where nature indicated them, it was nothing but natural he should at once recognise their superiority to all other sculpture, because in no other sculpture was this system of nature so distinctly clear. There was a vitality wanting in the Apollo (majestic beauty as it is) he here found. He was no longer ashamed of copying fine nature as it existed: hour after hour, day after day, night after night, did he

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After having decided on the superiority of the remains of ancient art, Mr. Haydon brought to the aid of his study the greatest master of the modern school:—

"In comparing our illustrious modern sovereign of design, Michael Angelo, with Phidias, or the Greeks generally, in the naked figure, he must unquestionably yield the palm. Michael Angelo, as Fuseli says, often perplexed his limbs with useless anatomy, and from his Moses and his Christ holding the cross, casts of which I have studied, it must not be denied, and cannot be refuted, that he did not know how to clear the *accidental* from the essential. If the principle be a sound one, as it is, viz. that any two parts of a body bearing comparison must be, to keep a consistency throughout, similar in essence and development, then is Michael Angelo's grossly inconsistent, because, if the spine of the ilium in front be covered fully by the muscles round it, so ought the spine of the scapula behind to be equally covered: if the one be and the other be not, then the figure is inharmonious. The spine of the scapula in his Christ is visible, meagerly and meanly marked, belonging to a thin man; the spine of the ilium is surrounded and covered by its attendant muscles, beautifully and fully, belonging to a muscular man. What authority in nature or antiquity had Michael Angelo for such management? None: it was his caprice—his anatomical caprice. These are the excesses which bring dissection into contempt, and which induced *John Bell* [the anatomist] and others, to doubt whether the Greeks dis-

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they were the height of the sublime or extremely ridiculous. I should say, in that case, there could be nothing more easy to decide. *Phidias* and *Raffaello* have one great decided beauty in their works. Their figures, whether in action or repose, or expression, always look as the unconscious agents of an impulsion they cannot help. You are never drawn aside from what they are doing by any appearance in them, as if they wished to make us consider how very grand they were, or how very gracefully they were moving. They seem impelled by something they cannot control: their heads, hands, feet, and bodies immediately put

themselves into positions the best adapted to execute the intentions wanted. Whereas often in Michael Angelo, and always in his imitators, there is a consciousness, as it were, in their arms and legs which destroys all idea that the figures are the mere unconscious agents of a predominating idea, which acts by means of the will on the muscular system. * * * The studied figures of the ancients seem born what they are. It is, perhaps, an odd expression to use, but all the naked heroes of the ancients look like *gentlemen* stripped, whereas Michael Angelo's naked men appear pugilists, ready to knock you down for presuming to look at them."

Again: Mr. Haydon says,—

"Michael Angelo, though he drew the groin with such anatomical beauty, did not map the result of the muscles acting on the skin, like the Greeks. Convulsion is more the character of Michael Angelo's figures than action. He occasionally, as Fuseli says, perplexed his limbs with useless anatomical knowledge. I am perfectly sure, without disrespect, from hav-

ing studied the Moses, the Christ, and the Lazarus, he could not select the superfluous from the accidental, and that no naked figure he ever executed could be compared with the heroic studied figures of Greece, i. e. the Torso, the Theseus, the Ilyssus, the Laöcoon, and the Gladiator."

Again:—

"I hope I bow before the occasional grand sentiment of Michael Angelo; I hope I venerate his great genius in architecture, sculpture, and painting: I only say he is not pure enough for a *model of style to regulate the taste of a country*; and as I know, and can prove, there was a purer, a greater, a truer school, and

that we have now among us fragments of mighty genius sufficient to revive the principles of its truth and sublimity, am I then to be daunted from telling you so for fear of offending the infatuated adoration of an authority * that did not know the construction of a leg?"

Let us now proceed to some observations on one of the pictures of his illustrious contemporary and rival—Raffaello.

"In the hands of an ordinary painter what could have been done with 'Feed my sheep?' But it is the inherent power of conceiving from such simple suggestions, and what from the circumstances of the case must have happened, which ever marks the great capacity from the ordinary academic graduate of the grand style. * * * Christ is the first figure which attracts, standing in an unaffected and simple manner, not resting on one leg and throwing the whole behind, like the eternal action of the run of antique figures; but as all men generally stand when they are not standing to be seen, and only as their convenience or ease induces them. His expression has a mixture of melancholy and pathos, beautifully touching; it is the *finest head of Christ* in all the Cartoons. He is pointing to a flock of sheep, indica-

tive of the text, and to the keys in Peter's hands, as connecting him with the Catholic Church; St. Peter being the head of it. St. Peter is on his knees, watching with eagerness the looks of his Divine Master, and listening with an inquiring submission to the utterance of his will. St. John presses forward full of anxiety and affection, his hands up, as if in adoration; his nose, eye, and mouth, motion, action, and expression denoting regard, as lovely and as delicate as the soul of the divine painter who conceived and painted him. Though Raffaello's St. Johns are built on the St. John of all the great painters from Cimabue downwards, yet Raffaello added a beauty that all missed, and which would have rendered all representations of him incomplete without this addition. He seems to say, 'Do not

* Reynolds.

think I have less love of thee than another; believe me as intensely devoted, O Divine Master, as the apostle to whom thou hast committed this charge.' Another apostle, by his side, seems to lift his hands in rather envious astonishment: the one behind is rather pressing forward towards Christ with affection; the next turns round to his companions with simple wonder and inquiry, and without speaking, looks with a scrutinizing vigour, first to ascertain what the other thinks by his air, before he ventures an opinion; while the other, with graceful simplicity, is holding his robe, and expressing also surprise, but mingled with pleasure. The one immediately behind this last is too far off to comprehend or hear exactly what is passing, and, with his head half dropped, he seems in a breathless mixture of half eye and half ear to make out as well as he can what is happening in front; he is so placed that he could see Jesus between the heads of the others, but is scarcely near enough to hear him. Of the remaining three, the hair only of one is seen; and the faces of the two others denote no particular emotion. This skilfully exhibits

the interest dying away, as it were, the further it is removed from the cause of excitement. By studying carefully the figure of Christ, as a composition, immense knowledge may be gained to all. It is a fine example of management, so as to prevent a single figure coming flatly and meagrely on its background. On the left side see how rich and full it is by the great variety of shapes produced by the folds of the drapery. Then comes part of a sheep feeding, and then some weeds, while a creek, running in from the lake, crosses the left hand at the thumb-joint; and again, the other line of this creek goes from the inside of the elbow to the drapery; all these produce a variety of quantities as to shape and figure, and break the meagre line of a naked arm, and take off the perpendicular and angular endings of contour which the drapery of Christ on this side would produce. On the other side, the right hand issues from a mass of broad drapery; and the flock of sheep, by their heads and bodies, break the uniformity of shape which there would be if it had nothing but a flat surface," &c.

It is well known to all who know anything of the history of painting, and of the biographies of the two great masters of Italian art, that it has been a subject of warm dispute among the admirers of Raffaele and Michael Angelo whether or not the former was indebted for the improved grandeur of his style to the example afforded him by the works of the latter, and whether Raffaele did not draw his finest inspirations from the chambers of the Vatican. Such have been the assertions of Vasari and Condivi; but these statements came into the world long after Raffaele had left it; and, as Lanzi reproachfully observes, "Where were his dear and favourite pupils, Julio Romano, Luca Fa Penni, and Polidoro? where were they, that they did not rise to vindicate the insulted honour of their master, and prove the injustice of the accusation?" The statement, in a very abridged form, is as follows:—Vasari asserts that Michael Angelo, in flying to Florence, when he quarrelled with the Pope, Julius II., left the keys of the Sistine Chapel, which he was then painting, with *Bramante, Raffaele's uncle, who dishonourably let Raffaele in; and that he directly, on seeing the grand style of the prophets, altered his whole style.* This absurdity was current in Europe for two hundred and fifty years, till Lanzi, with his usual acuteness, opened the eyes of all the world.

"Now," says Mr. Haydon, "would you believe that when Michael Angelo fled to Florence it was in 1506, two years before Raffaele was ever in Rome, and four before the chapel was ever begun to be

painted?*" There is nothing unjustifiable in saying, that there is strong ground for inferring that Raffaele did not *surreptitiously* derive any advantage from works four years before they were executed;

* If mass were celebrated by Julius at Christmas 1512, at the conclusion of painting the chapel, and Michael Angelo was twenty months painting it, he must have begun to paint it in May 1511, which will make the time of beginning four years and four months after he fled to Florence, 1506, though the Cartoons were begun 1511, probably long before.—REV.

nor is it improbable that he really could not get into a chapel by stealth two years before he ever entered the city; and, lastly, I really think you will agree with me, that Bramante could not give Raffaele the keys to open a door which was never locked, especially, too, as Michael Angelo did not leave any keys (if ever he left them at all) till four years after the time Vasari dates as the period. The prophet Isaiah, which Vasari says directly shewed an alteration of style, in consequence of the *stolen* views of works which were not

in existence, was painted at the period of the school of Athens, one or two years before Michael Angelo touched this very chapel. So much for Vasari's sacrifice of glorious Raffaele to the great Dagon of his idolatry, and so much for Reynolds's absurd and unthinking assertion, that but for Michael Angelo Raffaele never would have existed! Have I not made out grounds for acquittal? Are there any twelve men of any jury on earth who would not now give a verdict for Raffaele?"

Now to this defence by Mr. Haydon we shall add a few observations, in order that the subject so important to the fame of the painter, and so interesting to his admirers (and who are not to be found in their ranks?) may receive its fullest and clearest evidence. It must be premised, and those unacquainted with Italian literature will have need of the information, that there are several editions of Vasari's *Lives of the Painters*. The origin of Vasari's error is discoverable from comparison of the original edition of his *Lives* in 1550 with those which followed it. In this *first* edition we find no account of any quarrel between Julius (the *Pope*) and Michael Angelo respecting his tomb; but in relating the circumstances attending the painting the Sistine chapel, Vasari informs us, that the Pope was eager to see the progress of the work, for which purpose he had paid a visit to the chapel, when he was refused admittance by Michael Angelo. That the artist, knowing the inflexible temper of the pontiff, and being apprehensive that some of his attendants might be induced either by bribes or threats to admit him, pretended to quit Rome for a few days, and gave the keys to his assistants, with orders that no one should be allowed to enter, even if it was the Pope himself. He then shut himself up in the chapel, and proceeded with his labours, when the Pope made his appearance, and was the first to mount the scaffold, but Michael Angelo, pretending not to know him, saluted him with a shower of tiles and slates, insomuch that he was glad to effect his escape. Immediately afterwards, Michael Angelo quitted the chapel through a window, and hastened to Florence, leaving the key of the chapel with Bramante.* Better information, or a further consideration of the subject, convinced Vasari of his error; and in his *subsequent edition* he has, in his life of Michael Angelo, properly assigned the flight of Michael Angelo to a *former* period, when he was employed on the tomb of Julius the Second, and omitted the story of the disagreement in the chapel. Through inadvertence, however, he left the reference to this incident in the life of Raffaele as it originally stood, in which he has been followed by subsequent editors. Bellori denied that Raffaele had imitated the manner of Michael Angelo in any respect whatever, design, colouring, the naked figure or the clothed, or in any iota of invention; but Lanzi, who is called well-informed and judicious, admits that Raffaele attained a bolder style of design from the works of Michael Angelo. In the MS. library of Lord Leicester at Holkham, the original drawings of Raffaele from his great undertaking at the Vatican, have been discovered. "This precious volume," says Mr. Roscoe, "contains thirty-five folio sheets, some of which are folded and

* See Vasari, vol. ii. p. 963, ed. 1550.

drawn on boards, and some on
a reed-pen, and some on paper, and
short memoranda in the handwriting of the
subjects of them were found, &c. The
friezes, cornices, bases, ceilings, &c. with
which is a fine free sketch of Moses raised
by Michael Angelo on the ceiling of the
Raffaello, which may assist in deciding
whether Raffaello studied the works of
volume of drawings, which was obtained
the then Lord Leicester, is a portion of the
great task, there can be no doubt: such
inspection of them, although this will suit
the work of any other hand, but being
of several Italian writers, by whom the
ferred to.*

“ As soon as Wilkie recovered from the
agitation of a first visit to the Vatican, in
1826, he wrote me from Rome. In the
beginning of his letter, he alludes to the
Last Supper of Lionardo, and says, ‘ that
once perfect work is now but a shadow,
and past all power of retrieval. Its mate-
rial is said to be fresco or tempera, but
oil it was, beyond all doubt.’ This is a
proof of Wilkie’s sagacity, for oil it is.
‘ Like all other pictures in oil of that
date, it is cracked, the small spaces leaving
the plaster tinged only with what it had
absorbed of the paint. Lionardo had an
eye for softness and depth, incompatible
with fresco.’ (It is a curious fact,
Lionardo’s hand trembled so when he
began to paint, he never could paint in
fresco.) After other matters, he says,
‘ I am now in Rome, and one of the day-
dreams of my youth has been accom-
plished.’ Our friends had arrived the
day before, by Perugia; slight things
make deep impressions; they told me
they had been in the Sistine Chapel; they
avoided all remark, till we should go to-
gether. The next day we and another
went in a body. We passed up stairs, and
through the Loggie of Raffaello, then
through to the first stanza; *Battle of*
Constantine; impression unfavourable;
looked grey and chalky; proceeded to the
second, the *Attila*; looked warm, light,
and elegant; but the *Bolsena*, when we
hid the window, told with amazing truth
and richness; by this time the dryness of
frescoes had worn off; and this last, with
the Heliodorus, began to glow upon us
with all the tone and richness of oil.
Fresco, however, being limited in its
power of depth, the St. Peter in Prison,
finely as it is arranged, is black and co-

* See Roscoe’s Life of Leo the Tenth.

of exhibition. *Rembrandt*, with all his magic painting on too confined a principle, lost in power, and looked spotty and individual. Paul Veronese and Tintoretto had not that solidity, the character of Rubens. Titian seemed above contest, and to rely on his native majesty of colour; there was a senatorial repose, which gave a look of impertinence to *Rubens*; but still you could not keep your eyes off the seducer; even if you turned your back, you kept peeping over your shoulder. All peculiarity suffered. The silvery beauty of Guido looked grey; the correctness of

Raffaello looked hard. Rembrandt failed most by the brightness of Rubens; the magic of Correggio, or the sunny splendour of Titian; and after wandering about for days, you decided that he suffered most whose works had most peculiarity; and with all this grossness, want of beauty, and artificial style, Rubens' brightness and breadth carried the day, as far as arresting the eye, and forcing you to look at him, hate as you must his vulgarity, his Flemish women, and his Flanders breed of horses," &c.

It may not be uninteresting to take a peep at the common habits of life of this great man, and observe particularly on his extreme devotion to his art, and the regular unremitted industry of his life.

"In an interesting little book, published within a few years after Rubens' death, it will be delightful to see his daily habits. He rose regularly at four, and made it a law of his life to begin the day by prayer; after which, he went to work, and before breakfast made those beautiful sketches known by the name of his breakfast sketches, always having in the house an educated person, who read to him Livy, Plutarch, or Virgil. As work was his great happiness, he was very abstemious, that he might not be pre-

vented painting all day. He worked on till five, when he mounted his favourite horse, and rode round the ramparts at Antwerp; at his return, he found his friends assembled for supper: his chief relaxation was riding, or studying his fine collection of gems, or reading; and as he painted every thing from nature, and painted horses often, he had some of the finest breed in his stables. He rarely visited, except when requested to do so by artists, in whose works he always found something to praise," &c.

There are few greater or more illustrious names in painting than that of Reynolds,—none so great in the English school. In drawing out the most exquisite *graces* from nature, without ever deviating into affectation like Parmegiano, or deserting truth like Baroccio, we conceive that he was never excelled by any one at any period. As a portrait painter in some points he was inferior to Vandyck, in others he far excelled him. They may be compared together with advantage in the collections at Knowle and Petworth. In one of the rooms at the latter place there is a portrait (a three-quarters length) of a lady, by Sir Joshua, which in beauty, grace, elegance of features, and attitude and expression, is so perfect, that it becomes painful to leave it. We do not recollect that her name was told us,

But here she lives immortal, though unknown,
A new creation, bright as Nature's own.

It is therefore but justice to the fame of the master and the taste of the critic to blend together a few extracts from the different passages in which the latter has remarked on the works and excellence of this great man, whose name will probably ever continue to stand at the head of the honourable catalogue of British art.

Vol. i. p. 168. "Had Reynolds been earlier and better educated, his *historical* works would have been equal to his portraits, because he would have been induced, from confidence in his hand, to make such attempts at an earlier period of his prac-

tice, and not have delayed it, as he did, to the latter end of his life, when he was too much habituated to the individualities of portrait to be able to idealize with power.* There is no knowing how much the art has lost by the state of English art

* True! there is no *idealization* in the Ugolino; a London pavior supplied the father's head, and a pupil the son's; and the whole scene is Anglicised, as all Sir

when he first a
severely discipl
roughly versed in the construction of the
species he represented,—had he mastered
the figure as a preparatory basis,—with
his beautiful mind, his exquisite feeling
for colour and nature, his reliab for sur-
face, there is no saying to what a degree
of excellence he would have carried the
art; but this want fettered his hand
through life, and withered his efforts in
High Art whenever he attempted it.

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nobly held up *High art as alone* worthy of
pursuit, yet I have stories of him from his
friends which show he did not press high

Joshua's are, even his Nativities and Holy Familie
on Aristotle's Poetics, his being acquainted with
of the impression of the Ugolino on his nervous
we had once the opportunity of proving. An elc
and she slept in a chamber where the mezzotint
when she left, we found the print carefully cover
and she afterwards declared she could not have
her view,—so painful was the impression produce

* "Such was the state of art between Kne
painters used to send their whole-lengths to Ba
drawn by a Dutchman, and then sent back again
the authority of his father, who was a painter set
died, Hogarth caricatured the painters going to h
† "Wilkie's principle was *submission* mine
palace of his sovereign, and I got into his son.
of Sir Joshua. In Sir Joshua's early life he p
had a disease in his neck, and held his head on
delicate flatterer of deformity, like Apelles, kept
Barrington came and said, 'What have you don
look as if he had been hanged.' Reynolds, a v
lordship shook his cane over Reynolds's head,
contradict me?' Insulted, Sir Joshua replied
'Bear it; if you challenge him you will offend
depend.' Reynolds did bear it; so would Wilkie

George Beaumont was Sir Joshua's intimate friend, and he had great traces of Sir Joshua. I used to see him every day whilst painting 'Jerusalem;' he has sat behind me for hours during my painting, and it required all one's philosophy to resist his propositions; for up he would get in the middle of a head or piece of drapery, and say, 'Had you not better try this?' and out of his pocket he would take a piece of gum quackery, and he thought saying 'Sir Joshua was fond of it' made it infallible, when that was the

very reason it ought not to have been tried. Then Sir George would propose white of egg—then this gum—then that gum—in fact he gave one a complete idea of Sir Joshua's habits. Once he told me Sir Joshua put a portrait of a young lady to dry by the fire; some soot fell down and covered all her neck. Sir George thought all was lost. Sir Joshua snatched up the picture, and, saying it would make a capital half-tint, rubbed the whole into the half-tint of the neck, and made a beautiful colour," &c.*

While discoursing on the manner of supporting a figure by means of light and shadow in the background, Mr. Haydon says,—

"It was this which Sir Joshua so admirably understood, because he studied the great works of Raffaele, and took up portrait, as Burke said, as if he had descended from a higher department. Reynolds's portraits are all 'historical pictures' in composition: all his smaller parts support and carry off his larger qualities. Rubens's portraits are equally excellent; Titian's, superb as they are in character, look too often like single figures

inlaid on a background, and Raffaele's have often too much the air of being the portraits of a historical painter. Reynolds appears to have hit the exact point, neither composed of too many parts nor too little, and, as models of the degree of composition to be admitted into portrait, are, in my opinion, finer examples than either the portraits of Titian, Rubens, Raffaele, Sebastian del Piombo, or Vandyck."

In our opinion this is judicious and candid criticism, free from prejudice, and proceeding from an enlightened view of the art. His closing remark on the same great artist is as follows:—

"In the dignity of portrait no heads exceed Reynolds's, though Titian's and Vandyck's are more delicate in execution. He was a great man, but certainly a light thinker; and yet, considering his incessant practice in individual resemblance, it is extraordinary he did write as he did. He first brought the principles of art into something like consistency, and, though greatly indebted to Coypel, he first rescued it from the trash of De Piles, the commonplace receipts of Lionardo, great man as he was, and all the old bewildered theorists; and in his immortal notes on Du Fresnoy he has settled on a basis never to be shaken the leading rules of effect, light, shadow, and colour. Here

he was truly great. It was only where his previous education and previous habits had not been deep enough, that he wandered in his theory of beauty and form, which nothing but dissection of the brute and man can ever illustrate clearly. His eye for colour was so exquisite, that I do not think there is a single instance in all his works of a heated tint which is called *fary*. This cannot be said of Rubens, or Rembrandt, and I believe in my conscience it can only be said of Reynolds and Titian," &c.

* * * *

"Fuseli, Flaxman, and Stothard were the three legitimate designers of the British school, and yet not one of them was per-

* Walking the other day through the galleries at Hampton Court, we met unexpectedly with a curious and striking instance of a most decided plagiarism by Sir Joshua Reynolds, from a picture by Tintoretto. There is a picture by the latter representing three cardinals in front to the right. In the centre, a little behind, is an ideal figure of a female, representing the Holy Catholic Faith, driving with a sword two other forms, representing Heresy, into the abyss below. This design has been taken *verbatim* by Sir Joshua for his picture of Beattie. Beattie is in the very place and in the attitude of the chief cardinal. The figure of the Catholic Religion in the one picture is transferred without variation into that of Truth in the other; and the hideous visages of Heresy, &c. are made to represent those of Infidelity and Scepticism. Sir Joshua's picture is really a simple transcript or copy of the original, which was so well adapted for his purpose as to save him the trouble of invention altogether: but it is remarkable that the imitation, almost identity, has never, so far as we know, been pointed out before.—REV.

fact master of the figure. Flaxman's designs from the *Iliad*, *Odyssey*, and Greek tragedians are his finest works; but when first they appeared, the Continent asserted (as no Briton has any imagination) they were invented by an Italian! It is extremely hard to say, whether some are sublime or ridiculous, but there are groups of Hours, Nymphs, and Naiades very sweet and vase-like. As a designer, his works place him as much before Canova, as Canova's power of cutting marble placed Flaxman below him. Since Praxiteles, no man changed marble into flesh like Canova; no man, perhaps, ever worked up a single figure as a bit of fleshy execution equal to this distinguished man. Though Flaxman, in his lectures, talks pompously of muscles and construction, he knew in reality not deeply of either, as his anatomical designs prove; his lec-

nolds,—though West put things together quicker than either—though Flaxman and Stothard did what Reynolds could not do, and Hogarth invented a style never thought of before in the world, yet as a great and practical artist, in which all the others were greatly defective, producing occasional fancy pictures of great beauty, and occasional desperate struggles in high art, with great faults, Reynolds is unquestionably the greatest artist of the British school, and the greatest artist in Europe since Rembrandt and Velasquez. It is impossible for any man in any style to look at a portrait of Sir Joshua without benefit, instruction, and delight. His broad masculine touch, his glorious gemmy surface, his rich tones, his graceful turn of the head, will be ever a source of instruction to the great artist, let him practise in what style he may. It was a most interesting speculation to analyse one's feelings, as I have done, after visiting these men in one day. I always left Fuseli delighted by his wit, his sarcasm, his knowledge; and often annoyed by his indelicacy, his scepticism, and his malice. In West, one saw a man of sound sense struggling through the imperfections of education. Stothard always impressed you as if he was trying to forget the evils of earth; and Flaxman pompously insinuated he hoped he was on the road to heaven! But what I carried from Fuseli made deeper impressions, and was found in the end more beneficial. These are names which will always do honour to British art, though I question if either can be held up so confidently as an example to the student, even with all his defects, as Sir Joshua Reynolds. Reynolds, Hogarth, Wulke, and Wilson, the student may safely study, and Gainsborough too. These men built their means of conveying their thoughts on the sound practical principles of the Flemish and the Italians. When one reflects that so great a man as Apelles discovered, after perpetual experiments, ivory-black, and Vandyck so often used a brown that it is named after him; when one considers the extreme nicety of feeling, of organ, and of eye, to keep one's tints pure; of the jealous care of Rubens, of Titian, and Vandyck, and then think of Fuseli's abolition of a palette, of his self-conceit in underling its importance, of his sweeping hitherto with his left hand round it, and sweeping off a lot of every tint up to it when one saw him plaster up a woman's shoulder, and say, 'Be God, that's very like Corregio—no one did not know if to cry or laugh!'

as a composer, was sometimes beautiful, but he could not paint any more than Fuseli, and knew less of the figure than Flaxman; he could not tell a story by expression, yet there was an angelic sweetness in every thing he did. He seemed to have dreamed of an angel's face in early life, and passed the remainder of his days in trying to combine, in every figure he touched, something of its loveliness. Peace to Stothard's mild and tender spirit! It was impossible to be in Stothard's company a moment, without feeling he possessed the mind of some ethereal being that was out of place on this dim spot which men call earth. Never were four men so essentially different as West, Fuseli, Flaxman, and Stothard. Fuseli was undoubtedly the mind of the largest range;—West was an eminent *macchinista* of the second rank;—Flaxman and Stothard were purer designers than either. Barry and Reynolds were before my time, but Johnson said, in Barry's *Adelphi* 'there was a grasp of mind you found no where else;' which was true. Though Fuseli had more imagination and conception than Rey-

* "Reynolds, Romney, Lawrence, and Chantrey, were always predicting what grand things they would do as soon as they were above the necessities of life, as soon

"Fuseli, almost ignorant of all the simple elements of design, plunged at once to the highest efforts, and his deficiency of elementary knowledge harassed him, as he richly deserved, the whole of his life. With a fancy bordering on frenzy, the becoming again a little child (as our Saviour beautifully says) when arrived at man's estate, was an effort of philosophy and a mortification of pride, a humility of spirit and an acknowledgment of error, I regret to say, Fuseli had not common sense enough to reverence as became him; he found Nature did not come up to the uncontrollable fancy of his own outrageous dreams, and he concluded at once Nature was tame, and unworthy the admiration of a great genius; at the very outset he got into the wrong road, and through the whole of his life he obstinately maintained it was the right one; but every now and then his conscience gave indisputable evidence it was not easy, and that it was his pride, and not his conviction, which induced him to defend his error. * * * * Fuseli's idea of a standard form was Greek and Phidian, but not being founded on a thorough knowledge of the component parts of man as a machine or a natural object, and being nothing but an idea from a superficial survey, vague and settled on no one principle of life, his representation of that idea ended in extravagance and falsehood. * * * * In moments of caprice or temporary irritability, he would defend his style of art, and say it was *above* Nature; * but if you took advantage of moments of confidential placidity of temper, he acknowledged his defects. * * * * I have heard him with great candour express great regret, at the sight of dissecting drawings, that he had not deeply pursued the same course; for he had too

great an elevation of soul, and too great a love for his art, to defend even his own ignorance when he was honestly convinced of it. The people of England have been blamed for not relishing Fuseli's works: this is unjust; Fuseli, when he first appeared, astonished and attracted, but every year finding his works nothing but modifications of the first they had seen, of course they felt weary of such talented violations of nature. His original conception of the *Night Mare* spread his name over the earth: *he*, the inventor, was paid 30*l.* whilst the engraver of it cleared 600*l.*! by the print. So far from blaming the English people for their apathy to Fuseli in his latter days, so extravagant had he become, it was to their honour and credit, they had taste to perceive he deserved it. * * * * Fuseli, the whole of his life, was the butt of the press: all the critics saw his violence, but all the critics did not, or would not, see the poetry of his ideas, the beauty of his compositions,—encumbered, I acknowledge, by extravagance or deformity. His beauties were often wilfully neglected to raise a laugh at his expense. Amongst all classes, he was considered the painter of horrors, whereas his genius was essentially one of *terror*, a very different sentiment. * * * * In all Fuseli's conceptions, he never missed the most striking moment of time,—the great moment of interest in the subject. Though often obscure in his subjects, and the works he selected them from, such as those from the *Niebelungen*, of course imperfectly known in England, yet there was always the leading moment of interest, that roused a curiosity to know what those savage iron-mailed monsters of lust, revenge, and blood, were about, which disturbed and excited one. Fuseli be-

as snow ceased to fall and water to be frozen. . . . To this millennium of quiet they are always looking. At last it is the very time—to-morrow they'll begin. In comes another sitter—then come the guineas—then the dining out—then the bewitching flattery of some darling he has just painted successfully, and very like about the eyes. In the mean time some youth, whom God has gifted, in poverty and struggle, spends his money, meant for food, to get clay for a model—conceives a grand figure—sets to work, without waiting for the three per cents., and you find in an obscure, cheerless, wretched room a gigantic figure of *Milo*, towering to the ceiling, as fine a combination of High Art and true Nature as has ever appeared since the Greeks," &c.—i. 195.—(*The designer of Milo was Mr. Lough.*—REV.)

* "Fuseli never did, or never could, resist a witty flash, let who would be before him, and as many people were of repute and station in situation and the world, he engendered enemies in every position. If he were being beaten in argument he cut it short by a rudeness which stopped conversation altogether. Once an editor had or was having the best of an argument about Milton, when Fuseli thundered out, 'The fact is, *all editors are scoundrels.*'

"Sir Humphry Davy was decidedly beating Fuseli in argument, at Johnson's table, when Fuseli archly said, 'What is the use of chemistry?'—'Why,' replied Davy, 'more to me than *nature* is to you, Mr. Fuseli.' He never spoke another word."—ii. 29.—REV.

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chalk is rubbed out by bread. One night
a student, gifted with more self-conceit
than genius, handed his chalk drawing to
Fuseli, with an affected humility, by

* “The excuses of idleness are endless. . . . I
invent or to paint till they had discovered a *fin*
light there was not the very thing. I met one of t
years in Bond Street, ‘Well, Haydon, I have got
he went to Italy again, and he died in Italy with
who was for twenty-five years in pursuit of a
preparing a ground.”—i. 196. * * * *
out! of course, not having proved his allegiance
Nature had no particular pleasure in dislocatio
positions which seemed blown so by the explos
* * * * “A Devonshire artist (Gandy) tol
of his picture should look like fine old cheese. T
nolds often nearly lost himself in endeavouring to
his materials that once, when he placed a lady’s
slipped very deliberately down on her shoulders.
the Academy closed, Wilkie came up to me, and
d’ys stay” and invited me to breakfast. I w
at his ground-room door, and a voice said, ‘Com
astonishment, instead of a breakfast, there sat
ing himself before the glass. ‘Good heavens
Without the slightest apology for this position, h
‘It’s copital practice, let me tell you: just tak
till he was ready.”—ii. 52.—Rev.

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these immortal works he has added to the art of the world. Of his larger and scriptural works I am *not* an admirer. He had no feeling for expression or colour: his drawing was meagre and his forms without elevation. The absurdity of placing him next in rank to the Caracci, with such geniuses as Rubens, Rembrandt, Velasquez, and Murillo intervening, not to mention Dominichino, Guido, and Caravaggio, is too absurd to refute. Posterity must rank him as one of the *macchinisti*; and surely not so high as Luca Giordano, Pietro da Cortona, or Lanfranco. I question if the French would place him before Le Sueur or Le Brun, and surely we will not place *Poussin* after him. When Canova was here, after discussing his merits, I said, 'At least he composes well:'—to which he replied, 'Il ne compose pas—il met des figures en groupes:' this was an exquisite distinction. To West's immortal honour he felt at once the Elgin Marbles (a passport to immortality), and would hear of nothing that tended to negative their inherent divinity," &c.

"There never were two men so totally opposite in art as our *Reynolds* and *Lawrence*, and great instruction may certainly be attained by a comparison. *Lawrence* got his expression and likeness by an intense perception of the individual parts, and keen perception of the best look of a sitter,—and I believe no man ever exceeded him in catching the best expression.* *Reynolds* by a masculine com-

prehension of the masses. *Reynolds's* men had all the air of rank without being dandies, *Lawrence's* were all dandies without being men of rank. Such were the gentleness, the sweetness, the chastity, the beauty, and bewitching modesty of *Reynolds's* women, that you would have feared even to have approached without apprehension; while you feel quite sure you might compliment the women of *Lawrence* to any excess without much fear of offending. *Lawrence* drew better than *Reynolds*, but *Reynolds* was never guilty of many ignorances of composition and design that *Lawrence* was guilty of every day. In invention there is no comparison. *Reynolds* was a genius, and so he was in colour: whereas *Lawrence* had no eye, and I remember but one head of exquisite colour that might bear comparison with *Reynolds*—a head of Lord Bathurst; Gonsalvi, and the Emperor of Austria, *perhaps*, may be added. In composition, *Lawrence* was a child, and *Reynolds* a great master. *Reynolds*, from his knowledge of perspective, always planted his men on their feet; while all *Lawrence's* nobility stand upon their tiptoes, and will do so whilst the canvass lasts. *Reynolds* appeared, as Burke said, to descend to portrait from a higher style, while portrait and portrait only seemed to be the extent of *Lawrence's* understanding. *Reynolds* was the philosopher of art, *Lawrence* the gentleman, with a tendency to dandyism.† *Lawrence's* great power was seeing, transferring, and iden-

* There was a portrait this year (1846), of the late Lord Liverpool by Sir Thomas Lawrence, painted as it appears to us in a very flashy manner; and to which the painter had attempted to give additional force, by a preternatural expression of animation and sternness in the eyes, almost amounting to fury. This produced the most unpleasing effect conceivable; for in the first place, it was not the least in harmony with the placid position of the body, and composure of the limbs; and secondly, it was opposed to a sound canon of art, that the expression of a countenance in a picture, unless particular circumstances require a deviation from it, should be the quiet tranquil repose of general life, exempt from the influence of any strong particular passion. Vandyck's Lord Strafford is the *sternest featured portrait* that we know.—REV.

† "The three poisons of art are:—crayon painting, coach painting, and I must add, though of late years it has been carried to great excellence, water-colours. *Lawrence* began as a crayon painter, and he never got rid to the day of his death of a certain *chalky* look in his flesh. Water-colour tinting destroys all relish for *impasto* and surface; and when the most eminent water-colour painter handles oil, he always retains a certain gaudy colour, which never leaves him,—witness *Turner*, great genius as he is; while in the painting of *Martin*, there is a certain glossy varnished look that announces the former painter of glass or coach."—p. 324. To these three we might, perhaps, add a fourth—the mere ambition of displaying the power of *overcoming difficulties*, without enlarging the power or increasing the effect of art. In the gallery at Petworth is a portrait by Mr. Turner, called *Jessica*, a young female looking out of a window. It goes by the name, so the housekeeper told us, of the "Lady in the Mustard Pot," the background being composed of a bright yellow. But it is, in fact, a wonderful display of power in the painter, in bringing into relief the figure from such a ground; and who besides him would have ventured it? We looked at it with astonishment at Mr. Turner's pictorial powers, but also considering it to be a misplaced

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MARKET STREET is a way-side village of the old Watling Street, between St. Alban's and Dunstable, and formerly subsisted chiefly upon the traffic created by the passing traveller. It stands within the three parishes of Caddington, Flamstead, and Studham, and the first and last of those parishes are each divided between the two counties of Bedford and Hertford. So irregular is the boundary line, that it has been a matter of dispute among the writers of our topographical and monastic history in which county the Cell, or Nunnery, which gave importance to the village, was actually situated. The preponderance of opinion, however, appears to be in favour of Hertfordshire. Messrs. Lysons, though they have noticed the Nunnery in their *Magna Britannia* for Bedfordshire, say that it was "on the

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effort of genius. No other painter could have done of excellence—only of power.—*Rav.*

* A similar story was told us by the late Lord dead, who was staying a few days at his house in tures by the old masters of excellence, and which in the least, or even called forth a remark, in fact all. In such cases as these painting deserves h trade.—*Rav.*

more severe on his own flesh, no one more compassionate to the afflictions of others. He was distinguished by the spirit of prophecy, and was esteemed most excellent in contemplation. With such intentness was he wont to pray, that when the devil once appeared visibly in flames, and even set fire to the cowl upon his back, he would not be deterred from his devout purpose, nor cut short his prayer.

To the teaching of this Roger adhered the blessed Christina, a virgin born at Huntingdon, who, for the love of chastity, had relinquished ample possessions and a paternal roof abounding in riches. But still Roger consented not to look upon the face of the virgin, although she remained a recluse with him for four years and more. On the contrary, he ingeniously contrived to bury her alive. There was a house adjoining his oratory, and which in its conjunction formed an angle just sufficient to hold a single table. In this prison Roger lodged the rejoicing Christina, and placed for a door a block of wood larger than the prisoner could move. Here the confined handmaid of Christ sat upon the hard and cold stones, until the death of Roger, which (as aforesaid) was for four years and more, concealing five hermits, who all lived together with Roger. Her bodily sufferings are next described with a minuteness that is almost disgusting; also her patience, and the teaching of Roger the friend of God. At length she was favoured with a vision of the Lord Jesus Christ, beautiful in form beyond the sons of men, and bearing a golden cross, telling her it was necessary that all should bear this cross who wished to go to Jerusalem. The which vision when she had related to Roger, he began to weep for joy, saying, in the vulgar tongue, "Rejoice with me, *myn gode Sonendayes doghter* (that is, my good daughter of the Lord's day), for your tribulation is shortly to cease." And it happened even as the man of God had spoken; for he made her his heir in the cell, and she, advised by a vision, and comforted by the blessed Mary, knew that it was necessary for her to take up her abode in his habitation.

Other wonders which ensued are too long for detail in this place, but they

are extracted (in the original Latin) in Dugdale's *Monasticon*. Hearing that Thurstan, Archbishop of York was at the neighbouring town of Redbourn, Roger requested his neighbour Godescall of Caddington and his wife to take Christina to that prelate, who was a great favourer of ascetics, and encouraged the lady in her purpose. This, however, had no further result; but, shortly after the hermit's death, Geoffrey de Gorham, the abbat of St. Alban's, was induced by his opinion of the sanctity of Christiana, and the sympathetic visions with which each were favoured, to build the nunnery from its foundations. A few years after, when a serious fire had occurred, he repeated this pious labour.

The foundation charter was granted in 1145 by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. It gave the site of the monastery of the Holy Trinity in Caddington, as it was then marked out by ditches, and a wood between the ditches at Watlinghestrete, three furlongs and thirty perches in length, to Christina and her canonical successors, they paying yearly three shillings to the chapter of St. Paul's. This charter was laid upon the altar of the church by Ralph the dean, Theodoric a canon, and Nicholas a clerk, on the part of the chapter, at the time of its consecration by Alexander Bishop of Lincoln. On this occasion there were also present Patrick Bishop of Limerick, Alcelin dean of Lincoln, the archdeacons of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Buckingham, the abbat, prior, and many monks of St. Alban's, and many other canons, clerks, and laity.

Into the history of the possessions of the nunnery we here cannot enter for want of space; what is known respecting them, and a list of the prioresses, will be found in the *New Monasticon*,* vol. iii. p. 368. In the

* In p. 369 the editors of the *New Monasticon* quote a note from Newcome's *History of St. Alban's*, in which that author notices an assault by fifty robbers, about the year 1269, on "the cell at Merkgate Street, called St. Giles de Bosco;" but the editors in the previous page had said that the nunnery of St. Giles de Bosco was another foundation. See Woodchurch Priory, in Clutterbuck, i. 361, and Flamstead nunnery (the same) in New

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Ruins of the Church,
discovered 1805.

It is from Mr. Fisher's drawings,
made in 1805, which are now before
us, that we are enabled to give the

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Monasticon, iv. 299. Leland has made a
mistake respecting this nunnery, calling it
St. Leonard's instead of St. Giles's.

4. A south view of the house, from the inner court, which is that engraved in the accompanying Plate.

5. A view of the foundations of the church of the nunnery, opened in 1805 on the lawn immediately before the house. These evidently belonged to the extreme east end, or chancel.

6 and 7. Sketches of part of a coffin-lid, the fragment of a sepulchral inscription

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and other architectural fragments, together with a ground-plan, which is given in the preceding page.

The foundations which were opened disclosed several bases of pilasters, some of them flanking windows, and decidedly of the early-English period. The sculptured fragments found were also of the same style.

The ground-floor of the house had windows of Perpendicular pointed architecture, and probably of Humphrey Bourchier's building immediately after the Dissolution, as mentioned by Leland. The three upper stories were more probably of the age of Charles I. They presented five gables towards the rear of the building, and from an old drawing in the house it appears there were formerly gables on all sides, and a turret crowned with a cupola at each corner of the building.

Towards the high-road, on the west, the mansion had received a still more recent front of only two stories, having long sash windows, probably of the time of the Coppins. J. G. N.

MR. URBAN, *London, Oct. 8.*

I SEND you herewith an account of George the Third's first visit to Eton, in 1762, copied from an original letter in my possession.* It was addressed to Richard Neville Neville, Esq., of Billingbear, in Berkshire, at that time secretary to the embassy at Paris, by his kinsman Dr. Thomas Dampier, then lower master of the school, and afterwards dean of Durham, and father to the bishop and the judge of the same name.

Many of our older Etonians still alive must recollect with sentiments of pride

* On referring to the volume of our Magazine for the year 1762, we find an account of this Royal Visit to Eton, comprising most of the circumstances mentioned in the present document.—*Edit.*

and gratitude the unceasing acts of kindness and condescension by which the venerable Monarch endeared himself, during a long series of years, to every person connected with the college, and the interest which he took in the welfare and prosperity of the school.

Fortunately for the rising generation, the same attachment towards *Alma Mater Etona* has become hereditary in the August Successors of George III. I will only add, "*Eato Perpetua.*"

Yours, &c. ETONIENSIS.

Eton, Oct. 3d, 1762.

I pray you to rejoice with your old mother Eton, who, on y^e 25th of last month, was honoured, more than ever any foundation was before, by crowned heads. The King and Queen condescended to make the school and college a visit for three hours.

They first came into y^e upper school, where they were addressed by the captain, in an English speech, about 5 minutes long, y^e boys, assistants, and masters ranged on each side. From thence they went into y^e long chamber, and during that time the boys were conveyed expeditiously and silently into their seats in chapel, where their Majesties went next. Upon their entrance y^e organ, with a band of musick (borrowed of the Coll^l. of the Guard) entertained them; but nothing delighted them so much as the sight of the boys, which y^e King told us was the finest sight he had ever seen, and with so great decency and order as could be owing only to the care and management of y^e two masters. The pædagogues, you may be sure, bowed most thankfully for this gracious approbation. From the chapel they went to see y^e drawings, where they staid a great while. The King talked much upon various subjects, which y^e drawings, as they were presented to him, suggested; and, indeed, he talked amazing well upon all,—in my opinion *ante annos*. About the last half hour he came across y^e room, and discoursed with Doctor Barnard and me upon our school and education in general. He often repeated his preference of a public education, and that at Eton particularly. It would take up too much of your time to recount the many very sensible observations he made. Upon y^e whole, it was

impossible for any one (even of an inferior rank), to show more affability, benevolence, and cheerfulness. His chaise was ordered to y^e cloister-gate, but when he saw y^e boys ranged in y^e school-yard to receive him, he bid his chaise go under y^e school, being desirous, as he said, to see all he could of the boys, and walked all along amongst them. The boys (who had hitherto kept their fire) on a sudden burst out into a loud "*Vivant Rex et Regina.*" The King laughed much at their eagerness, and the waving of y^e

hats. Their Majesties left an handsome present for the foundation-boys, and we hear from London that they were highly pleased, and talk without end of y^e satisfaction they had in y^e visit, far beyond (they say) all the pomp and show of y^e installation,* tho' very magnificent.

Thus have I detained your precious moments with a long *Eton Gazette Extraordinary*; but how could I help it? I am, dear Mr. Neville,

Yours most affectionately,

T. DAMPIER.

NOTICES OF ITALIAN POETS,

BY H. F. CARY, TRANSLATOR OF DANTE.

MR. URBAN,

Worcester College, Oxford, Sept. 22.

Among the papers of my father, the translator of Dante, I have met with notices of and brief translations from several Italian poets, from the earliest times to the present. He had it in contemplation to write an account of the chief authors in that language, whether in prose or verse; of several he had completed his intended version, so far as he thought it necessary to give a specimen of his author, but in most instances has left his notice either unwritten or unfinished. This I can in some measure supply, and as I think his translations and criticisms are worthy to be preserved, I venture to offer them for insertion in your Magazine.

It was probably hardly necessary to distinguish my own additions, by inclosing them in brackets.

Yours, &c.

HENRY CARY.

GIACOPO DA LENTINO.

IN the earliest poets of Italy we find something of that dryness which there is in their earliest painters. As there is little ease and variety in the attitudes, and no richness and fertility of colouring in the one, so there is much poverty of invention and language in the others. Yet, in both poets and painters may be discovered the rudiments of that excellence to which each of them afterwards attained. In both may be seen a gravity and purity of manner, and a rejection of whatever was false and vicious. They were in the right way, though they had not made much advance.

Here it may be worth remarking how much the two arts seem in that country to have acted upon one another; that as Giotto and Cimabue were in some sort the teachers of Dante, so Dante in his turn may be looked upon almost as the master of Michel Angelo.

It is evident that much cannot be effected by means of another language in the representation of that which has scarcely any thing but mere simplicity and severity of manner to recommend it in its own.

A copier of a picture or an engraver may trace with tolerable accuracy the exact form which is before him; but a translator having other terms to make use of than those which are employed by his original, and those terms besides to be reduced to other measures, must necessarily differ much from that original. His difficulty therefore will be rather increased by that which makes the task of the engraver so much the easier; that is, the strictness and meagreness of his model.

Perhaps it was scarcely requisite to

* The Installation of Knights of the Garter which took place on the 22d of September preceding at Windsor.

say this much in order to bespeak the indulgence of my reader for the follow-

Chi non avesse mai veduto foco,
Non crederia, che cocere potesse ;
Anzi li sembreria sollazzo, e gioco
Lo suo splendore, quando lo vedesse.
Ma s' ello lo toccasse in alcun loco,
Ben sembreriali, che forte cocesse :
Quello d' Amore m'ha toccato un poco,
Molto mi coce : Deo che s'apprendesse,
Che s'apprendesse in voi, O donna mia,
Che mi mostraste dar sollazzo amando ;
E voi mi date pur pena, e tormento.
Certo l'Amor face gran villania,
Che non distrugge te, che vai gabbando ;
A me, che servo, non da sbaldimento.

Io m' aggio posto in core a Dio servire,
Com' io potesse gire in Paradiso,
Al santo loco, ch' aggio audito dire
O' si mantien sollazzo, gioco, e riso.
Senza Madonna non vi vorrai gire,
Quella ch' ha bionda testa e chiaro viso :
Chè senza lei non poteria gaudire,
Istando dalla mia donna diviso.
Ma non lo dico a tale intendimento,
Per ch' io peccato ci volesse fare ;
Se non veder lo suo bel portamento,
E lo bel viso, e' l morbido sguardare ;
Chè 'l mi terrà in gran consolamento,
Veggendo la mia donna in gioia stare.

[So little is known of Giacopo da Lentino, called the Notary, that it has been made matter of doubt to what country he belonged. The appellation of Lentino would argue him a Sicilian, and accordingly he has by some been ranked among the poets of Sicily. P. Negri,* without any pretence of reason, places him among the Florentine writers. Dante, who must be deemed a better authority, twice alludes to him, but in neither instance mentions his name. In his Purgatory† he speaks of him simply as *il Nottajo* "the notary," and again, in his Treatise de *Vulgari Eloquentia*,‡ quoting a verse which belongs to a Canzone of his, published by the Giunti, he terms him one of "the illustrious Apulians,"

* See Tiraboschi, vol. I. p. 137. *Matthias's edit.*

† Canto xxiv. v. 56.

‡ Lib. I. cap. 12.

ing attempt on Giacopo da Lentino; now introduced to his notice.

The wight who never had beheld the fire
Might apprehend no danger from the
flame ; [game,
Nay, he would sit, as at some pleasant
And wonder, marking the fair form aspire;
But if a spark should chance approach him
nigher, [same :
He could not doubt the scorching of the
E'en so of Love to me a sparkle came,
And I am scorched : ah, lady, my desire
Is now, that it were kindled too in thee,
In thee were kindled, who didst living
show [now.
A sport to me, yet givest me torment
For certes Love works grievous villany,
Who sees thee mocking and doth leave
thee so,
And lets me fearless to my ruin go.

My heart is set on service of my God,
So I might enter paradise, and share
The joys they tell of in that blest abode,
Where peace and mirth and endless
comfort are.
Yet loth were I to set forth on that road
Unless I thought to find my lady there.
Nor should be happy were I not allow'd
To see her beaming head and golden hair.
And yet I say it not to such intent
That I were willing to transgress therein,
No more than to behold those looks of
love,
The radiant visage and the gentle mien.
But O, it were the fulness of content
To see my lady in her joy above.

præfulgentes Apuli. Crescimbeni, § as Mr. Cary has observed in a note on the passage of the Purgatory above alluded to, gives an extract from one of his poems printed in Allacci's collection, to show that the whimsical compositions called *Ariette*, were not of modern invention.

Our author flourished towards the close of the thirteenth century, just before Dante was in his full vigour.

Of the two sonnets above translated, the first is among the *Rime Antiche* appended to the *Bella Mano* of Giusto de' Conti; the second is in Allacci's collection. The largest collection of his remains is to be found in the first volume of the "*Poeti del primo secolo della lingua Italiana*," 2 vols. 8vo. Firenze, 1816.]

§ Lib. I. Della Volg. Poesia, p. 72, 4^o. ed. 1698.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.—No. III.

Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches; with elucidations by THOMAS CARLYLE.
3 vols. 8vo. London.

THE course of these papers upon original letters has now brought us to the consideration of one of the most remarkable books of our time. It is an endeavour to set before us the words written and uttered by "the man Oliver," and by means of those words to lead the world to an understanding of his character, and an appreciation of "the grand puritan business" of which he was, properly speaking, the life and soul. This is Mr. Carlyle's object, and an object of greater importance, of more direct practical bearing upon solemn questions of infinite moment to all men, or more worthy of the earnest labour of a literary

The other letter is printed by Noble in his *Cromwell Memoirs*, i. 242.

Sir Richard Cromwell immigrated from Glamorganshire, but was fixed in England, by his employment under the *malles monachorum*, and still more certainly by its reward, a grant of the nunnery of Hinchinbrook, in Hunts. There, his son, the Protector's grandfather, Sir Henry Cromwell, maintained a hospitality so distinguished, as to procure for him the title of "The Golden Knight," and there Sir Richard's grandson, the Protector's uncle and god-father, Sir Oliver Cromwell, had the honour of ruining himself, by giving three nights' entertainment to King James I.—two nights on his progress to take possession of the English throne, and another night on his visit to Scotland in 1617.

The Protector's father, Robert Cromwell, was a younger son of "The Golden Knight." His mother was Elizabeth Steward, daughter of William Steward, of Ely, farmer of the tithes of the cathedral, and widow of William Lynne, a gentleman of Basingbourne in Cambridgeshire. She was, also, according to the statements of genealogists,* "the ninth, or the tenth, or some other fractional part of half a cousin to Charles Stuart King of England." (i. 30.)

Robert Cromwell and his wife dwelt at Huntingdon, and tradition reports him to have carried on the business of a brewer. The house where he dwelt, and where his son Oliver and all his family were born, "is still familiar to every inhabitant of Huntingdon" but it has been twice rebuilt since that date, and now bears no memorial whatever which even tradition can connect with him. It stands at the upper or northern extremity of the town, beyond the market place, on the left cornerward side of the street. It is at present a solid yellow brick house, with a walled courtyard. The little brook of Hun-

Heath and Noble, and other biographers of Cromwell, with little praise of any of them.

"Of Cromwell's actual biography," Mr. Carlyle concludes, "from these, and from all books and sources, there is extremely little to be known. It is from his own words, as I have ventured to believe, from his own letters and speeches well read, that the world may first obtain some dim glimpse of the actual Cromwell, and see him darkly face to face." (i. 27.)

Mr. Carlyle takes some pains to establish the fact of kindred between the family of the Protector and that of Cromwell Earl of Essex, and does so satisfactorily. Richard, afterwards Sir Richard Cromwell, great-grandfather of the Protector, was an agent of Cromwell the Earl of Essex, in the suppression of the monasteries, and, whilst occupied in that business, addressed to him two letters, in both which he claims kindred with his distinguished patron. One of these letters may be seen in Wright's *Suppression of the Monasteries*, p. 146, more accurately printed than by Carlyle, i. 40.

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* The suspicions on this subject suggested by our correspondent in our last number, p. 472, will be found worthy of attention.

chin making its way to the Ouse, which is not far off, still flows through the court-yard of the place, offering a convenience for malting or brewing, among other things." (i. 33.)

The Protector was born on the 25th April, 1599. So says the parish register of St. John's, Huntingdon, where he was baptized on the 29th. "*Nativitas illa magna*" is dated by Ashmole on the 22nd April (Ashmole MS. 332, 11 b. from Black's Cat. p. 221), which is reason enough why the astrological figure set by him gave no token of Oliver's coming greatness. John Booker notes the day correctly in his "Astrological Practice Book," and adds, with professional precision, "about 3 o'clock, A.M." (Ashmole MS. 183, p. 373, from Black's Cat. p. 142.) Oliver was the fifth child of his parents, and their second son. They had ten children in all. Seven grew up to maturity, of whom Oliver was the only boy.

Amongst his relations the two who seem most directly connected with his subsequent fortunes were a paternal cousin who was the second wife of Oliver St. John, "the ship-money lawyer, the political 'dark lantern,' as men used to name him," and a paternal aunt, who married William Hampden of Buckinghamshire, and was mother of the celebrated John Hampden.

Cromwell's first education was received at the public school conducted by Dr. Beard, the author of the Theatre of God's Judgments, a Treatise to prove that the Pope was Antichrist, and other works of determined Puritanical character.

Oliver was entered of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, under the tutorship of Richard Howlet, on the 23rd April, 1616, being the same day on which Shakspeare died.

"While Oliver Cromwell was entering himself of Sidney Sussex College, William Shakspeare was taking his farewell of this world. Oliver's father had, most likely, come with him; it is but some fifteen miles from Huntingdon; you can go and come in a day. Oliver's father saw Oliver write in the album at Cambridge: at Stratford, Shakspeare's Ann Hathaway was weeping over his bed. The first world-great thing that remains of English History, the literature of Shakspeare, was ending; the second world-great thing that remains of English History, the armed

appeal of Puritanism to the invisible God of Heaven, . . . was, so to speak, beginning. 'They have their exits and their entrances.' " (i. 55.)

But Oliver was not destined to acquire academical distinction. In the middle of the year 1617 his father died. The young heir went home to Huntingdon to lay his father's bones in their place of rest, and to comfort his widowed mother in her affliction, and he returned no more to Cambridge. Tradition says he went to London and entered himself of an Inn of Court, but no evidence of the circumstance has been recovered, nor any other fact in his history, until the register of St. Giles's Cripplegate announces to us that on the 22d August, 1620, Oliver Cromwell was married to Elizabeth Bourchier, daughter of Sir James Bourchier, a merchant knight, and a man of opulence and respectability.

From the time of his marriage until his return to the parliament of 1628, as one of the members for Huntingdon, we catch few glimpses of Oliver. He settled in his native town; had children born, several who died, and Oliver, Richard, and others, who grew up to manhood. We are told also, although upon somewhat questionable authority, that during this time he had certain hypochondriacal conceits, imagined he was about to die, "had fancies about the town cross," and often occasioned his physician to be aroused even at midnight.

"It is in these years, undated by history, that we must place Oliver's clear recognition of Calvinistic Christianity; what he, with unspeakable joy, would name his conversion, his deliverance from the jaws of eternal death." (i. 68.)

In 1629, Cromwell is first noticed as a parliamentary speaker. He was called up by a religious question, and vouched his old schoolmaster, Beard, as an authority for the "flat popery" preached at Paul's Cross by Dr. Alabaster and defended by Bishop Neile. The house directed that inquiry should be instituted. Beard was summoned to appear at Westminster; but the king interfered, the parliament was dissolved, and ten long years elapsed before another such assembly was called together. During all that time Cromwell and his puritan coadjutors were bracing their nerves for the

struggle while

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poet

coming more casualty and violence.

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In 1631 Oliver removed from Huntingdon to St. Ives, and, until 1636, rented a considerable grazing farm there, "gross, boggy lands, fringed with willow-trees, at the east end of the town."

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"A studious imagination may sufficiently construct the figure of his equable life in those years. Diligent grass-farming; mowing, milking, cattle-marketing; add 'hypochondria,' *sits of the blackness of darkness, with glances of the brightness of very heaven; prayer, religious reading, and meditation; household epochs, joys and cares*:—we have a solid, substantial, inoffensive farmer of St. Ives, hoping to walk with integrity and humble devout diligence through this world; and, by his Maker's infinite mercy, to escape destruction, and find eternal salvation in wider worlds." (i. 31.)

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"I called these Letters good,—but withal only good of their kind. No eloquence, elegance, not always even clearness of expression, is to be looked for in them. They are written with far other than literary aims; written, most of them, in the very flame and conflagration of a revolutionary struggle, and with an eye to the dispatch of indispensable pressing business alone: but it will be found, I conceive, that for such end they are well written. Superfluity, as if by a natural law of the case, the writer has had to discard; whatsoever quality can be dispensed with is indifferent to him. With unwieldy movement, yet with a great solid step, he presses through, towards his object, has marked out very decisively what the real steps towards it are; discriminating well the essential from the extraneous; forming to himself, in short, a true, not an untrue, picture of the business to be done. There is in these Letters, as I have said above, a silence still more significant of Oliver to us than any speech they have. Dimly we discover features of an intelligence, and soul of a man, greater than any speech. The intelligence that can, with full satisfaction to itself, come out in eloquent speaking, in musical singing, is, after all, a small intelligence. He that works and *does* some poem, not he that merely *says* one, is worthy of the name of

The words printed by us in italics, *committed* and *grounds*, are insertions of Mr. Carlyle. Again, we have stumbled upon a passage upon which Mr. Carlyle seems to have bestowed great pains. It relates to a marriage treaty for Richard Cromwell:—

“I have two younge daughters to bestowe, if God give them life and oportunitye. Accordinge to your offer, I have nothings for them,—nothing at all in hand. If my sonne dye, what consideration is there to me? And yet a jouncture parted with. If she dye, there is little; if you have an heire-male, then but 3000*l.* without time ascertained.”

Now this seems clear enough to us, and very terse, shrewd, expressive, and business-like. But Mr. Carlyle fancies that he sees a sense struggling to get free, and he charitably emancipates it by the additions in italics.

“If my son die, what consideration is there to me? And yet a jointure parted with ‘*on my side.*’ If she die, there is ‘*on your side*’ little ‘*money parted with;*’ ‘*even*’ if you have an heir male, ‘*there is*’ but £3,000, ‘*and*’ without time ascertained.” (ii. 17.)

In the speeches the additions are still greater; but these two examples illustrate Mr. Carlyle’s system of editorship as well as could be done by fifty. Our objections are threefold. *First.* This interposition of added words is calculated to introduce mistakes by the slipping out in future editions of the prefixed and appended single commas, by which the additions are distinguished. No human editorial care is sufficient for the accurate preservation of these minute distinctive marks, especially in reprints. *Second.* The words introduced are, generally speaking, unnecessary to the sense, and are occasionally, as in the instance of the word *even* in the last example, at variance with it. No one can be more careful in this respect than Mr. Carlyle, and yet he has occasionally erred. *Third.* Such additions destroy the genuineness of the printed documents, and, in bad hands, would be very likely to be abused. We occasionally find words inserted by Mr. Carlyle—unimportant words and honestly inserted—without the warning commas. If such a system of editorship is to be allowed, how easy for dishonest editors—and there are

such—to destroy the whole character, sense, and meaning of a document, to create confusion all but endless, and to give a triumph to a party or an untruth, by the crafty insertion of a word or a letter? Such results might even proceed from carelessness. There is no safety but in the hard, uncouth sentences of the original; and Mr. Carlyle’s book would have been more satisfactory, more completely genuine and historical, and the Letters and Speeches he has printed would have presented a better study and delineation of the character of the Protector, if he had merely modernized the spelling and punctuation, and corrected palpable misprints. We beg of him to think of this suggestion in reference to future editions.

And now, as we are upon the subject of editorship, and have expressed some little dissatisfaction, we will introduce in this place some remarks which, upon other grounds, might probably have been more properly made elsewhere. They relate to the general character of the illustration which the editor has brought to bear upon the documents he has here printed. In that respect the book is a remarkable and memorable one. No collection of documents that ever passed through our hands is to be compared in point of fullness and propriety of illustrative explanation with the volumes now before us. Mr. Carlyle, who is a new man in this branch of literary labour, has at once placed himself at the head of our editors of documents, and set an example to all persons who give themselves to that ordinarily very humble department of the art of book-making, which we trust will not be exhibited in vain. Here is no higgledy-piggledy publication of letters with a confusion of notes at the end of the volume; no wide-reaching collection, ranging over centuries all but incalculable, and subjects beyond number, glancing from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven, without an atom of editorial guidance, without illustrative introduction, with few notes, no table of contents, no index. All these obvious sins against editorial duty are daily committed by gentlemen of great pretence; gentlemen, too full of little artifices, contrived to keep their names before the public, ever to be able to

accomplish th
creditably.]
having in our last number led 1 1
up to the contemplation of the ex-
ample of Miss Wood, we now beg to
recommend the higher precedent of
Mr. Carlyle. Every spot connected
with his hero is described evidently
from personal observation; every
person connected with him has been
made a subject of inquiry; authorities
in print and MS. have been ran-
sacked; every allusion in his letters is
unfolded and cleared up; every fact
developed in its causes and conse-
quences; and persons, places, and
things set before us often with infinite
trouble and great pictorial effect. It
is obvious that the whole book has
been a labour of love; it is obvious,
also, what sort of book such labour
can make even out of the most un-
promising materials. Study it, we
beseech you, gentlemen editors for
publishing societies, and prove that
you are not incapable of deriving be-
nefit from so excellent an example.

In 1636 Oliver Cromwell removed
from St. Ives to Ely, where he suc-
ceeded Sir Thomas Steward, his
mother's brother, as farmer of the
cathedral tithes. At Ely he con-
tinued to reside until the course of
events, at the expiration of some
eleven years, rendered the metropolis
his only fitting resting place. He
lived at Ely in the house set apart
for the tithe farmer, and known in the
town as "the house occupied by Mr.
Page." It stands

"Close to St. Mary's churchyard; at
the corner of the great Tithe-barn of Ely,
or great square of tithe barns and offices
—which is the biggest barn in England
but one, say the Ely people. Of this
house, for Oliver's sake, some painter
will yet perhaps take a correct likeness:
—it is needless to go to Stuntney, out on
the Soham road, as Oliver's painters
usually do; Oliver never lived there, but
only his mother's cousins! Two years
ago this house in Ely stood empty; closed
finally up, deserted by all the Pages, as
the commutation of tithes had rendered it
superfluous; this year (1845) I find it is
an alehouse, with still some chance of
standing. It is by no means a sumptuous
mansion, but may have conveniently held
a man of three or four hundred a year,
with his family, in those simple times.
Some quaint air of gentility still looks

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The first volume closes with the death warrant of the King, preceded at p. 431 by the extraordinary letter written by Cromwell to Colonel Hammond to reconcile him to the pending course of events—well worthy of deep consideration, and containing, if rightly read, a clue to Cromwell's defence of his own conduct.

The second volume opens with the treaty for the marriage of Richard Cromwell, and thence passes to the deep horrors of the Irish war, (50—166.) Nothing in British history is more fearful than the facts which are here detailed, nothing more awful than the spirit in which they were achieved. After details of butcheries which make one's blood run cold, thus writes this 'armed soldier, terrible as death, relentless as doom.' (ii. 53.)

"I am persuaded that this is a righteous judgment of God upon these barbarous wretches, who have imbued their hands in so much innocent blood; and that it will tend to prevent the effusion of blood for the future. Which are the satisfactory grounds to such actions, which otherwise cannot but work remorse and regret." (ii. 62.)

The war with Scotland follows. The battle of Dunbar is described in seven letters, all written by Cromwell on the 4th September, 1650, the day after that signal achievement. These letters, addressed, three of them to official persons, and four to his family and private friends, when taken in connection with the admirable introductory narrative prefixed by the editor, and the proclamation issued by Cromwell on that same day, give us an exact knowledge of the position of his affairs, and admit us deeply into the state of his mind and feelings; but in reference to this wonderful victory we must let the editor himself exhibit the great doings of his hero.

The Fabian policy of old Lesley, the Scottish general, had brought the English army to the verge of ruin. In a wild open country, exposed to the pelting storms of a wet September, the men falling "sick beyond imagination," the sea behind and on the right hand of them, in front the Scottish army of 23,000 men, on the left hand a deep ravine which the Scots had rendered altogether impassable; thus were they shut in, sup-

plies being exhausted, and their number only about half as many as that of the Scottish army opposed to them. Cromwell's conduct in this extremity was indeed heroic.

Upon his face there is no note
How dread an army hath enrouned him,
Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
Unto the weary and all-watch'd night,
But freshly looks, and overbears attaint
With cheerful semblance and sweet ma-
jesty;

That every wretch, pining and pale before,
Beholding him plucks comfort from his
looks.

A largess universal, like the sun,
His liberal eye doth give to every one,
Thawing cold fear.

Foreseeing the possibility of defeat in the bloody struggle which was inevitable, and that, in that case, the victorious Scots would pour down triumphantly into the northern counties of England, he writes privately on the 2nd September to Hazlerig, the governor of Newcastle, explaining to him the extreme difficulties which surrounded his army, out of which it needed "almost a miracle" to extricate them. He charges him, "whatever becomes of us," to get together forces for the protection of England, but to keep the tidings secret "lest danger should accrue thereby." "All shall work for good," he continues; "our spirits are comfortable, praised be the Lord! though our present condition be as it is. And indeed we have much hope in the Lord, of whose mercy we have had large experience." (ii. 201.) On the afternoon of that same 2nd September, Cromwell and Lambert are walking in the garden of the house which is the lord-general's quarters. His eagle eye is attracted by some unwonted movement of the enemy. They are coming down the hill, edging, or, as he termed it, "shogging" to the right. It is a blunder. Cromwell instantly proposes to take advantage of it. Lambert eagerly assents. Monk and other general officers are called into counsel. All agree. It is determined to attack the enemy in their new position before dawn to-morrow.

"And so the soldiers stand to their arms, or lie within instant reach of their arms, all night . . . The night is wild and wet:—2d of September means 12th by

our calendar : t
 deep among clo
 Whoever has a heart for prayer let him
 pray now, for the wrestle of death is at
 hand Thus they pass the night ;
 making that Dunbar peninsula and Brock
 rivulet long memorable We English
 have some tents ; the Scots have none.
 The hoarse sea moans bodeful, swinging
 low and heavy against these whinstone
 bays ; the sea and the tempests are abroad,
 all else asleep but we—and there is One
 that rides on the wings of the wind.

“ Towards three in the morning the
 Scotch foot extinguish their matches,
 all but two in a company ; cower under
 the corn-shocks, seeking some imperfect
 shelter and sleep About four o'clock
 ‘ comes order to the English to mount
 and march.’ They pour ‘ swiftly to the
 left to Brocks mouth House, to the pass
 over the Brock’ The moon gleams
 out, hard and blue, riding among hail-
 clouds ; and over St. Abb’s Head a streak
 of dawn is rising.

“ And now is the hour when the attack
 should be, and no Lambert is yet here . . .
 The Scots too are awake ; thinking
 to surprise us ; there is their trumpet
 sounding, we heard it once ; and Lambert,
 who was to lead the attack, is not here.
 The Lord General is impatient ;—behold
 Lambert at last ! The trumpets peal,
 shattering with fierce clangour night’s
 silence ; the cannons awaken along all the
 line : ‘ The Lord of Hosts ! The Lord of
 Hosts ! ’ On my brave ones, on !—

“ The dispute ‘ on the right wing was hot
 and stiff, for three quarters of an hour.’
 Plenty of fire from field pieces, snap-hances,
 matchlocks, entertaining the Scotch main-
 battle across the Brock ; poor stiffened
 men, roused from the corn-shocks, with
 their matches all out ! But here on the
 right, their horse, ‘ with lancers in the
 front rank,’ charge desperately ; drive us
 back across the hollow of the rivulet ;—
 back a little ; but the Lord gives us cou-
 rage, and we storm home again, horse and
 foot, upon them, with a shock like tornado
 tempests ; break them, beat them, drive
 them all adrift. ‘ Some fled towards Cop-
 perspath, but most across their own foot.’
 Their own poor foot ; whose matches were
 hardly well alight yet ! Poor men, it was
 a terrible awakening for them ; field pieces
 and charge of foot across the Brock’s burn ;
 and now here is their own horse in mad
 panic trampling them to death. Above
 three thousand killed upon the place :
 ‘ I never saw such a charge of foot and
 horse,’ says one ; . . . Oliver was still near
 to Yorkshire Hodgson when the shock
 succeeded ; Hodgson heard him say,
 ‘ They run ! I profess they run ! ’ And

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“ Gives not the hawthorn bush a sweeter shade
 To shepherds looking on their silly sheep
 Than doth a rich embroider'd canopy
 To kings that fear their subjects' treachery?
 O, yes it doth ; a thousand-fold it doth.
 And to conclude—the shepherd's homely curds, [bottle,
 His cold thin drink out of his leather
 His wonted sleep under a fresh tree's shade,
 All which secure and sweetly he enjoys,
 Is far beyond a prince's delicates,
 His viands sparkling in a golden cup,
 His body couched in a curious bed,
 When care, mistrust, and treason wait on him.”

Oliver, in the last year of his life, in his last speech to his last abortive Parliament, publicly proclaimed that his bitter experience corroborated the declaration of the poetic sage ; “ I can say,” he declared, “ in the presence of God, in comparison with whom we are but like poor creeping ants upon the earth, I would have been glad to have lived under my woodside, to have kept a flock of sheep, rather than undertaken such a government as this !” (iii. 428.)

A few months after those words were uttered, that death which Oliver had so often dealt out to others, with hand terrible and unsparing, entered within the little circle of his own affections. He had one ewe lamb, the tyrant struck at her ; no prayers, nor skill, nor tears could avert the blow ; and she was not its only victim. The grim hero who had deluged Tredagh with blood, and had, there and elsewhere, witnessed and commanded human sufferings and miseries the mention of which makes men to shudder, was so overwhelmed by the sight of these domestic sufferings, that the mere “ sympathy of his spirit with his sorely afflicted and dying daughter” brought him to the grave. Pages of slander have been devoted to the misrepresentation of the circumstances of his dying-bed, and even natural omens have been falsely called in aid to favour the belief that Providence supernaturally testified its abhorrence of this famous man. Many of our readers will probably now learn for the first time that the great tempest which is universally believed to have raged “ for some hours before and after his death,” (Clarendon, book xv.) and to have made his departure from the world a circumstance of terror and

amazement, occurred on Monday, the 30th of August, 1658, whilst Cromwell died, as is well-known, on the following Friday, the 3rd of September, the day he had already rendered famous by his victories at Dunbar and Worcester.

Many are the idle tales invented by fearful cavaliers, to whom the name of Oliver was as terrible as that of Richard to the Saracens, which this book will dissipate. Now, for the first time, after the lapse of two centuries, can we make an approach towards judging righteous judgment respecting the character of a man whom even his slanderous enemies admit to have been a person of “ a great spirit, an admirable circumspection and sagacity, and a most magnanimous resolution.” Now can we call him to our bar, and true verdict give, of “ hypocrite or not.” We have not space for the consideration of the high question, but here is the evidence upon which it may be determined. Mr. Carlyle has with great labour brought it to the light, gathered it up from a multitude of quarters, set it before friends and enemies with a noble honesty. Here it is ; whoever wills may judge. Did he what he thought right, ever looking to the judgment of God and not to the condemnation of men ? Did he in all his ways put his trust in the defence of the Most High, not fearing or caring what men could do or say respecting him ? Did his outward speech and outward action demonstrate “ the act and figure of his heart,” or was his whole life a mere “ seeming for his peculiar end ?” He may have been mistaken ; that is not the question. There is no doubt that in many things he erred grievously. But was he honest or a dissembler, truthful or a pretender ? Here is his own tale told by his own pen, and whoever shall in time to come censure him without reading and studying it, will be a calumniator rather than a judge. Insincerity is the offence alleged against both Charles and Cromwell. What if they were tried by the same test ? Collect the letters and speeches of the sovereign. Print them all, public and private, to his father, the pope, Strafford, Laud, Hamilton, Glamorgan, Henrietta Maria ; close up the collection with the *Eikon*, if you will ; and what a mourn-

tain of dissim- he re-
sult! Can it one
title of evidence of anything of the
same kind can be deduced against
Cromwell from the volumes before us?
Impossible!

This book is the production of a
writer whose genius is unquestionable,
and whose great powers are sanctified
by an ardent love of truth. He is a

are to Africa; I have now met with
another passage of the same author,
which is so decisive on the subject, as
to remove any further doubt. In a
poem called *Fantaisie*, vol. viii. p. 12,
are these lines.

Aussi les Grecs, en amour les premiers,
Ont à Pallas, Déesse des guerriers,
Donné l'*œil verd*, et le brun à Cythère,
Comme d'Amour et des Graces la Mère."

"So the Greeks, who have best de-
scribed love, have given to Pallas, the
goddess of war, *l'œil verd*, and to
Venus, the goddess of love and mother
of the Graces, *l'œil brun*."

It now only remains to see what
was the colour that the Greeks gave to
the eyes of Minerva, which are thus
described as "*verd*." Hom. Il. i. 206.

θεὰ γλαυκῶνις Ἀθήνη

So also, ii. 166, 172, 279, 426, and in
no less than thirty or forty more pas-
sages. The first passage quoted is
translated by Cowper (v. 250.)

To whom the blue-eyed Deity.

Again, iv. 475,

— These Mars to battle roused,
These Pallas, azure-eyed.

his illustrations respecting Cromwell's
parliaments; and, finally, his account
of Cromwell's death, are all of very
high merit as historical narratives;
but why does he deform his book,
repel readers, and lessen his great in-
fluence, by the introduction of such
termagant words as are to be found in
every page of these volumes? His
abusive nicknames displease every one;
and his strange words, which, if spoken,
produce wild crashes of sound resem-
bling the hullabaloo which once passed
for "the unknown tongue" amongst
the Irvingites, are especially mourned
over by those who in other respects
are great admirers of his writings.
For our own parts these things call up
upon our cheeks, as we read them, a
blush for the writer who can so far sin
against custom and good taste. If we
are reading aloud, we skip over the
jargon and pass on. It brings to our
mind Hamlet's description of the clowns
of those tragedians who warred against
the ears of the groundlings, and we
would treat him, as the Prince of
Denmark did the player, to reform it
altogether.

MR. URBAN,

SINCE writing the note that you
have printed in page 244—5 of your
Sept. Magazine, on the subject of the
proper translation of "*yeux verts*,"
which I maintained to be "gray or
blue eyes," and not "green" and
which I supported by a passage in
Ronsard in which eyes of this colour
are given to *Europe*, as "black ones"

And so throughout the Iliad and
Odyssey, wherever the translators
have given the meaning of the origi-
nal; but Pope often, and Cowper
sometimes, have omitted the epithet al-
together. This point then we think
being ascertained, it only remains to
observe, that Mr. Cory, in general so
well informed, so correct, and so ac-
curate, has been extremely unlucky
in translating "*verd*" *hazel*, as that
very colour is the one given by the
poet to Venus, as a contrast to the
blue or grey eye given to Minerva,
and therefore the one he should have
particularly avoided.

So much on the subject of "blue
eyes," a subject that once was the
cause of greater disputes, and more dire
events than fortunately took place in
the case of criticism on *Nadine*, the
kne of Babylon, we are told, and of the
beauteous *Tulak*, but she had *blue*
eyes, which was the source of great
misfortune, for there was an ancient
law in the kingdom of Babylon which
forbade their king to fall in love with
any maiden who was *green-eyed* or *blue-*
eyed. This law had been established
by the priests for five thousand years.

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and accordingly all ranks of that empire came to the king remonstrating against his falling in love with *Fulide*. 'Who ever (said they) heard of a king liking blue eyes? Preposterous! black, grey, green, hazel, all are at the sovereign's service. But blue! prodigious!! It was certain the glory of the kingdom of Babylon was drawing to an end: the abomination had reached its height. All nature was threatened with dissolution! could it be believed—Nabussan, son of Nussanabo, was in love with two great blue eyes!' All the females with *black* eyes, and *dark* eyes, and *hazel* eyes, were particularly furious. The priests laid the kingdom under an interdict. The subjects refused to pay the taxes. Lands were left uncultivated. The country was threatened with invasion, and all because the *King Nabussan loved Falide, who had a pair of the loveliest blue eyes imaginable.*"

B—h—ll.

J. M.

MR. URBAN,

AS the castle of Eu became in 1844 an object of much interest as the scene of the cordial and happy meeting of the sovereigns of France and Great Britain, I collected a few notices relating to the castle and abbey, which may even still be acceptable to your readers, from their connexion with some passages of early English history, especially since the particulars given in the journals of the day from guide-books, &c. related merely to the present residence, and did not go back further than the 16th century.

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD TAYLOR.

P.S. The fine work in bas-relief in the court-yard of the Maison Bourghtherode, Rouen, representing a former royal meeting at Guisnes,—that of Henry VIII. and Francis I.—appears to possess so much merit as a work of art, as to make it desirable that a casting should be obtained and fixed up in one of our museums. There is a casting in the museum at Rouen, and another at Versailles, from moulds which I believe are preserved.

IN Latin documents, Eu or Ou is called Aucum, and Augum. The abbey, Ecclesia Beatae Mariæ de Augo, is described in "*Neustria Pia*," p. 694,

as situated "*apud Aucum, oppidum nobilissimum diocesis Rothomagensis, in confinio Normanici et Picardici: non longe à mari Magno Oceano. Cujus primarius fundator legitur Guillelmus I. comes Auci, filius nothus Richardi I. cognomento Intrepidi, ducis Normanici: à quo et comitatum Aucensem dono accepit, pro sua legitima: cujus uxor extitit D. Lescelina. Guillelmus igitur comes Auci primus fundator hujus loci agnoscitur, ann. 1002.*"

The following is a note on a passage in William of Poitiers, from Mr. Baron Maseres's *Historiæ Anglicanæ Monumenta*, p. 60.

"Roberti Aucensis Comitæ, means Robert, Earl of Eu, or Ou, or Owe (for it is wrote all the three ways in old authors), which is a town in the north-eastern part of Normandy, near the sea-coast, about half-way between Dieppe and Saint Valery, at the mouth of the river Somme. This Robert, Earl of Eu, was descended from Richard the First, Duke of Normandy, by one of his concubines. This Duke Richard, besides his children by his beautiful wife, Gunnor, a lady of great family in Denmark, (amongst which were Richard the Second, his successor in the dukedom of Normandy, and Emma, that was Queen of England and mother of King Edward the Confessor,) had two sons by his concubines, whose names were Godfrey and William. Of these, Godfrey was first made Earl of Eu, and upon his death his brother William succeeded him in that earldom, and was succeeded in it by his posterity down to the time of Willelmus Gemeticensis, or William of Jumieges, who flourished in the reign of William the Conqueror. The words of Gemeticensis are as follows: '*Genuit etiam [Richardus primus] duos filios, et totidem filias ex concubinis. Quorum unus Godefridus, alter verò dicebatur Willelmus. Horum prior comes fuit Aucensis. Quo defuncto, accepit frater ejus eundem comitatum, quem adhuc hæredes ejus jure successionis possident.*' It seems probable, therefore, that the Robert, Earl of Eu, mentioned in the text, was grandson to this William, and consequently great-grandson to Duke Richard the First: and if so, he was second cousin to William the Conqueror. It is on account of this descent that our author

says he was 'natalibus magni,' a person of high birth."

Eu.—By Wace, in his metrical chronicle, this place is written Ou. In p. 246 of the late Mr. Edgar Taylor's translation, there is the following note on Robert Comte d'Eu, one of the Norman lords at the battle of Hastings: "We have seen him before at the battle of Mortemer. He received the custody of the castle of Hastings, and considerable lands in England, which his family retained till the severance of Normandy: see *Introd. Domesday*, i. 463; and *Estancelin's History of the Comtes d'Eu*.* Comes Augi is one of the defaulters in the Red Book Roll."

It was at the castle of Eu that William Duke of Normandy (the Conqueror) married Matilda, daughter of Baldwin count of Flanders. Wace, p. 64, says: "Her name was Mahelt, related to many a noble man, and very fair and graceful. The count gave her joyfully, with very rich appareille-

Secret Memoirs and Manners of several Persons of Quality at the Court of France, the New Atalantis, an island in the Mediterranean Sea.

(Continued from p. 1845.)

VII.—BETTERTON THE ACTOR.

Vol. ii. p. 64.—"She was obliged to the long experience and good judgment of that excellent tragedian *Roscious*, who was grown old in the arms (if I may so call it) and approbation of his audience; *Roscious*, a sincere friend and man of honour, not to be corrupted, even by the way of living and manners of those whom he hourly conversed with; *Roscious*, born for everything that he thinks fit to undertake, has wit and morality, fire and judgment, sound sense and good na-

* Should any of your readers have access to the original, more particulars of interest may probably be obtained.

Note.—Respecting the Earls of Eu, our correspondent de verifier les Dates, to which some important observations are made in Mr. Stapleton's *Observations on the Rolls of the Society of Antiquaries*. The seal of the Earls of Eu is engraved in Moss's *History of Hastings*. In the 12th century, the Earls of Essex in England, were also Earls of Eu. In the 16th century, their descendants, the Devereux, in the sixteenth century, he added, that Louis-Philippe, some years before his death, restored the sepulchral effigies of his ancestors in the crypt of the cathedral, much in the same manner as they were in the crypt of St. Denis, near Paris. Mrs. A. J. in her *Tour in Normandy*.—*Edi*

nowned for his nicety as his two wives were for gallantry, bating that his fame is not quite so extensive. He is master of a glaring library, designed for show; for I hear of no other use he puts it to. The glass doors are mounted upon joints as neat as the best wrought snuff-box. Is it not an awkward, out-of-the-way expense? If one were not led to consider it, as he never omits to do that, who would remark the extraordinary, unnecessary workmanship of those new-fashioned hinges? He is more delicate than that fop who made his butcher cut up all his meat with a fork; for this, if it were possible, would cut up his himself, as he cleans his tea equipage, with his own hands. Whatever business his company may have, whatever haste they are in, they must stay till Monsieur Chevalier has performed this ceremony, the things replaced, and as they were, with all imaginable parade and decency.* The linen that he makes use of to dry his cups are like large handkerchiefs of cambric, mounted with Flemish lace, and always sent as they are used to the clear-starchers. He has been long an admirer of one of the maids (*Mrs. Collier*) belonging to the Empress; but, Monsieur le Chevalier, she is not for you: a lucky warrior (*Sir R. Temple*) has her heart. For him she refuses all those advantageous offers that have been made her: singular and renowned for constancy in an age wherein interest too often triumphs over love. Your divinities shall see this languishing beauty waiting at her mistress' chair. You will also, in seeing, pity her, for having so long delayed the possession of the only person she can love, and whom all must conclude worthy of being loved."

IX.—LORD SOMERS—LORD HALIFAX.

P. 261.—"Pray, your ladyships, be

* We can well remember in our youth that it was the custom in some families for the mistress of the house, or one of the daughters, to clean the breakfast and tea-cups before their removal; a custom that probably arose from the fear of their being broken; and we think we can recollect that Horace Walpole's custom was the same with his fine Dresden or Sèvres china cups; but we forget our authority, unless it was Mr. Pinkerton.—REV.

pleased to stretch your ardent eyes with a more than ordinary regard to those two renowned politicians that stop at the door in deep conference with each other. They have had a successful ministry. Time was when their young ambition durst not cast away an improbable wish of being masters of the tenth part of what they are now in possession of. Then all they presumed was to be applauded for men of genius in the airy regions of *Parnassus*. They both wrote, and both with success, nor can there be better judges of writing; and, as an everlasting monument of their praise, be it recorded, that they have not been afraid to applaud and reward the performances of others, free from that emulation which has stung even some of the great emperors of old, who would be thought poets. They have in their two persons more conspicuously encouraged and raised the ingenious than has the whole race of the Atalantic nobility beside. True, they have had a larger power than most, and have more distinguished it. Have they enriched themselves suddenly and surprisingly? 'tis meritorious in one respect, because they do good with it to others. Both have had the lucky circumstance of finding it to be for their interest still to remain of the party they first fixed in. The methods they have took to raise their fortune give us but little hopes that they would have persevered in any principle that should but once appear to be contrary to their interest. But, since no such change has arrived, let us charitably applaud them, as men remaining true to their first professions,—a virtue rarely found in statesmen."

X.—THE EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

P. 262.—"One there was, once upon a time, at the head of the Atalantic State, who, though long since dead, his crimes can never die. An original, immortal villain! Of him alone we ought to make an exception to the general rule,—"*Of the departed speak not ill.*" His vices should be recorded on monumental marble, or ever-during brass, that no time nor age may be able to efface their horrible remembrance. Who submitted an infinite natural capacity and vast strength of

parts to the inglorious, villainous practice of first seducing his prince, and then betraying him, and punishing him for it. A prince who loved and embraced him, implicitly pursuing all the measures of his pernicious, traitorous counsels, because they were his. A villain, for the sake of villany! False, and foolish in his falseness! A private pensioner to three monarchs of different interests, at the same time

Whom hast thou to boast of ruining? A weak, short-sighted, credulous prince, that trusted thee; a prince full of this generous maxim,—that it is a much less shame to be deceived by, than it is to distrust, a friend. What reward hadst thou for thy treachery? Didst thou ever dare to wear those honours to which thy ingratitude aspired? or could thy treasons raise thee higher than thou wert before? Hast thou not contracted so universal an odium (even to those that rejoiced at the effects thy villainies had produced), that, like an obscure bird of night, thou dar'st never after publicly appear? A cloud of conscious guilt hangs hovering over thy thoughtful brow: self-convicted, self-punished! Live eternally here alone, in the infamous memory of thy consummate mischief. Below, like another *Pyrrhus*, may thy rank, perpetual liver grow with never-ceasing supplies, to gorge immortal vultures, till all mankind, warned by thee, grow good and honest, because they will find it their interest to be unlike thee."

LORD WHARTON.

Vol. III. p. 162. "Cataline now trod the stage and became an important actor. A man who with a complication of vices had but this one virtue, *not pretending to any*; every way mercurial, he would sin up to the height of pleasure, yet drudge on to the last extremity of business. Indefatigable in his pursuits, not by fit and starts, but by a regular succession, vast was his ambition, vast his artifice, mighty in love, not less in politics. His long head seemed beyond the age he

lived in, and could calculate any present accident to an hereafter purpose; fawn and lie, flatter and swear, seem sincere but never be so. No view of his, though never so trivial, but what he bent his whole endeavours to obtain, and always accomplished. His oily, deceitful, artful tongue could insinuate anything. Bold, even to impudence, mischievous even to cruelty, base even to cowardice, implacable to eternity, yet acceptable even to popularity. Nor withheld by reserves of avarice, for he never mattered what he staked so he could but draw the prize, all his passions subsiding till he had reached the port whither he was bound. He knew no personal resentments, no personal vindiction; never to be made angry, always seeming pleased. When foiled in any attempts, he fell but to rise with the greater force; observing the weak side through which he had missed his aim, he returned with double vigour and double conduct to the assault. Many had been his endeavours in several reigns to get footing at court, but none so fitted as this (full of divisions, jealousies, and tears) for his intricate purpose: introduced to advance the Empress Irene's revenge,* and designs upon the orthodox but bent upon accomplishing his own. The Roman history having furnished him with precedents of such who had mounted the steps of the imperial throne through craft and dissimulation, he thought if these are qualifications, himself as well fitted to reign as any. His business, therefore, was to jumble all things into anarchy and confusion. How did he pack the senate? how the votes at any promotion? In his temper an admirable tribune of the people, he would stoop to the meanest office, nor lose the most despicable vote for want of assiduity, promises, reward, bribe, hopes, fears, threatening, or whatever could influence the passions or convenience of those with whom he had to deal. He would play with the emperor, pray with the pope. He was drunk with the debauchee, sober with the fastidious, no Proteus so various, full of cold ambiguity, and pretended openness. He bowed to the pope, his

* "Empress Irene." Queen Anna Regina.

advice, his interest, his mistress, his pains, were all at the service of whosoever was considerable enough to be obliged by him; fond of giving but hating to pay, justice and he being at mortal enmity; no principles so fixed but what he endeavoured to undermine; he found the weak side of all mankind. Those unsusceptible of avarice, and who were only ambitious, he attacked by grandeur, dignities, and honour; the covetous or the poor he had pensions for; jewels and lovers for the ladies he would influence; but generally speaking, as himself had observed, he prevailed more by *vanity* and sacrificing to that idol than to any other deity, his fine wit never wanting acceptable eloquence, as well as salt and malice to ridicule and give things what turns he pleased."

(*To be continued.*)

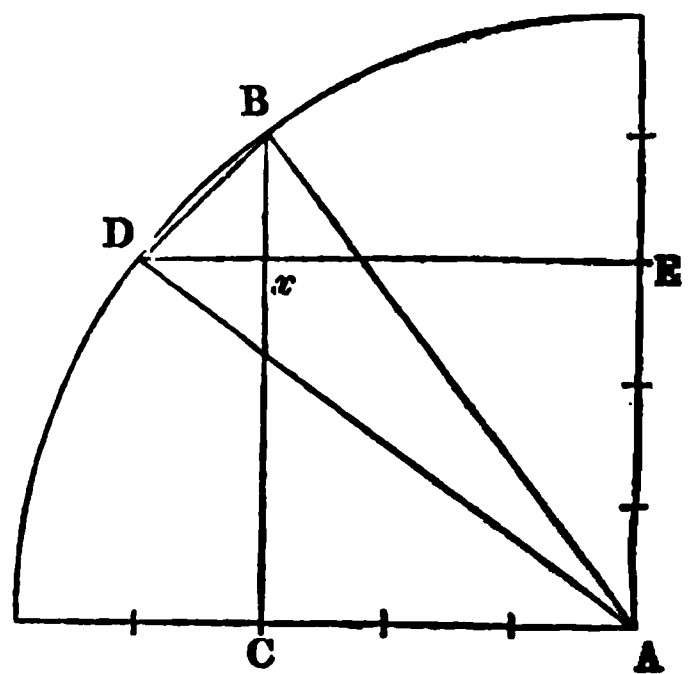
MR. URBAN,

IN my last letter (July, p. 42,) I promised to point out some peculiarities in the nature of the semi-pyramidal triangle, and what may possibly have been the design in committing it in its bifold form to the keeping of these monuments. In doing so, however, I trust I shall not be considered as trespassing upon the mysteries of modern science. It is not my object to discuss such points, but simply to shew what ideas may have been entertained by the Egyptians whose monuments we are speaking of; and that the relations of material forms were objects of interest in former times, in the same direction as they have since occupied our modern philosophers. In estimating such views, we must therefore make due allowance for the non-acquaintance of this ancient people with the science of mathematics, for geometers they certainly were without the pure science, and bear in mind that a knowledge of proportions acquired casually, and without reference to principles, could only be regarded in the light of precious jewels found by chance, and which must be preserved by careful tradition, or be lost to future generations.

The secrets of their philosophy were certainly committed to these monumental works. We find a known instance in the Sphinx, which was an astronomical index, and pointed to

the seasons, which lay between the two signs of the lion and the virgin, there represented in one figure. The union of the royal or sacerdotal person with a hawk's head was a metaphysical or perhaps geographical index, the object of which may have been denoted with sufficient clearness to the priesthood. And the union of the two pyramidal triangles in the one monument which contains them is open to the same conception with regard to their use, and as pointers to some other secret. What that is will appear by reference, in the first instance, to the diagram annexed; for I think it is shewn by that diagram that these two triangles, when placed *in situ* in their quadrant, do serve as pointers to an arc of the circle, which may be regarded as both indicating the measure of the circle beyond its three diameters, and also a certain relation between the sides of a square and its diagonal.

I must beg your readers not to be alarmed at these propositions, for they will eventually see that, though approximations of a very similar kind in both instances, they are no more than approximations of a low order, but sufficient for practical uses.



In this diagram the half pyramid is found, as described in my first letter, in the triangle ABC , and the opposite half is placed on the opposing radius of the quadrant at the letters ADE . In this position the two triangles serve as pointers to the chord BD , within the periphery of the circle, which is the secret thus committed to their keeping.

For first, that chord contains such an approximation to the quantity which is required in the measurement of the

circle beyond three times its diameter as might very well be taken, under an imperfect system of measurement, for the true excess, and certainly sufficiently true for all the purposes of art, or practical geometry and design. It is in fact true within $\frac{1}{128}$ th part of the chord, or about a $\frac{1}{18180}$ th part of the circumference to which it belongs. So that if the dome of St. Paul's be 60 feet in diameter it would give the true circumference within $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch.

These pointing triangles indeed seem to bear an ideal relationship to the circle and its diameter in their own proportions, for the measure of their two sides is as 3 to 1 to their proper base, and, coupled with the office they perform, it would not be wonderful if they were regarded as accessory powers in the developement of the mysteries of proportion, and hand-maids of the imperfect science of the day. A people who embalmed their domestic auxiliaries which cleared their granaries of mice, and their rivers of crocodiles, may very easily be conceived to have enshrined such a geometrical auxiliary in the structure of their pyramids.

But, before I proceed to the relation of the square figure, permit me to advert in a few words to the division of the pyramidal proportions into the 113 feet of English measure, for we shall not forget that this is the common divisor of Belzoni's measurements. Connected with the previous hypothesis, the use of that number is at least a most singular coincidence with the Metian resolution of the circle, which gives the same number of parts to a diameter whose circumference is 355; making the diameter 113, to an excess of 16 (or $113 \times 3 + 16$). For admitting the proportions which are shewn to exist in the structure of the pyramid to have been contemplated in the original design, it is absolutely necessary that the measure used in laying it out should have been the English foot itself, or some other measure which would commensurate with 113 feet English. But the old Egyptian cubit will not commensurate with 113 feet English. According to the French Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences all the authorities concur in fixing that cubit at 1ft. $9\frac{888}{1000}$ in. of

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part of that same chord. The chord B D does, therefore, in connection with the number 113, give both the actual measure and the expressed measure of the circle's excess, and the square's diagonal.

These combined approximations to the only two unexpressible relations of geometry thus shewn in one nodus was certainly a secret worth knowing; but, in order to satisfy the minds of your readers that I am not speculating upon their credulity, I will state the matter arithmetically, and so plainly that any of them who can fathom the mystery of a rule-of-three sum, and understand the simplest application of decimals to the expression of a fraction, will see that the points are strictly true as stated.

As a standard of proportion between the side of a square and its diagonal I will give them the numbers 5,288,400 to 7,478,927, which expresses that proportion so nearly that the variation from truth is only as about one inch in 36,000 miles, or $\frac{1}{36000}$ th of an inch in a diagonal a mile long. These proportions are expressible in decimal numbers, as 1 to 1.41421356, &c. which therefore do accurately express the relative quantities of the little square Bx, Dx, and its diagonal B D. That little square being $\frac{1}{16}$ th of the circle's diameter in which it stands, its diagonal is therefore in proportion to that diameter as 1.41421356, &c. to 1, while the received proportion of the circle's excess beyond its three diameters is as 1.41592653 to 1 of that diameter. The difference, therefore, between that excess, and the diagonal of the little square shewn in the chord B D will appear in the difference of those decimals, and will be found to amount in fractional expression, as I have stated, to $\frac{1}{825}$ th part of that diagonal or chord, as any one may prove by reducing the difference of those decimals to the proportion which that difference bears to the whole.

The number 113, therefore, found in the measures of this pyramid, carries also the other Metian number of 16 as part of the mystery intended to be recorded. Whether that is at all connected with the sixteen cupids, which are found sporting on the River God, the ancient Nilus, in the museum

of the Capitol, I do not know: but it has appeared to me that the 16 cubits in the rise of the Nile, which those cupids are generally thought to represent, do not answer the idea which those emblems convey, for the 16 cubits were not the fruitful cubits, but those which preceded the opening of the waters into the country. But take the 16 degrees in which the ancient river was known between the Delta and the Ethiopian Meroë to be intended, those figures would very accurately express that number of regional divisions through which the river flowed; and if we take these as the proximate number of degrees which in the circumference of the globe fills up the geometrical measure of it beyond its 3 diameters, there seems an additional reason for thinking it possible that this number may have had that meaning in it.

It is very singular that we find this same number again on the summit of the great pyramid, which, according to Thevenot, terminates in a square table, which, he says, measures 16 feet and $\frac{2}{3}$ ds. Now that pyramid is greater than the one of Belzoni's measurement, and, if the charmed proportion was intended to be preserved in the measure of this table, the difference in the magnitude of the pyramid may account for the excess of the table beyond the proximate 16 of Belzoni's pyramid. The $\frac{2}{3}$ ds of a foot would be a twenty-fourth of 16 feet; but say the measure is a twenty-sixth, which would make the table to be a little less than Thevenot's measure, that would require the lesser pyramid to be increased $\frac{1}{26}$ th in its base to equal the larger one, making the base of the greater one in effect the same as the lesser one, plus the square root of the base line of that lesser one; for $26\frac{1}{2}$ is the square root of 678, which is the base of the lesser pyramid. The larger pyramid according to this rule ought therefore to measure $678 + 26$, or 704 feet. What its true measure is will probably never be known, until another Belzoni arises; it has been stated at 693 feet, but all the old measures have proved upon examination to be too little, and that is probably the case with this. The object would be worth a visit to Cairo, and I offer it as a boon to some of your

travelling readers, 'Mr. Fellows or Mr. Auldjo for instance, who would find it as profitable as ascending Mont Blanc, or digging stones in the Troad. It would prove demonstratively the knowledge of the square root among these people.

To return to our diagram, the question arises, whether, in an imperfect state of science, the measures of the chord or diagonal pointed out by the pyramidal pointers may not have been regarded as essentially that which formed the circle's excess, and which, as Metius did, might be expressed by the number 16 in relation to the diameter of 113. The difference from truth in the Metian numbers of 113 and 16 is so small that it amounts only to about 12 feet in the circumference of the whole globe; and from the actual measure of the chord the

three diameters is proportional to $\frac{1}{10}$ th of its diameter, as the diagonal of a square is to its side, and consequently the circumference would be found by 3 times the diameter, plus the diagonal of a square, formed on one-tenth of that diameter.

In conclusion, I may observe, that it is no answer to this hypothesis, that the relations thus shewn are not mathematically true; for, though not mathematically true, they are proportional, and, therefore, geometrically true, and they are as true as the arts of geometry enabled the people of those periods to approach the truth, and until the discovery of the great problem of mathematics, by which the proportions of right-angled figures are alone adjustable, and a new method of reasoning upon the nature of the circle, grew up in the improved state of science, any conclusions upon the proportions of these figures could only have been attained by actual measurement or accidental observation: and I apprehend that the approximations to the truth presented in the above figure, connected with the natural

in which he put his observations was certainly calculated to mislead a casual reader into a supposition that the proportions had been already discovered in the pyramids. I am aware he did not intend this, because it is not pretended that the proportions themselves are a new discovery, which is all that is disclosed by the "*toy*" he refers to in the Egyptian squares, of the existence of which I confess I was not aware when I wrote my letter. These proportions are perfectly well known,

as all the relations of geometrical figures are, and, though the inventor of the Egyptian squares applied them to the ingenious use he has made of them, and given them an Egyptian name, probably because of their relation to the pyramidal form, yet it never was surmised nor suspected that these proportions were observed in the structure of the pyramids themselves, a fact which has been disclosed incidentally by the accurate measurements of Belzoni.

ANCIENT ALTAR-SCREEN AT REIGATE.

THE annexed wood-cut is a representation of an ancient stone rere-dos, or altar-screen, discovered in the course of last year, and occupying the eastern wall of the chancel of Reigate Church, Surrey. The height of that portion which extends from the window-sill to the pavement is 8 feet. On each side of this rise two lofty niches one above another, with brackets and canopies flanking the window, to a height of more than 16 feet. The total breadth is 20 feet.

The plan of this rere-dos consists of a series of 13 niches, richly worked within, and surmounted by crocketed canopies of the ogee form. Between each canopy a pinnacle, also crocketed, was introduced. These, together with the exterior angles of the brackets terminating the niches below, and all other projecting ornaments, were found to have been struck off, and over the even surface a coat of plaster was laid, on which were the remains of an inscription in black letter. Thus the whole of this rere-dos was probably mutilated in the 16th century. The work itself is assigned to the perpendicular, or third pointed period of Christian art.

Twelve of these niches are of equal size, and were doubtless occupied by figures of the Apostles; the central one, of somewhat larger dimensions, by the Virgin and infant Saviour. Below, and occupying more than 10½ feet of the entire width, projected the altar slab, supported probably on the three sides by solid stone-work of plain panelling, similar to that which still runs below the tier of niches, from the

angle of the altar to the large niches on either side.

The whole was surmounted by a range of that ornament known as the "Tudor flower," which was continued along the north wall of the sacrum, below the window, and in both cases supported by a moulding, enriched at intervals by other carved foliage.

That which, perhaps, gives the chief interest to this discovery, is the variety and harmony of the colours employed on the work. It was on this account described at the Winchester meeting of the Archæological Association as "polychromatic." The prevailing colours are red and green, but these of several shades, and some few lines are picked out in white.

Over the face of the work ran a delicate tracery in colour of tendrils and flowers. Fragments of the crockets and other carefully wrought ornaments were found mortared into the recesses themselves—these were richly painted and gilt. Gold flowers, stars, fleurs-de-lis, &c. occurred frequently in various parts, and the sacred name of *ih̄s* seemed to be repeated beneath every one of the thirteen niches.

It would appear that one of the upper side-niches had been entirely diapered in gold, and thus the general effect when the whole was lighted up must have been magnificent. The side-altar in the north chancel seems to have had a similar decoration on a smaller scale. On removing the plaster on either side of the east window in that chancel, a niche was discovered, filled in with masonry. One of these was enriched with the name of *ih̄s* repeatedly inscribed; the other was ap-

parently plain. But the space below the window was occupied by monuments, and

MR. UPCOTT'S LIBRARY

WE now proceed to give our promised account of the Sale of the Manuscripts and other Collections of the late Mr. William Upcott. His property was divided into three Catalogues, the first of Books, for five days, beginning on the 15th of June; the second, of Manuscripts and Autograph Letters, for three days, beginning on the 22d June; the third of Prints, Pictures, and Curiosities, on the 25th of June and two following days. The sale took place in the rooms of Messrs. Evans in New Bond Street, but, in consequence of the peculiar circumstances of that firm, was conducted by Messrs. Leigh Sotheby and Wilkinson.

The collection of Books was very miscellaneous in character. Many of the volumes had been preserved only

remarkable were those which were examples of Mr. Upcott's passion* for illustrating with prints, &c. Many of these were topographical histories, and there were also several distinct collections of papers, scraps, and prints formed with the like object of commemorating local incidents and peculiarities. For the counties of Northampton and Oxford, in particular, Mr. Upcott's collections were very extensive, and great expense had been incurred for drawings and fine engravings.

In the following extracts from the Catalogue we have made a partial arrangement of subject:

Illustrated Literary Works.

Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors, 8vo. 1816: illustrated with several hundred portraits and letters. 5*l*.

Byron's English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, with portraits and letters. 4*l*. 4*s*.

Clarke's Repertorium Bibliographicum, 1819. 8*l*. 15*s*.

Richard Owen Cambridge's Works and Life, with 65 prints and 24 letters, mostly addressed to Ozias Humphrey, R. A. 4*l*. 11*s*.

Daniel's Merrie England in the Olden Time, with drawings and prints sufficient to extend the book from two to eight volumes. 10*l*.

Davies's Life of Garrick, 2 vols. 1784. 3*l*. 10*s*.

T. F. Dibdin's Reminiscences, 2 vols. 1837. 5*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.

T. F. Dibdin's Library Companion, 1824. 6*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.

Dunlap's Memoirs of G. F. Cooke, 1813. 1*l*. 15*s*.

Heath's Account of the Grocers' Company. 6*l*.

Hone's Every-Day Book. 2*l*. 8*s*.

Another illustrated copy. 2*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.

Hone's Year Book. 2*l*. 15*s*.

Hone's Table Book. 2*l*. 18*s*.

Evelyn's Memoirs and Correspondence. 18*l*.

Garrick's Correspondence. 6*l*. 8*s*. 6*d*.

Garrickiana, (collections unbound.) 1*l*. 15*s*.

Hayley's Life of Romney. 1*l*. 19*s*.

Boswell's Life of Johnson, first edit. 1791. 11*l*. 11*s*.

Johnsoniana (unbound). 12*l*. 5*s*.

———— (another lot). 5*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.

Evelyn's Memoirs, 1819, one of two

copies printed on large paper, and bound in four volumes; and accompanied with a portfolio. 17*l*. 10*s*.

Northcote's Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, 2 vols. 13*l*. 13*s*.

Smith's Nollekins and his Times. 6*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*.

Williams's Life of Sir T. Lawrence. 5*l*. 5*s*.

Catalogue of the Sale at Strawberry Hill in 1842. 5*l*. 5*s*.

Description of Strawberry Hill, 1775. 13*l*.

Illustrated Topography.

	£	s.	d.
Cromwell's Clerkenwell	. 2	10	0
Cruden's Gravesend	. 1	12	0
Faulkner's Chelsea, 1839	. 2	10	0
Faulkner's Kensington	. 2	15	0
Lewis's Islington	. 11	11	0
Nelson's Islington	. 5	5	0
Lysons's Berkshire	. 13	13	0
Park's Hampstead	. 3	4	0

Topographical Collections, consisting of cuttings from newspapers, prints, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Chelsea, Pimlico, and Brompton	1	17	0
Hackney	. 3	8	0
Hampstead and Highgate	. 0	13	0
Islington	. 3	15	0
Islingtoniana (unbound, but enough for three volumes)	. 3	5	0

The books relating to Northamptonshire were placed together, in lots 1200 to 1238; but the only lot very remarkable was lot 1229, which consisted of 250 drawings and 750 prints. It was sold for 66*l*.

The Oxfordshire collections extended to seventy-two lots, 1239 to 1411. Lot 1394, Views and Portraits, in six large portfolios, amounting to 842 drawings and 1215 prints, was sold for 235*l*. Anthony à Wood's autograph manuscript of the History of the University of Oxford, (a second autograph MS. is in the Bodleian Library, bequeathed by the author,) was sold for 8*l*. 8*s*. to Mr. Rodd.

Historical Collections made by the Rev. Daniel Lysons, consisting of broadsides, newspaper cuttings, and prints, in five large volumes. 14*l*.

Other collections relating to Public Exhibitions and Places of Amusement, made by the same gentleman, in five volumes. 17*l*. 17*s*.

Views of Birthplaces and Residences of celebrated persons, illustrated with portraits and autographs; equal to two volumes, but unbound. 17*l*.

Vulgaria; a portfolio of popular sheets, caricatures, &c. 2*l*. 17*s*.

* See his letter in our May number, p. 475.

A large colle
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The total amount of the six days' sale of Books, was 1404*l.* 9*s.*

We now turn to the second and most remarkable portion of Mr. Upcott's collection, his Manuscripts and Autographs; and we are happy to be able to specify, upon good authority, which lots have been secured, either at or since the sale, for the national library at the British Museum; as well as to denote the destination of several other articles.

This sale commenced with more than a dozen specimens of the old German Album Amicorum. They did not fetch very high prices, ranging from, with one exception, 5*s.* to 30*s.* All were purchased for the British Museum.

Lot 17. America.—A Collection of original Letters and Documents relating to the War of 1755. Purchased for six guineas, by Wiley and Putnam the American booksellers, of course for transmission to the country chiefly interested.

19. Lord Anson's Book of Orders on his Voyage round the World, 1742. 8*l.* 8*s.* Rodd. (British Museum.)

20. Five hundred and eighty-three original Assignments of Manuscripts from Authors to their various Publishers: bound in three volumes. 48*l.* [From this curious lot, which was purchased for Sylvanus Urban, we contemplate to derive some very interesting literary information for the benefit of our readers.]

26. Sir Richard Browne's Precedent Book when Ambassador to France in 1641. 3*l.* 12*s.* Rodd. (British Museum.)

27. Correspondence of the same, and of his son-in-law John Evelyn of Wootton, extending from 1624 to 1712, in two folio volumes. 55*l.* British Museum.

28. Miscellaneous Papers and Correspondence of David Erskine, Earl of Buchan. 3*l.* 15*s.* Mr. Dawson Turner.

29. Diary of the Parliaments of Oliver and Richard Cromwell, 1656-9, by Thomas Burton, in six oblong pocket volumes. [Edited in four volumes, 8vo. 1822, by J. T. Rutt.] 1*l.* Rodd. (British Museum.)

32. The Code of Gentoo Laws, translated from the Persian, by Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, and printed in 4to. 1766, illustrated with manuscript contents throughout by Edmund Burke, who presented it, with the following note written at the foot of the title page, "To my dear friend and fellow labourer, Dr. French Lawrence, This small token of my remembrance, which he will think the more

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84. Anecdotes of the Family, Life, and Writings of William Hayley, the friend and biographer of William Cowper, by himself, in 5 vols.; and Life of Thomas Alphonso Hayley, the disciple of John Flaxman, by his father William Hayley, in 2 vols. 4l. Wilks. [The binding, in 7 volumes in russia, cost 5l. 19s.]

87. Particulars of the professional Life of Ozias Humphrey, R.A. compiled in 1805, and profusely illustrated with drawings and engravings. 15l. White.

88. Deeds and other papers relating to the family of Humphrey of Honiton, Devon. 2l. White.

90. The Correspondence of Ozias Humphrey, 1754—1810, in eight volumes, containing 959 letters, eight original sketches, and 37 portraits. 16l. White.

"This collection, in eight volumes, of Original Papers of Ozias Humphrey, R.A., F.S.A., portrait painter in crayons to his Majesty George the Third, comprises a portion of his correspondence between the years 1754 and his decease in 1810; together with his Memoirs, written in part by himself, and dictated to me and to his nephew William Ozias Humphrey.

"It was the possession of these Original Letters, given to me by my godfather, Ozias Humphrey; that first stimulated me to collect others; and thus the foundation was laid for the numerous series of autographs, I may say almost unique, which at this time are in my possession.

"WILLIAM UPCOTT.

"Islington, 102, Upper Street,

"Oct. 8th, 1835."

91. Official Correspondence of Henry Hyde, second Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, his brother Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, and of Lord Cornbury, Governor of New York. 45l. Rodd. (British Museum.) [From this series, of 864 letters, the publication was formed, in two vols. 8vo. 1828, edited by J. W. Singer, esq.]

106. Letters of Sir Leoline Jenkins, Ambassador for the General Peace at Cologne and Nimeguen in 1678 (not printed in his Memoirs). 70l. Rodd. (British Museum.)

111. Notes and Memoranda relating to English Antiquities, written in Latin by John Leland, antiquary to King Henry VIII. in his own handwriting, with an original letter by him, addressed *To my frende Master Bane, student in Londine*. ("This MS. did once belong to Sir Henry St. George, and is mentioned in the MSS. of England and Ireland, Ox. 1697, fol. p. 112, No. 4230.") 4l. 14s. 6d. Webb. (Sir Thos. Phillipps.)

117. Lucretius de Rerum Natura, books iii. iv. v. vi. Translated into verse by John Evelyn, being the continuation of this Poem, the first book of which he printed in 1656: wholly in his hand-writing. 6l. 12s. Green. (J. Evelyn, esq.)

119. Copies of Letters addressed to Madame de Maintenon, between the years 1690 and 1716, and of others addressed by Mad. de Maintenon to Madame de Rochechouart, a quarto volume of 297 pages: from the Lamoignon collection. 6l. British Museum.

122. Mandate of Maria Teresa of Lorraine, Empress of Austria, creating Leopold Grand Abbat of Park, on vellum, beautifully emblazoned. 12s. British Museum.

137. Seventy-nine Letters addressed to the Rev. Father Natali Alexander, Doctor of the Sorbonne, from 1647 to 1714, including several from Cardinal Howard of Norfolk. 4l. 10s. Rodd. (British Museum.)

140. Letters and Public Documents (535 in number) of British Naval Officers, from 1652 to 1826, bound in four volumes folio. 18l. Webb. (Sir Thos. Phillipps.)

142. Letters (in number 22) addressed to the Rev. Simon Ockley, Professor of Arabic at Cambridge. 1l. 3s. Rodd. (British Museum.)

143. Papers of Robert Orme, author of the History of Indostan. 7s. Webb.

145. Catalogues of various Auction Sales of Pictures and Articles of Vertu, from 1726 to 1757, transcribed into two volumes folio, with the prices, and names of purchasers. 3l. 5s. Rodd.

152. Relation, contenant les Lettres que les Religieuses de Port Royal ont écrites pendant les dix mois qu'elles furent enfermées sous l'autorité de la Mère Eugénie, 1664. 722 pages, 4to. 1l. 9s. Webb.

163. Letters of Dr. John Shebbeare, written during a tour on the Continent in 1752. 4s. Rodd.

164. The Snuff-box; a poem in the hand-writing of William Shenstone. 2l. 4s. (British Museum.)

166. Letters (in number 66) addressed to Sir Philip Sidney and other members of his family. 5l. 7s. 6d. Rodd. (British Museum.)

168. The Wicker Chair, a burlesque poem, in the hand-writing of William Somerville. 1l. 6s. Nattali.

174. English Letters and State Papers (104) from 1533 to 1620. 40l. Payne. (Sir Thos. Phillipps.)

175. Miscellaneous Papers and Letters. (57), from 1563 to 1757. 13l. Green. (J. Evelyn, esq.)

177. Récueil des Autographes des Hommes Illustres, 1260—1740, on vel-

lum. 4l. 4s. Payne. (Sir Thos. Philipps.)

178. The History and 'Antiquities of the ancient Town and new City of Leicester: by Thomas Stavely, Steward of the borough of Leicester. From the collection of Dr. Farmer. 5s. Rodd. (British Museum.)

180. Domus Patriarchalis, or the Origin of Hebrew Letters, by Dr. W. Stukeley, in his own hand, dedicated to Queen Caroline. 13s. Rodd.

182. Thirty-six original title-deeds, leases, mortgages, agreements, and assignments of the Theatres in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Salisbury Court, Drury Lane, and Covent Garden, in three folio cases. 2l. Rodd.

185. Correspondence and Diary of Ralph Thoresby, F.R.S. from 1679 to 1723, contained in one folio volume, two quarto volumes, and five octavo volumes; with enough correspondence to make three additional folio volumes. 29l. Rodd. [From these papers the Thoresby Correspondence and Diary were edited by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, in four vols. 8vo. 1830.] Mr. Crossley, of Manchester.

194. Mr. Upcott's collections for the Bibliography of British Topography, prepared for a supplement to his Bibliotheca. 5l. 12s. 6d. British Museum.

199. La Pucelle d'Orleans, by Voltaire; a manuscript copy, with marginal and interlineary notes by the author, 1755. From the Royal Library, Versailles. 2l. 3s. Sotheby.

204. Letters of Dr. Browne Willis to Dr. Ducarel. 5l. 5s. Rodd. (British Museum.)

205. Letters and Despatches addressed to Henry Worsley during his embassy in Portugal from 1714 to 1722. 3l. 5s. Rodd. (British Museum.)

"This volume, with several other effects belonging to Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. his Majesty's Resident at Venice, was captured on board an English vessel bound to London in the year 1800, by a French privateer, and carried into this port, where the whole property was condemned and sold. It this day fell into my hands by purchase from the person to whom it was originally adjudicated.

"DUNCAN SHAW.

"Malaga, Nov. 8, 1805."

With the second day's sale commenced the more miscellaneous manuscripts collected as Autographs, which, from the varied character of every lot, it would answer little purpose for us to enumerate. We shall specify only the larger lots, or those of some individual character.

373. Letter of Sir Christopher Wren, respecting the design for building Trinity College Chapel, Oxford, March 2, 1692. 2*l.* 2*s.* Young.

378. Document relating to the Monument, in the handwriting of Sir Christ. Wren, with the contract for the ball at the top, by C. G. Cibber, a note of Grinlin Gibbons, and an order of Mrs. Gibbons, with the signature of Roubiliac. 5*l.* Waller.

381. Letters, &c. (24) of Eminent Sculptors. 3*l.* 3*s.* Clements.

382. Letters of Painters, in 2 vols. 9*l.* Clements.

386. Richard Wilson's receipt of "twenty-one pounds for four small pictures," and two letters of Gainsborough to Garrick. 4*l.* 7*s.* Waller.

421. Letters (383) of Literary Characters of the 16th, 17th, and part of the 18th centuries, the greater part of which are addressed to John Evelyn, of Wootton. 80*l.* Green. (J. Evelyn, esq.)

422. Letters (752) of Literary Men of the 18th and 19th centuries. Second series, in 5 vols. 33*l.* Montague.

423. Letters (1,279) of Literary Men. Third series, in 9 vols. 42*l.* Lamb.

424. Letters (1,768) of Literary Men. Fourth series, unbound. 16*l.* Evans.

429. A long and interesting Letter of John Evelyn to Pepys. 5*l.* 10*s.* Green.

431. Two Letters of Dr. Richard Bentley to Evelyn, sending corrections for his work on Medals. 6*l.* Green. (J. Evelyn, esq.)

491. Letters (553) of Antiquaries, Herald, and Topographers, in 4 vols. 70*l.* W. (Sir Thos. Phillipps.)

496. Letters (470) of British Poets, in 5 vols. 49*l.* Montague.

510. Letters (121) of Dramatic Writers and Critics. 7*l.* 10*s.* Evans.

512. Letters (230) of Book Collectors living in 1823. In 2 vols. 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Hodges.

513. Letters and Papers (395) of Founders of Libraries and Collectors of Books from Sir T. Bodley in 1595 to 1825. In 3 vols. 145*l.* Green. (J. Evelyn, esq.)

516. Letters (325) of Printers and Booksellers. 9*l.* Webb. (Sir Thomas Phillipps.)

517. Agreements for Copyrights, Receipts, &c. from various authors. Unbound. 21*l.* Payne. (Sir Thos. Phillipps.)

521. Letters (980) of Foreign Literati. 12*l.* Webb. (Sir Thos. Phillipps.)

525. Letters (414) of Dramatic and Musical Performers. 12*l.* Evans.

528. Letters of Samuel Foote to Garrick, with his answers. 2*l.* 2*s.* Lamb.

530. Letters addressed to and from Garrick and his family. 6*l.* 10*s.* Lamb.

556. Letters (444) of Literary and Distinguished Women. 4 vols. 4*to.* 43*l.* Green. (J. Evelyn, esq.)

571. Autographs of Distinguished Characters, a collection in 13 quarto volumes, illustrated with portraits and biographical notices. 175*l.* (W. Tite, esq.)

572. Another similar collection, in 31 octavo volumes. 63*l.* Wiley.

573. Two letters of the Chev. D'Eon, and other papers relating to him. 1*l.* Rodd.

586. A large parcel of papers of John Evelyn, including several of his father-in-law Sir Richard Browne, and many of Evelyn himself, written under the signature of *Aplanos*. 70*l.* British Museum.

587. Original Official Despatches from the French army in Italy, 1800-1810. 3 vols. 26*l.* 5*s.* British Museum.

588. Letters and Papers of Lord Anson and his naval contemporaries, during the reign of George II. and early part of George III. 3 vols. 5*l.* 15*s.* British Museum.

The total produce of the three days' sale of Manuscripts and Autographs was 2,420*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* By Mr. Upcott's will, the collection had been previously offered to the British Museum for 5000*l.* and refused.

The Collection of Prints, Pictures, &c. which formed the third Sale, was of the same character as the library, consisting chiefly of portraits, topographical prints, and those illustrative of manners and customs: but it also included the collection and many of the works of Mr. Upcott's godfather, Ozias Humphrey, R.A. The lots 392 to 429 inclusive, consisting of about 100 miniatures and drawings by Ozias Humphrey and others, were passed, having been previously sold by valuation for about 90*l.* to Mr. Turner, banker, at Gloucester, in pursuance of a provision of the will. Lots 472, 473, and 481, comprising Mr. Upcott's collection of Provincial and Tradesmen's Tokens, were also withdrawn from sale. One of the eight handles of the coffin made to receive the remains of Mary Queen of Scots, when removed from Peterborough to Westminster, (the same which was engraved in the Portfolio, 12mo. 1822,) was sold for two guineas. The total amount arising from this sale was 272*l.* 17*s.* and from the three sales 4125*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

REVIEW OF NEW I

1. *The Life of Wesley, and the Rise and Progress of Methodism.* By Robert Southey. Third edition. 8vo. 2 vols.

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author. They were not intended for publication, nor originally for the author's view, and therefore, as the editor justly observes, "they show, in a very interesting manner, the fresh impressions made upon Mr. Coleridge's acute mind." 2. An elaborate critique on Mr. Wesley's life and character, by the late Alexander Knox, who was a member of his society at an early age (though the connection did not last long) and held occasional intercourse with him. He had drawn up this paper at Dr. Southey's request, and "chiefly with the view of convincing him, that he had judged erroneously, in ascribing to Mr. Wesley any motives of an ambitious character." Of these two communications, which are not perfectly identical in sentiment, the editor says,

"These two additions, I am confident, will be well received by the public, as affording them, with the work itself, at one view, the opinions of three men of no ordinary minds, upon the life and character of a fourth. Somewhat widely indeed do they, on many points, differ in their esti-

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him to be thought, on the occasion of his address to the clergy, which he printed in 1756.

We shall now give a few specimens of the contributions from the pens of Mr. Coleridge and Mr. Knox, premising, that they partake of the nature of the two annotators' minds.

On the expression "the evils which Puritanism had brought upon this kingdom," (i. 128.) there is a characteristic note of Mr. Coleridge's, inquiring "what these evils were?" and replying much as Mr. Carlyle might be expected to do. He quotes Hume, as allowing that "our present political liberty is the direct consequence of this Puritanism, and religious toleration indirectly," though surely we may remark that the Seven Bishops are entitled to a share in it. He considers the temporary suspension of the hierarchy and hereditary senatorship, "with the, alas! too brief substitution of a hero for an imbecile would-be despot," as the effect of a collision between the two extremes, viz. the prelatial prerogative party, and the Puritan parliamentary; and asks, "why attribute these evils to the latter exclusively?" If Mr. Coleridge could now give his suffrage in answer to the question, *Should Cromwell have a statue?* we may judge what it would be.

At vol. ii. p. 97, on the subject of Universalism, or rather of the question, "can an unbeliever, whatever he be in other respects, challenge anything of God's justice?" Mr. Coleridge properly observes, that Wesley, if obliged to vindicate himself on this point, would have done so, by laying the stress on the words *challenge* and *justice*. Such a position would be impregnable, for nothing can be *challenged*, except in respect of a *covenant*, of which to such persons there is none. He observes, that, if the question were put differently, the answer might have been, "we may *hope*, though we are not authorised to *promise*."* But where hope itself is the result of promise, it must not be indulged too

readily without such a warrant. All the speculation in the world cannot affect the question, which is determined beyond our control; and its real bearing, as frequently mooted, is, not whether those who had not the light of a revelation are safe without one, but whether modern unbelievers can reject it with impunity.

These specimens will show the nature of Mr. Coleridge's notes. Mr. Knox's remarks occupy more than ninety pages, but he was in some degree identified with the subject, having formerly published, in a newspaper, a sketch of the impression made on him by Wesley's manner and conversation, which was inserted by Moore, his first biographer, and copied both by Hampson and Dr. Whitehead. He also possessed several of Wesley's letters (between forty and fifty). His estimate of Wesley is mainly formed from the correspondence published in 1809; a single expression, "*Mr. Wesley's uniform integrity*," (ii. 416,) will serve as a specimen of it, beyond which we have only room for a single sentence; but we must remark, that it would be well for eminent men if they had always such zealous advocates, since Mr. Knox is to Wesley what Mr. Coleridge, as we have seen already, is to Cromwell.

"Another charge against Mr. Wesley I cannot equally dispute, namely, that of enthusiasm. Still he was an enthusiast of no vulgar kind: as Nelson was an enthusiast for his country, so was John Wesley for religion. Where the highest interests of man were concerned, Mr. Wesley made no account of precedent, or public opinion, or maxims of human or even of ecclesiastical prudence. . . . Singular as his course was, he no more supposed himself raised above the guidance of his reason than of his conscience." (Vol. ii. p. 432.)

The last assertion will best be supported by a passage of Wesley's own, which shows how rationally he could judge of a principle of decay contained within Methodism itself, and which indeed narrows the effect of every religious revival. His discernment in this respect must place him far above the common run of enthusiasts, even some of very high character.

"I do not know how it is possible, in the nature of things, for any revival of

* Wesley, in the main, inclined to the milder extreme, though we are not aware that, like the Portuguese Andrada, he attributed a justifying faith to the sages of antiquity.

true religion to continue long. For religion must necessarily produce both industry and frugality, and these cannot but produce riches. But, as riches increase, so will pride, anger, and love of the world in all its branches. . . . Is there no way to prevent this—this continual decay of pure religion? . . . There is one way, and there is no other under heaven. If those who *gain* all they can, and *save* all they can, will likewise *give* all they can, then the more they gain the more they

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marks, chap. i. s. 8, p. 9, that

that prosper in the world are principally indebted for their worldly prosperity. Thus religion saves its followers much . . . and, in return, it justly demands from them that its interests should be supported by a willing and abundant liberality."

In closing the book we regret the want of an index, although the table of contents is so minute as to make reference pretty easy. Singularly enough, this edition makes an elucidation necessary from the additions it contains. At note iv. p. 444, vol. i. on the question of John Wesley's having been educated at Westminster or the Charterhouse, Dr. Southey says, "That he was not at Westminster is certain; a list of all entrances there has been kept from a time earlier than his boyhood; and my friend, Mr. Knox, has ascertained for me that the name of John Wesley is not in that list." But who is the author's friend, Mr. Knox? The reader, if not already aware, will infer that *Alexander Knox* obtained access to the register, and made the necessary search, which was not the case. The gentleman men-

written by persons who have left the main body of the Methodists, both in England and America, the titles of which he is unable to procure. In a few instances only has he attempted to point out the numerous essays occurring in British and American periodicals. He has collected as many as a hundred and sixty of the specified works, and deposited them, together with a large number of Methodistical books and engravings, in the library of the General Episcopal Theological Seminary in the United States; and duplicate copies of some have been placed in the library of St. Timothy's Hall, in Baltimore county, Maryland. "They were found (he adds, preface, p. 5,) to be very rare, owing in a great measure to their having been bought up and suppressed by the Methodists." This reminds us of a remark, which we believe is Lord Chesterfield's, that individuals sometimes forgive, but bodies never.

The compiler expects to incur the displeasure of his Methodist friends, and, no doubt, they will not thank him for preserving the titles of many of the books, or the notes, which chiefly occur under the head *political*: these latter are chiefly taken from a source, referred to as "Rich. Bib. Am. Nov." an abbreviation which we cannot fill up.

Dr. Southey's work is of course included in this list, as is also the Life of Walker. So widely has Mr. De-canver thrown his net, that even Hogarth's Print of "Credulity, Superstition, and Fanaticism," is included, as well as Foote's Comedy of The Minor, and that of The Hypocrite; of which, *The Minor* is best entitled to a place in the list, as it occasioned a paper war. The works of Bishops Lavington, Gibson, Horne, and Pretymann, and those of Polwhele, Macgowan, Harman, Parkhurst, William Huntingdon, Toplady, &c. belong more legitimately to the catalogue, which will prove highly serviceable to future writers of the history of religion or of sects in the last and present century.

In the preface (p. 3,) the compiler gives an extract from a sermon of the late Rev. Samuel Clapham, of Leeds, 1794, which is curious for its causticity, and for being adopted in this place.

"The most candid investigation of Methodism has always provoked from its professors the most perverse cavils, and outrageous reproaches. In whatever view you consider it, you are from that moment abhorred or despised, or pitied, by the whole society. This circumstance is surely suspicious. If their system of religion be founded on truth, the greater cause they will have of rejoicing: if in error, the sooner they are convinced of their mistake, the higher must be their obligation to those who discover to them the uncertain foundation on which their edifice is raised. But I have been repeatedly told by some of their most distinguished members, that could they be convinced that Methodism is a delusion, they would still continue in it."

This last assertion, we think, must be founded in erroneous memory or apprehension. The whole passage reminds us of the article *Mariana*, in Llorente's History of the Inquisition, (chap. 25,) where similar sensibilities are attributed to the Jesuits: in fact, they are more or less adherent to every society.*

Vindiciæ Ignatianæ; or, the Genuine Remains of St. Ignatius, as exhibited in the Ancient Syriac Version, vindicated from the Charge of Heresy. By the Rev. W. Cureton, M.A. F.R.S. 8vo. pp. 87, and appendix xxix.

IT is singular that the text of one of the very earliest fathers should always have been a subject of dispute, yet such is the case, and the longer and shorter editions have their respective advocates. The latter, though it has most supporters, is not universally accepted among those who reject the former; and Mr. Cureton has appended extracts from several writers who conceive that it is not free from interpolation. A good summary of the questions respecting them will be found in the "View of Christianity," by the late estimable Dr. Cook, of Laurencekirk, in Kincardineshire, (vol. iii. p. 21—29,) which leaves the general reader little to desire. Dr. Cook remarks that editors have been guided by their prepossessions in what they have expunged as spurious, or retained as genuine, so that persons of other

* A copy of this Catalogue, we are informed, has been deposited in each of the English university libraries.

sentiments were
 ferent choice; it
 does the application of such a ca on
 of criticism amount to?"

In this state of the text, what could
 be so serviceable to editors as the
 discovery of a MS. or an ancient
 version? Such a version, in Syriac,
 of the epistles to Polycarp, the Éphe-

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twice sought to obtain it. Elias Assemani procured for him about forty volumes; and his cousin, the celebrated J. S. Assemani, who failed in a negotiation to purchase the remainder, nevertheless gained from them materials for his great work, the *Bibliotheca Orientalis*. A part of this collection was procured and brought to England by Archdeacon Tattam in 1839; these volumes were examined by Dr. Lee (the Regius Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge), who discovered among them, and published, the *Theophania* of Eusebius, long supposed to have been lost. The trustees of the British Museum, with the Archbishop of Canterbury at their head, were desirous of securing the rest of these MSS. and the Lords of the Treasury considered the object worthy of a grant for the purpose.* That the

* The reader will find a short account of the collection in No. CLIII. of the *Quarterly Review*, p. 39.

eminent foreign writers (see Dr. Burton's Testimonies, and add Jacques Basnage to the list of objectors,) will thus be better met, as they mainly refer to the debateable portions of the text.

The Church History of England. By J. A. Baxter, M.A. Post 8vo. 2 vols.

MR. BAXTER justly observes (preface, p. vii.) that "every one, who would be thought a well-informed member of the English Church, should possess at least a compendium of her history." After referring to the elegant volumes of Southey, which however he considers deficient in some important respects, and to "the more useful work of Bishop Short," he states that his own labours consult the benefit of a more numerous class of readers, "remembering that there are extreme schools, neither of which is in exclusive possession of truth, while both have disregarded, in not a few instances, the laws of historic justice, as well as the more sacred claims of Christian charity." (p. viii.) Except in a few instances, he has not given specific references, as the general authorities are well known and accessible, such as Stillingfleet, Usher, Collier, &c. and in modern times, Mr. Turner, Mr. Kemble, Sir F. Palgrave, and Mr. Soames. Though at first we were rather disappointed at not seeing more references, we now think the author has judged wisely, as they would have increased the size, and the majority of general readers will not use them, while the real student will direct his attention to works of a more extensive kind. The province of such works is to give one class of readers an idea of the subject, and to prepare another class for deeper inquiries. For our own part we can say, that, *after* being long familiar with the subject, we have learned something from these volumes. How tersely the author sketches characters, will appear from this specimen:—"With a mind nerved to the highest purposes, but imperfectly disciplined, Becket entered upon duties rendered peculiarly arduous through the imbecility of his immediate predecessors." (vol. i. p. 272.) On the subject of persecution he justly remarks, that

"intolerance of opinions and practices opposed to our own is inherent in our nature; and even apostles betrayed its influence in such a manner as to call down the severe reprehension of their Master." (vol. ii. p. 131.) On the sermon of Alphonsus de Castro before Queen Mary, "strongly condemnatory of religious persecution," he observes, that this Spanish ecclesiastic was "of liberal views, and anxious for the credit of his country and his master." (Ibid. p. 138.) The latter clause throws a new light on that transaction, so much at variance with the preacher's writings, as to raise a question whether he was really of liberal views, though indeed every transitory emotion is not therefore insincere. "But (adds Mr. Baxter) whatever were the motive, or the immediate effect of his discourse, nothing could be farther from Mary's views than to act upon its recommendations." At p. 168, note, the blame of the persecution is thrown on the Queen by her agents, for we call them so, as they disclaimed the character of advisers; "*the Queen went before us, was the declaration of Gardiner and his assessors at the examination of the first martyrs, when charged by Hooper with having instigated the persecution.*" Speaking of the prevalent theology in the days of Charles II. he says, "the higher value thus assigned to good works in the Christian system does not, however, appear to have been productive of any augmented zeal for their performance. On the contrary, heavy complaints are heard of national immorality, owing in a great measure to the miserable profligacy of Charles's court. There were splendid exceptions, as Boyle (to whom Wales and Ireland are indebted for vernacular translations of the Scriptures,) Evelyn, and others, in the higher walks of life." (p. 328.) The truth is, that, when *genuine* faith is invigorated, Christian works will naturally follow as its fruit; and when it is not genuine, they will neither grow out of so dead a stock, nor produce themselves spontaneously. Works that are not peculiarly *Christian* are, of course, to use an American expression, "out of the debate." The profits of this work, we are informed by a label inside, are devoted to the erection of schools in the

district parish of Cosely (Staffordshire), containing 10,000 inhabitants, almost all of whom are employed in mining and manufactures. We are glad to see a parochial minister thus consecrating his reading and his leisure (if the term be applicable to the care of such a parish) to the promotion of his people's interests; nor do we mention the circumstances to bespeak an undue degree of favour from the

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counties of North Wales above Con-
way, Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Mer-
rioneth; and the counties of Flint and
Denbigh. "In spite of the taunt of
a Welshman's fondness for pedigree,
it cannot be denied that genealogical
memoranda are serviceable auxiliaries
to history;" and the historical notes
which are dispersed through the work,
are satisfactory proofs of this position.
The learned editor has prefixed an
account of the progress of poetry and
heraldry among the Welsh from the
earliest periods. He says,

"Pedigree was in former times more
esteemed than at the present day, for
gentility of descent, which implied educa-
tion, was justly then regarded as a re-
commendation. While knowledge was
confined to the upper classes, this was in-
deed essential to the state of society, but
as science and useful information extended,
these will ultimately become the principal
tests to insure esteem. . . . Among a people
where surnames were not in use, and
where right to property depended on de-
scend, an attention to pedigree was in-

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described in the introduction; and their possession traced down to the present time, carrying with them the strongest proofs of their authenticity.

The first of these MSS. contains the visitation of "The Three Counties of South Wales, Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan," being the original manuscript in Lewys Dwnn's own handwriting, preserved at Glanywern, in Denbighshire, the residence of Mrs. Madocks, who also possesses two other volumes, one containing the pedigrees of Radnorshire families, selected about 1620 from the original visitation made by Lewys Dwnn in 1597; and the other those of the families of the counties of Flint and Denbigh, being also a selection from his original visitation, by George Owen esquire, York Herald, temp. Eliz.; both of which are added to this publication.

The "*Llyvyr Achan*" in the possession of Robert Savours, of Cowbridge, esq. appears to have been written about 1604, and to be a compilation from the Visitations of Lewys Dwnn, and the collections of Thomas Jones of Fountain Gate, in the lifetime of Dwnn. By the liberality of its owner it has been also printed in the volumes before us.

The "Pedigrees of the Three Counties of North Wales above Conway," viz. Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Merioneth, form another volume of these highly important MSS. being, as its title in Welsh informs us, "out of a book written by Lewys Dwnn, deputy herald, with his own hand, now in the possession of Lewis Owen of Peniarth, in the county of Merioneth, esquire, and in which each gentleman whose pedigree is therein contained has subscribed his name with his own hand, for the purpose of sanctioning the authenticity and truth thereof; and copied therefrom at the request of Thomas Mostyn of Gloddiaeth, esquire, and attested by William Hughes and John Davies, who wrote it in the year 1685." This volume is in the library of Edward Evans, esq. of Eyton Hall, in the county of Hereford. The present copy has been enriched with many valuable notes from the pen of W. W. E. Wynne, esquire; and, during its being printed, the original, by that gentleman's perseverance, has been discovered in the library of Col.

Vaughan of Hengwrt, in Merionethshire, which, upon collation, was found to agree.

The remaining book of Lewys Dwnn's pedigrees which is now laid before the public, containing those of Montgomeryshire families, and completing the series so far as Lewys Dwnn's MSS. have been discovered, has been contributed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. of Middle Hill. The pedigrees of Glamorganshire and Brecknockshire are still deficient. Our readers are aware that the worthy Baronet whom we have just named has already printed some pedigrees of the families in Glamorganshire, and Jones's Brecknockshire may be consulted for those of that county. The *Llyvyr Achan* before mentioned will also be found to contain the genealogy of a few persons who were resident in Glamorgan, Brecon, and Monmouth.*

The Montgomeryshire pedigrees were selected about 1711 from Lewys Dwnn's original Visitation, by the celebrated Welsh poet and grammarian John Rydderch, and are preserved in a volume formerly in the possession of Lord Berwick, at the sale of whose library it was purchased by Sir Thomas Phillipps.

We cannot close these remarks without again expressing our approbation in testimony of the value of these collections. The illustrations are necessarily few, and the most remarkable is the hirlas, or drinking horn, presented by Henry VII. to Davydd ab Ievan, on his march, when Earl of Richmond, from Milford to Shrewsbury, when he was entertained at Llwyn Davydd, the seat of that gentleman.† Autographs of some distinguished individuals are also introduced, in illustration of the authority of the pedigrees.

Those indispensable addenda to works of this nature, *indices nominum*, we are much pleased to see accompany these volumes, embracing, as far as possible, the various modifica-

* The libraries of the Earl of Macclesfield, the Earl of Cawdor, and Mrs. Ormsby Gore, have, by their permission, been searched to ascertain what has become of Dwnn's other MSS. but in vain.

† The anecdote is given at length in the first volume, p. 80.

tions of nomenclature arising from the non-use of regularly adopted surnames which abound in early Welsh history, and the compilation of which must have presented difficulties which are unknown in the simpler system of modern patronymics.

The numerous notes which occur throughout every page of the work, containing many historical anecdotes, monumental inscriptions, references to family papers and public records, and philological notices, tend to relieve this collection from the usually dry and uninteresting character which mere pedigrees unavoidably present. The work is beautifully printed, and displays a specimen of typography worthy of its subject, and highly commendatory of the press of the principality. We conclude in offering these volumes as a *desideratum* which should be in the hand of every Welshman, and in the library of every antiquary interested in the history of the Ancient Britons.

The History of the Town and Castle of Tamworth, in the counties of Stafford and Warwick. By Charles Ferrers Palmer. 8vo. pp. xvi. 520, lxxvi.

THIS work is evidently the result of a long continued train of attention and research, and it supplies a deficiency which previously existed: for the town of Tamworth, lying between two counties, has hitherto received but imperfect investigation from the historians of either, and has been favoured with no distinct history of its own. A History of Tamworth, by Messrs. John and Henry Wood Roby, was indeed commenced, in parts, about twenty years ago, but it did not proceed beyond the Anglo-Saxon period.

Few English towns can boast of so much history of that early date: for Tamworth rose to some dignity in the eighth century as one of the residences of the great Mercian monarch Offa, two of whose existing charters are dated there. Here, it is said, "he caused a palace to be built of greater dimensions than was usual in those times, and which, for its magnificence, was the admiration and wonder of the age." The words of Sir F. Palgrave are here quoted, but we may remark that this was an incident of so much importance in his narrative, that Mr.

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fore mentioned, the town was divided between two counties, and into two lordships. That part which lay in Staffordshire was granted by Henry III. to the elder branch of the family of Hastings, afterwards Earls of Pembroke, of whom Mr. Palmer has given a detailed account. Towards the close of the same reign the Warwickshire side was granted to Philip de Marmyon, (which family had owned the castle, it is supposed, from the Conquest,) but, it having reverted to the crown on his death, King Edward II. granted it by charter to the inhabitants. Hence is deduced the municipal history of the town.

In the medieval annals of the place, the principal events which occupy the historian's attention are, the interview between Edward IV. and the Tanner of Tamworth, and some circumstances connected with the battle of Bosworth. The former incident, which, however poetical, is at least founded on historical manners, is supposed to take place on the occasion of a royal visit to the neighbouring mansion of Drayton Bassett, now the mansion of our late Premier. The latter subject furnishes a lengthened discussion, to which the author's father, Dr. Shirley Palmer, of Birmingham, has contributed. In this, as on other occasions, it is the fate of "the most distinguished female historian of our country," Miss Agnes Strickland, to be brought to book. The matter is this. Whilst the Earl of Richmond was on his march to encounter King Richard,* historians have recorded

* In the following passage (p. 101) Mr. Palmer betrays a very erroneous conception, heraldically, of a matter which, as a fact, is familiar to all. He says, "Shakespeare, in designating Richard III. as a wild boar, has given him the opprobrious appellation by which he was often distinguished amongst his adversaries and the friends of Richmond. The name was first suggested by the king's having a hog for one of the supporters of his arms." He then mentions the circumstance of William Collingburne being hung for composing the distich,

The cat, the rat, and Lovel the dog,
Rule all England under the hog :

but evidently without perceiving that a large part of that libel was the use of the

that he stayed behind his army, and lost his way, on the night of the 18th of August, 1485. Not content with this single incident of a romantic complexion, Miss Strickland has made him repeat the adventure two days after at a place called Atherstone Moor. As no such spot was known in the neighbourhood, this assertion was startling enough to invite the inquiry which Dr. Palmer addressed to the fair author herself, who sent him in return some general references to "a rare edition of Rabin," &c. all of which proved wholly unsatisfactory. It seems to us that, like Miss Halsted (see our number for July 1845,) Miss Strickland has been puzzled by old William Hutton of Birmingham, who, though an intelligent and ingenious man, was a very indifferent historian. With respect to the Earl of Richmond's deviation from the route of his army on the 18th of August, 1485, Dr. Palmer arrives at the conclusion that it was voluntary, not accidental, and made in order to confer secretly with some of his friends, either at the seat of the Earl of Derby his father in law at Elford, or at Whittington or Comberford, on his way thither. We must remark, however, that this conjecture is inconsistent with the plain and circumstantial narrative of Polydore Vergil, which seems to be the original authority. That author does not state that Henry took a different route to his army, but that he "followed aloof," in consequence of feeling a distrust that his strength was insufficient to cope with the enemy, and being ignorant of King Richard's actual position. He was not entirely alone when overtaken by nightfall, as Mr. Palmer appears to imagine (p. 98), but was accompanied by the twenty armed men previously mentioned. The village at which he passed the night was more than three miles from his

really opprobrious term "hog;" whilst as for "boar," there was nothing opprobrious in that, it being the correct heraldic term for the beast actually displayed by Richard, and nothing was more common than to designate the great peers by their "beasts." The boar was universally known as the *badge* or cognisance worn by all the king's followers, but as a supporter to his arms, if used, it would be comparatively very little seen.

camp, *i. e.* from Tamworth. He came to it "after long wandering," so that it may have laid on either side of his road. It may have been Whittington or Comberford, but Elford seems too far afield.

In the progress of his historical narrative, the historian of Tamworth fills several pages with details connected with the Civil War of the 17th century, and concludes with a full and particular account of the visit of Queen Victoria to her prime minister at Drayton Manor. At p. 149 we find the following account of an impulse which the prosperity of the town received from the enterprise of that illustrious person's father.

"About the years 1788-9 Mr. Peel introduced extensive cotton manufactures into this town and neighbourhood, particularly about Fazeley, partly on account of the eminent local advantages of this district, and partly because of an extensive strike amongst the workmen in Lancashire. The Castle and Castle-mill were taken for the purpose, and buildings erected in Lady-meadow. A very great influx of working people took place. The inhabitants of Tamworth had now just cause to lament the opposition which they had manifested to the passage of a canal close by the town. It was at first contemplated to have carried a line from Fradley, near Lichfield, to Coventry, by way of Tamworth. But the people here dreaded so great an innovation on their antiquated ideas, and it was finally carried at a distance, by Fazeley. The production of a great traffic in this small village, almost simultaneously from the canal and Mr. Peel's works, caused it soon to assume the aspect of a small town. So great was its increase that it became a very common belief that, in a short time, it would assume a superiority of Tamworth in every way. But the subsequent decline, in a great measure, of the cotton manufactures, withdrew the chief cause of its prosperity, although the traffic from the canal has ever since been a great support." (p. 149.)

In another place Mr. Palmer informs us that the cotton factories of the late Sir Robert Peel were maintained at Tamworth and its vicinity for thirty years, and sensibly increased the population of the town. Those at Fazeley alone now continue in operation.

In undertaking the description of the town, Mr. Palmer gives us particulars, from court rolls and other records, of all its features, street by

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The passions that must agitate such breasts should be great passions, which we can watch with anxiety, and with which we can sympathise with awe; but Swinton and Clavering are fierce, hard, reckless, unmitigated villains. The death, too, of both Lilius and Marion, the only characters that interest us at all, is, we think, for the plot, unadvisable. How came Lilius with her dagger, when she did not anticipate danger in escaping with her *supposed* lover? And Marion's death appears rather unnecessary, as well as not very cleverly brought about. In fact, we take the author to be a young man, who has not had much experience in the difficult field of dramatic composition, and who has not yet learned the art of managing his *dramatis personæ* with ease, and conducting them with a powerful and commanding hand through the intricacies of their situation, and the embarrassments attending the progress of a plot. There is, however, a poetical spirit in the conception of the thoughts and in the language, though in both capable of great improvement. We must give one quotation from the *descriptive* parts, which we think the best.

MARION.

Fie on thee, Lilius, lingering 'mid the gloom
(Of dingly glen, and tangled forest path,
Where Autumn showers the yellow leaves as
thick
As if the ruddock's pious bill had strewn
The wood-wild grave of murdered innocence;
Or hermit here had spread his *nestling* couch,
And this while mirth with pleasure onward
woo.
I tell thee Yarrow's yeomen hold to-night,
And Ettrick's woodlanders, a feast so blithe,
The noblest knight that ever sat in hall,
Aye! and to boot, the loftiest lady too,
Might stoop them from their pride of place
awhile
To sport in upland grange or sylvan lodge
With them in field or forest, and to mark
How foams the spicy nut-brown ale, and
mantles
The yellow cup of mead.
Know ye not 'tis the mirthsome harvest-home,
The fairy time in labour's calendar;
When weariness to wassail yields, and labour,
Like a loosed ox, disports him?
Look! in the last slow wain, the ripe red
sheaves, [seek.
With many a flower bedecked, the garners
High sits in mimic pomp the harvest queen,
Corn-crowned; but with the spiky ears *enmixed*
Is many a poppy red and corn-flower blue.
Hark! o'er St. Meric's lake their music swells,

And now the chapel lone and lonelier cell
(Where dwells the chaplain priest) have caught
the sound.

Oh! at that sound my heart leaps jocundly
As e'er did lady's of the *chateau*, when
From her high towers and battlements she
hears

The vintage drum, to maids as spirit-stirring
As war's to man's. To Scottish hearts this is
A tone worth twenty Gascoigne's grape-gather-
ings,

Lute, roundelay, and all. Will you not on
To see our border revels?

LILIUS.

Bear with me, tho' I own my pleasing, which
Others but shrink from, as loath'd melancholy.
To me the yellow wood, the russet copse,—
To me the sighing of the autumnal breeze,
With my own thoughts and silence,
Are dear as e'er was greenwood bower in May
To those that bear its plundered boughs and
flowers

In triumph home, to ornament their doors
And prank their hearths out, and the while
outshout

The unseen cuckoo, and the nightingale
Drown in their pealing laughter—or it may be
The cushat's note in their love whispers. This
Is mine own season—sweetest of the four—
Albeit the solemnness and sad thoughts seem
to it

As rue and rosemary to aged men,
'Stead of youth's gayest flowers.

The History and Description of the Great Western Railway, including its Geology, and the Antiquities of the district through which it passes, accompanied by a Plan and Section of the Railway, a Geological Map, and numerous Views of its principal Viaducts, Bridges, Tunnels, Stations, &c. from Drawings taken expressly for this work, and executed in Lithography. By John C. Bourne. Folio.

THE history and illustration of the great railways of the present day is a fertile theme, and one which cannot fail to excite interest, not merely amongst the individuals immediately connected with them, but with the public generally, and men of science and philosophers particularly. What were only a few years back matters of speculation and mystery are now familiarly recognized by the great mass of the reading public. In the Great Western Line many railway novelties and improvements have been effected, at once astonishing and confuting those who predicted their utter failure. It cannot but be deeply interesting to trace the origin, the progress, and

effects of this stupendous undertaking, now that it has been for some years in successful operation. This volume furnishes that information, with much other interesting matter of a collateral nature. Mr. Bourne's lithographic drawings are already favourably known, and it is sufficient to say that he has displayed the same spirit, taste, and accuracy of delineation in this work as in his former subjects.*

ings as an Appendix, being views and details of the most remarkable ancient churches upon the line of the railway, their fonts, doorways, sepulchral effigies, &c. The illustrative department is

Heidelberg, a Romance, by G. P. R. James, Esq. 3 vols.—We have great pleasure in meeting Mr. James again in his old and well accustomed path,—that, namely, of the romantic tale,—a style of writing in which he is so much more successful than most of his contemporaries. We like to travel back with him to times of old, to pass in the mind's eye through the stately palaces, the castles and halls of by-gone days, and once more to look upon the personages, heroes in their day, who inhabited them. Agnes Herbert, the heroine of the tale before us, is one of the most charming delineations of the female character we have ever met with; excellent as the author is, in general, in his portraiture of the gentler sex, he has been most happy, certainly, in the present instance. It is one of those delightful descriptions which dwell in the mind long after the page which contains them has been closed. And yet it is only a sketch, an outline, as it were, made up of little traits and incidental notices, intended by the author to be filled up from the imagination of the reader. Among other persons who play their part in this stirring

* His illustrations of the London and Birmingham line, with descriptive essays by Mr. Britton, have been favourably noticed in a former volume of our Magazine.

is the famous Gunpowder Plot, and in its pages that most wicked and detestable conspiracy is traced through all its various windings, through the machinery of a tale possessing much power and beauty of description. The interest, moreover, is kept up to the end of the work with much skill and ingenuity, a task of no slight difficulty where the result, as in this case, is a matter of history. There is an air of sadness, a dark shadow of gloom, as it were, thrown over the work from its very commencement, which prepares the reader for some unhappy and tragical termination. The author has employed the materials furnished by the history of the times with great ability in setting forth his tale of misery and guilt. The character of Garnet the Jesuit, the chief actor in that atrocious treason, is a masterly delineation. The manner in which this adept in wicked artifice and craft weaves his web of villany, and incloses in its entanglements the wretched victims whom it was his policy to employ as tools, is drawn by no common hand, as indeed is the whole picture of the spirit of Jesuitism and its machinations, as exhibited in this execrable conspiracy. There are certain events and circumstances in history which are well fitted to serve as warnings to those who come after. Surely this is one of them. We believe it is the fashion in certain quarters to think that the spirit of Rome is changed. Do the times in which we live exhibit such a result? We fear not.

The Student's Manual. By John Todd. *Eighth Thousand.* Post 8vo. pp. 194.—This is the cheaper edition of a work, which is also published in 12mo. with a larger type, as a more library-befitting form, though the one before us is obviously most adapted to general circulation. It was written in America, as the reader will soon see by local allusions, which however will not impair its usefulness elsewhere by their number or obscurity. The author observes, that "Hardly any class of men are so difficult to be reached as students;" nevertheless he has tried to make his book such as a parent will wish to leave with his son at parting, to aid him in forming his character. "The youth who goes from home . . . has no friend who has been over the ground, and knows it all, to whom he can go for advice, for encouragement, and aid; for such I have endeavoured to write this book." (Preface, p. iii.) After having read it through at intervals, we can testify, that it deserves the student's attentive perusal; indeed we recollect no other exactly supplying the place. The several heads of chapters are, Object of Study,

Habits, Study, Reading, Time, Conversation, Politeness and Subordination; Exercise, Diet, Economy; Discipline of the Heart, The Object of Life. Under the third head physical directions for study are given, and under the fourth some cautions as to the choice of books: the ninth will shew the excellency of the principles inculcated, by its contents:—"No safety in opinions if religious views are loose. Religion exalts the mind. Cultivate the conscience. Avoid temptation. Daily reading the Word of God. Daily prayer."—Our opinion is, that not merely schoolboys and college students will be benefited by this book, but that it contains much for grown persons of intellectual pursuits, and as such we mean to read it a second time. There is however one sentence which we must consign to such as are skilful in errata, for as it stands it is absurd:—"Above you are the pious dead, watching around your steps, and *ready to minister to your wants.*" (P. 194.) Inferentially judging, this is inconsistent with the opinions expressed, in general language, at page 176.

Scriptural Evidences of Creation, or the Mosaical History of the Creation illustrated by Geological Discoveries. Post 8vo. pp. xvi. 295.—This volume is one of the criticisms called forth by a recent work, entitled "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation." The concluding sentence will serve to show the temper of the book, which is a very commendable one, inasmuch as it pleads its own cause, without underrating the judgment or casting aspersions on the motives of the other party. "These and other questions of like import present themselves in such formidable array, that though great deference may be claimed, and will at all times be justly claimed, for the opinions of wise, learned, and scientific men who support the present geological theory, some excuse we trust may be urged in behalf of those who ask further time to consider." (p. 295.) The author is opposed to the theory of progressive development, contained in the work above-mentioned; to that of Lamarck, which is adopted in it in a modified shape; and to the views of Dr. Buckland in his Bridgewater Treatise on Geology.* The author earnestly contends for *literal interpretation*, arguing, that any other is involved in difficulties, and that the language of creation cannot be interpreted, as Dr. Buckland has done, of renovation. Incidentally we may remark, that he pre-

* He considers Whiston the founder of Dr. Buckland's theory.—p. 72.

fers the LXX chronology, but seems too readily to adopt the story of its interpretation. The substance of the work is, that in the deluge, not the earth was destroyed, but man, and that land and sea have consequently changed places. The illustrations adduced from various sciences, as well as from local formations and changes, are ingenious, and mark out the author as no contemptible adversary to his opponents. At p. 88, the argument from the division of Scripture into verses, appears overstrained, as they are of later origin. *Sancto Caro* should be *Sancta Clara*. At p. 131 we have the misprint of *Dresses* for *Durance*. The author observes at p. 163, that "It is a common, and perhaps well founded, observation among natural philosophers, that there is much less difficulty in attacking an established theory than in creating a new one worthy of attention." This is very true, and deserves especial attention.

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of the subject. The epistles of St. John are of deep interest, but they embrace too many topics in rapid succession to be handled by inexperienced writers. Their language, too, is peculiar, and arrives at the same end as the other apostolical writings by different routes. Thus at p. 27 (1 Ep. ii. 4) "There is a great deal of false profession in the world; St. James met with it in those who said they had 'faith, but had not works.' St. John here finds it in those who profess to have divine knowledge, but have not obedience. Here is the test of all professions, 'by their fruits ye shall know them.'" At p. 48 (ibid. 17), this illustration is aptly taken from the second commandment. "We cannot enjoy both the world and God. God is a jealous God, he will not, he ought not to endure a rival; he has a just claim to the supreme place in all our affections." At p. 91 (iii. 9), the difficult phrase, *He cannot sin*, is well explained; "*cannot*, that is, so as to delight in and choose sin, for it has become his aversion; he has learnt to detest it." At p. 93 (ibid. 11), there is a good practical remark, "We must fight against

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A Course of Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature. By A. W. Schlegel. *Post 8vo.* pp. 529.—These lectures, which were first translated about thirty years since, have been made further known, by the extracts in Dr. Nathan Drake's "Memorials of Shakespear," 1828, and in Sismondi's "Literature of the South of Europe" (chap. xxxiii. art. *Calderon*). They form a serviceable compendium of literary history, on account of their copiousness, as they exhibit the dramatic literature of the ancients and the moderns, and of the several nations in each division. This alone, however, would not be much more than a critical catalogue; their chief merit lies in the execution. We think that at p. 49 Schlegel has depreciated La Harpe too much, for we often get better notions of the subject in hand from the French Professor. At p. 550, Garcilasso, "one of the founders of Spanish literature under Charles V." is erroneously said to be "a descendant of the Incas of Peru," which applies to a later member of the family; but it is correct that he "fell before the walls of Tunis." Schlegel is inclined to adopt as Shakspeare's the plays of Locrine, &c. and to consider them as worthy of his genius; but we believe these are few, if any.

Valpy's Virgil improved, with marginal references and concise notes. Edited from the text of Wagner, by the Rev. J. Pycroft, 12mo. pp. 387, -239.—Professor Anthon assures us that his Virgil contains all that is valuable in the notes of Valpy; "the present edition of Valpy (says the editor) professes to contain all that is valuable in the notes of Anthon." Such notes as are omitted are either unimportant, or are replaced by references to works of easy access. The distinction of this edition, however, is the marginal references, the utility of which has long been acknowledged in the best editions of the Bible. But they are not made to Virgil only, (though the principle that every writer is his own best interpreter is their basis,) but to other writers, who may be supposed to have influenced Virgil's mind, as Homer, Hesiod, Theocritus, &c. or who furnish parallels of fact or of thought, as Livy, Horace, Juvenal, &c. Mr. Pycroft appeals, and as we can witness, with justice, to "the high importance attached to parallel passages, both as the means and test of scholarship, at our public schools and universities." Such a collection is not merely useful to the learner, but even to the teacher, who wishes to shew where the same subject is treated, or the same idea found. Something of the kind was attempted some years ago (1820)

at Oxford, in a Virgil edited, we have heard, by Dr. Pett, formerly Principal of St. Mary's Hall; but the references were embedded in the notes, whereas here they are given in the margin, and are more likely to meet the eye. The precedent, however, of such an edition, intended for general use in an university, is fortunate, and scarcely interferes with the originality of the plan. This volume contains *six thousand* such passages, "grammatical and critical, practical and curious," in illustration of the works of Virgil. It is published on a liberal plan, as it may be had with or without the notes. Mr. Pycroft, we have seen it stated, means to follow it up with similar editions of other classics, if it meets with encouragement; we hope it will, for it will thus be the first of a valuable series.

The History of Civilization. By F. Guizot. *Vol. II. post 8vo.* pp. xi. 512.—This second volume (see our number for August, p. 167, for the first) embraces the period from the sixth to the tenth century, a time which most readers consider as possessing little interest, but which M. Guizot has vivified with his profound researches and brilliant style. It is no trifling recommendation of his lectures, that they present all readers with the substance of works which few will peruse in their original form, but which are nevertheless indispensable depositories of contemporary history. The time may come, when M. Guizot will be to historians what Lightfoot is to divines,—an author for reference on subjects which cannot be passed over, and yet can hardly be ventured upon without such a helper. Among the historical tables is one of the principal events in the literary history of Gaul, from the fifth to the tenth century; and another, comprising the Gallic Councils of that period, which will, no doubt, be found highly serviceable by students, not to say writers, of ecclesiastical history. The third volume will carry down the subject to the French Revolution. An engraving after the picture by Amiel at Versailles is prefixed. If we give no extracts, it is because other opportunities will probably occur of referring to the work, and thus distinctly recognising its historical authority.

Watson's Tutor's Assistant; or, Complete School Arithmetic.—A discreetly compiled school book, of which it appears the public have already taken three editions.

Euclid's Elements of Geometry. By Robert Potts, M.A. Trinity College, Cam-

bridge.—We think the excellent form in which Mr. Potts has given the synthesis of the propositions, that of separate lines for its successive steps, will greatly help the mind to the comprehension of it; and we believe that his pertinent notes, and his “brief outline of the history of Geometry” from the time of its determination of areas of land in the valley of the Nile, to that of its application to Newton’s theory of gravitation; with his “selection of geometrical exercises from the senate house,” will be no less welcome to some men teachers of boys than to the men learners of college professors.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC

LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

July 1. The annual distribution of prizes took place in the large theatre of this institution, where the chair was taken by G. Grote, esq. F.R.S. Professor De Morgan, Dean of the Faculty, read the annual report of the Professors. It announced the actual number of students as 206, with 29 on the schoolmasters’ list. In the late session the majority of the highest honours of the London University had been conferred amongst the students of the college. The laboratory for practical chemistry was opened in January last, and now contains eighteen students. Amongst other gratifying circumstances was the receipt of a legacy of 2000*l.* from Mr. C. Holloway, of Hereford, the interest of which was to be appropriated to send to the junior schools the children of those parents who could not afford to pay for their education. The several Professors next announced the candidates who were successful in obtaining the prizes, and who received them from the hands of the chairman. One of the pupils, Mr. Henry Matthews, (only son of the lamented author of “The Diary of an Invalid”) obtained the first prize in the higher classes of Mathematics, in Latin, Greek, comparative Grammar and Philology, Criminal Law, and a Legal Essay, making six prizes in the whole; an amount of honour in varied pursuits rarely attained by any individual. The silver medal in Zoology was given to a young Hindoo, Soomar-Chuka-Chucher-butty.

MALTA PROTESTANT COLLEGE.

The committee of this institution have announced the opening of the school which is intended to form the groundwork of their future college. The buildings are situated at St. Julian’s Bay,
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ral other works were announced as in preparation; amongst them Prof. Agassiz's "Bibliotheca Zoologica et Palæontologica," Ray's unpublished "Letters," Linnæus's "Travels," and Azara's "Natural History of Paraguay." The increase in the number of members since the last anniversary was above 150. The Society numbers now nearly 1,000. Prof. Agassiz, in moving one of the resolutions, spoke strongly in favour of the value of the works already published by the Society.

A NEW PLANET.

A new planet has been added to our Solar system. In the words of the report made by M. Salvandy the Minister of Public Instruction, to Louis-Philippe, "A French youth, M. Leverrier, of the Academy of Sciences, by the unaided power of profound thinking, using the mathematics as its instruments, has grasped, in the regions of space beyond our solar system, a planet which, but for him, might have remained for ever undetected by observation." It was first actually descried by M. Galle, of Berlin. Its present distance, expressed in common measure, is about 3,200,000,000 English miles from the sun, and about 3,100,000,000 from the earth. Its distance from Uranus—whose motions it disturbs—is about 150,000,000 of miles. Its diameter is estimated at 50,000 miles. That of Uranus is about 35,000; of Jupiter, 86,000; of Saturn, 79,000; of the Earth, 8,000. Its cubic bulk is to that of the earth as 250 to 1. The new planet is the largest in our system except Jupiter and Saturn; and since these two planets, as well as Uranus, are each attended by a train of satellites, it is extremely probable that the new planet will have a similar accompaniment.

MANUSCRIPT OF HABAKKUK.

Dr. Pinner, one of the professors of the University of Berlin, well known for his knowledge of the Hebrew language and translation of the Talmud, has discovered in Odessa a parchment manuscript of the prophet Habakkuk, of the ninth century. It is remarkable for not having the points and accents in the same way as any other known manuscript of that period.

UNPUBLISHED WORK OF LINNÆUS.

An unpublished work of Linnæus has been discovered in Sweden, after having been long sought in vain. It is entitled the *Nemesis Divina*. In this labour of the last years of his life the great naturalist recorded, for the instruction of his son, a number of observations and facts, deduced, in a great measure, from the private life of the persons with whom he was acquainted, in order to demonstrate that divine justice punishes and rewards even in this world. The manuscript is composed of 203 sheets. In a short preface, placed at the head of the work, the author recommends in the most formal manner that it should never be published. It was this recommendation which, no doubt, caused the manuscript to be laid aside and forgotten. The university of Upsala purchased it a short time since at the sale of the library of a physician, whose father was employed to arrange the papers of Linnæus. At present, when the persons referred to in the work have ceased to exist, there remains no objection to print extracts from it, which M. Fries, a Swedish botanist, has been appointed by the Academy to prepare for publication.

FINE ARTS.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

From a parliamentary paper lately issued it appears that 456,105 persons visited this institution in 1843; 681,845 in 1844; and 696,245 in 1845. Mr. Baring Wall moved for a return, which was recently printed, "of all pictures purchased for the National Gallery, distinguishing each, and the year when purchased; stating by whom painted, the sums given, and out of what collection." It seems that 114,804*l.* 16*s.* has been laid out in pictures from 1824 to 1845, of which sums 57,000*l.* was paid by Parliament for one lot, consisting of 38 pictures, out of the collection of Mr. Angerstein.

For the following 27 pictures the remainder of the sum (47,804*l.* 16*s.*) was paid: The Holy Family, by Correggio, 3,800*l.*; Bacchus and Ariadne, by Titian; Christ appearing to St. Peter, by Annibal Caracci, and a Bacchanalian Dance, by N. Poussin, 9,000*l.*; Mercury teaching Cupid in the presence of Venus, by Correggio, and the Ecce Homo, by the same master, 11,550*l.*; Mercury and the Woodman, by Salvator Rosa, 1,680*l.*; The Holy Family by Murillo, and the Brazen Serpent, by Rubens, 7,350*l.*; St. Catharine, by Raffaele, St. Francis adoring the Infant Christ, by Mazzolino de Ferrara, and The Holy Family, by Garoffalo, 7,350*l.*; St. John, by Ma-

rillo, 2,100*l.*; **The Magdalen**, by Guido, 430*l.* 10*s.*; **The Virgin, Infant Saviour, and Saints**, and **The Dead Christ**, &c. both by Francia, 3,500*l.*; **The Virgin and Child**, by Pietro Perugino, 800*l.*; a subject not ascertained, by Van Eyck, 630*l.*; **An Apotheosis**, by Rubens, 200*l.*; **The Doge Loredano**, by Giovanni Bellini, 630*l.*; **A Jewish Rabbi**, by Rembrandt, 473*l.* 11*s.*; **The Young Christ and St. John**, by Guido, 409*l.* 10*s.*; Gerard Douw's own **Portrait**, 131*l.* 5*s.*; **Lot and his Daughters**, by Guido, 1,680*l.*; **The Judgment of Paris**, by Rubens, 4,200*l.*; a **Portrait** (not ascertained by whom), 630*l.*; and **Susannah and the Elders**, by Guido, 1,260*l.* To these is now added a picture lately bought of Mr. Farrer, one of the finest works of Velasquez, which was formerly in the royal collection of Spain, and was presented some years ago by Ferdinand VII. to Lord Cowley, from whom it was recently purchased by Mr. Farrer. It is a large picture of its class, being about 9 feet long and 5 feet high. The painter has represented Philip IV. with several Spanish grandees, and amongst them the minister Olivarez, assembled at the Prado, to enjoy the sport of hunting the wild boar. The Queen and the Infantas are in covered carriages within the inclosure appropriated to the pastime. The less privileged spectators are without the inclosure in the foreground. One group is said to represent Velasquez, the artist, in conversation with the celebrated Quevedo, and a person of rank. The back ground is formed of hilly scenery, near the Buen Retiro.

THE FINE ARTS COMMISSION.

In the Sixth Report of the Commissioners on the Fine Arts, it is announced that the first fresco painting in the House of Lords, by Mr. W. Dyce, A.R.A., the subject being that of the cartoon exhibited by him, viz. the Baptism of Ethelbert, was completed in the month of July last, in the centre compartment of the south wall of the House, and that the Commissioners have approved the same. They consequently beg leave to confirm their former recommendation, and to propose that the remaining five compartments should be decorated with fresco paintings, when the several designs for the same shall have been approved. The Commissioners have also issued the following notice respecting a competition in oil painting:—Three

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ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

THE CHURCHES AT NOTTINGHAM.

The interior of the ancient church of St. Peter in Nottingham has undergone a general repair. The church consists of a spacious chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and a western tower and spire. The stone of the nave arcades (those on the south being of the first period, and those on the north late in the second period) and the corbels of the roof (late third-period work) have been cleaned of many years' accumulation of paint and whitewash; the walls of the chancel and nave have been re-drawn, and the Roman Ionic work, which for the last century has obscured the chancel and disfigured the nave, has been removed, so as to display a beautiful stone arch, erected about A.D. 1480. During the taking off of the whitewash several interesting discoveries were made. Upon the south capital of the chancel arch was discovered a piece of ancient church music, of about the year 1480, which was undoubtedly scratched upon the stone by the mason who worked it. A beautiful flowered diapering was also laid bare in many places. The staircase, with its entrance to the rood-loft, was also opened, and the greater portion of a stone coffin with its lid was discovered. The clerestory and nave roof were evidently the work of the Strelleys, of Strelley, whose arms form a prominent ornament of the work.

On removing the old oak stalls from the chancel of St. Mary's church, in the same town, preparatory to the repairing of the roof, a sculptured tablet of marble was discovered, buried with its face downward, which probably has been lying there since the period of the Reformation. It is a spirited and well-executed *bas relief*, consisting of eight figures, which represent the Pope seated on a canopied and elevated throne, inaugurating a bishop. Beside the Pope are two cardinals wearing their hats. The bishop is attended by his apparitor, bearing the crozier, and three other attendant figures complete the group. The tablet is about two feet in height and one in width, and has been curiously painted and illuminated, the traces of which are still visible. It is now in the possession of the vicar. Several pieces of copper and silver coins were likewise discovered in the same part of the chancel. They consisted principally of brass and copper jettons or counters. Amongst them were a silver penny of King Henry VII. or VIII.; the face is not in profile, but full, and the inscription nearly effaced; a

sixpence of Elizabeth; a tradesman's leaden monograph, or token; an Anglo-Gallic coin, struck off in France when the English were in possession of it, the French arms being in the first quarter instead of the English; a Henry II. of silver, but the head and inscription nearly obliterated; a leaden coin of 1618, called a "trial piece;" and a Scotch coin, date effaced. There were also discovered with the above-mentioned coins, a solitary die and a leaden bullet; the latter had evidently struck one of the pillars, a portion of which still adhered to it: hence it is very probable that it was fired during the civil wars, and at the time Colonel Hutchinson was governor of Nottingham Castle.

DISCOVERY IN KILKENNY CATHEDRAL.

Ware informs us that Richard de Ledrede, who occupied the episcopal throne of Ossory between 1318 and 1360, "new erected and glazed all the windows of the cathedral, amongst which the east window was beautified with such excellent workmanship that the like was not in Ireland." This window Ledwich tells us was broken down by Cromwell's soldiery, after Bishop Roth had refused for it 700*l.* from the nuncio Rinuncini, who was anxious to carry it with him to Rome. In the course of recent excavations carried on by order of the Dean of Ossory, for the purpose of investigating some lately discovered foundations on the north side of the choir, and immediately beneath the three lancets with which the east end of that wall is pierced, the workmen came on a stratum of stained and painted glass, intermixed with portions of the ancient leaden frames which formed the windows. The glass is of various kinds; including numerous specimens of plain white, purple, blue, amber, scarlet, amethyst, and a most exquisite ultramarine, together with various shades of these colours. It exhibits traces of geometrical patterns and flowers; but in no instance was a fragment of the human face or figure observed.

ASPATRIA CHURCH, CUMBERLAND.

The workmen employed in taking down the ancient parish church of Aspatria, for the purpose of rebuilding it, have discovered amid the fragments of that venerable edifice a number of indubitable and interesting remains of a previously existing church, consisting of crosses, window-mullions, capitals, shafts, &c. all of which are elaborately carved. These antiquities and their workmanship evince a style of

architecture thought to be prior to the Norman Conquest, and belonging to the style of the Anglo-Saxons.

EXCAVATIONS AT POMPEII.

The locality chosen for the recent excavations made in honour of the Prince of Furstenberg, was that adjoining the large house which had been opened at the meeting of the late Scientific Congress in Naples. After the stratum of *lapilli*, about two feet high, had been removed, a number of door-hinges, locks, nails, screws, and the like were found, all covered with a thick brown crust of oxide of iron. Amongst the many other objects, a door-knocker, with the under-plate appertaining to it, both of fine workmanship, the mountings of several garden implements, the bronze ornaments of chairs, arm-chairs, *lectisternia* hoops, and pedestals of flower-pots, a cylindrical water-pail of lead, four feet high, and 1½ foot diameter, with tasteful garlands and ornaments in embossed metal.

The iron door-knocker was of the shape of a spoon, and the under-plate was of the shape of a spoon. The door-knocker was of the shape of a spoon, and the under-plate was of the shape of a spoon. The door-knocker was of the shape of a spoon, and the under-plate was of the shape of a spoon.

ATHENIAN SCULPTURES.
A female head, in the same grand simple style of Athenian sculpture as that belonging to M. Delaborde, was recently discovered in clearing away some rubbish in a cellar at the Bibliothèque du Roi, at Paris. On its discovery, M. Lenormant, one of the keepers of the Cabinet des Antiquités at the Bibliothèque, was at once struck with its resemblance in style to the marbles of the Parthenon; and it is said that, by a reference to Carrey's drawings, he has been enabled to fix upon the figure, in one of the pedimental groups, to which this head belonged. His opinion on this point will be more definitely declared in a publication on the subject, which will appear shortly. In the meantime, we may entertain no doubt that this head is the work of the Athenian school of sculpture, if not of the exact period to which it has been assigned. The hair is drawn back from the forehead, and knotted over the

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The bases of two towers and the site of a gateway are traceable. A curiously shaped trowel, somewhat resembling a massy spear-head, is the only article found. It is possible that this fort occupied the site of the lost station of the anonymous geographer Ravennas of the 7th century, *Armina*, incorrectly transcribed from his MS. *Ardua*; the Lombard (M) (M) being mistaken for *D*, and *IN* for *U*; or it may have been the marine post or fortress, if the station was really at Arminton or Ermington, higher up the river, which disembogues into Bigbury Bay and the English Channel.

Ar min Aū British would be, *on the borders of the water*. The Saxons made it *Auld* or rather *Eald*, the old post, as they did Mutticombe, the combe or vale at the muð, mouth, of the river. The alien priory of Modbury, Modbyri, (Lel.) founded by the Champernownes about 1275, stood on the north side of the church of that place—dissolved in the reign of Henry VI.

W. T. P. S.

THE RUINS OF NINEVEH.

Mr. Layard, an English gentleman, has for the last twelvemonth been pursuing the track—first laid open by M. Botta—at Nimroud, near Mosul, on the Tigris. His excavations have not only settled the precise position of Nineveh, but have brought to light many of its buildings, sculptures, and inscriptions. Mr. Layard has discovered an entrance formed by two magnificent winged, human-handed lions. This led him into a hall above 150 feet long and 30 broad—entirely built of slabs of marble, covered with sculptures. The side-walls are ornamented with small bas-reliefs, of the highest interest—battle sieges, lion hunts, &c. many of them in the finest state of preservation, and all executed with extraordinary spirit. They afford a complete history of the military art amongst the Assyrians, and prove their intimate knowledge of many of those machines of war whose invention is attributed to the Greeks and Romans—such as the battering ram, the tower moving on wheels, the catapult, &c. Nothing can exceed the beauty and elegance of the forms of various arms, swords, daggers, bows, spears, &c. In this great hall there are several entrances—each formed by winged lions or winged bulls. These lead into other chambers, which, again, branch off into other ramifications. Every chamber is built of slabs covered with sculptures or inscriptions, whence some idea may be formed of the number of objects discovered—the far greater part of which,

in fact nearly all, are in the best preservation. Mr. Layard's excavations have been hitherto confined to a very small corner of the mound under which these antiquities have for ages been buried; it is impossible to say what may come out when they can be carried forward on an adequate scale. He has already uncovered 15 chambers and obtained 250 bas-reliefs. Major Rawlinson is occupied in decyphering the inscriptions discovered; they are in cuneiform or arrow-headed characters.

NUMISMATICS.

Aug. 14. The remaining portion of the valuable cabinet of Greek and Roman coins and medals of the Chevalier Campana, sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Co. of Wellington-street, realised large prices. Lot 606, a rare bronze medallion of Annius Verus and Commodus, struck at Miletus, was purchased at 4*l.* 2*s.*, for the British Museum. Lot 612, a bronze medallion of Commodus, was also secured for the same establishment, for 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; the legend on this medallion ends with the contraction "BRIT." of which Lampadius observes *appellatus est Britannicus ab adulatoribus*. Lot 638, a silver denarius of the Empress Marciana, was sold for 8*l.* 5*s.* Lot 729, four brass coins of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina, in the finest state, were purchased for 9*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, by an eminent collector in Kent. Lot 766, an unpublished bronze medallion of Geta, 13*l.* Lot 799, a fine aureus of Commodus, 8*l.* 5*s.* Lot 886, two fine medallions in bronze of Gordian III., one of which was struck at Tarsus, and represents a radiated figure of the sun overpowering and slaying a bull, very rare, were bought for 6*l.* 6*s.* by Mr. Curt. Though the brass coins of the earlier period of Roman history sold remarkably well, those of the Imperial and Christian times, particularly the large-sized medallions and coins, which afford subjects of such deep interest, fetched far better prices. Lot 1105, a silver coin of Naxos, was bought for 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and a similar price was obtained for one of Selinus. A beautiful rare decadrachm medallion of Syracuse (lot 1119), produced 18*l.* 5*s.* Many of the fine Byzantine gold and silver medals were bought for the British Museum, which establishment is also acquiring a fine collection of mediæval coins and medals, a branch of numismatics in which most public cabinets are wanting. This class of coins is highly interesting, inasmuch as it forms the natural continuation of numismatic history down to modern times. This sale realised in all 3,035*l.* 196*s.* 6*d.*

HISTORICAL CH

FOREIGN N

SPAIN.

The Cortes assembled at Madrid on the 14th Sept., when the President of the Council, M. Isturitz, read a message from the Queen, announcing the proposed marriages of herself to Don Francisco de Assis, Duke of Cadiz, and of the Infanta Donna Maria Luisa Fernanda, sister of the Queen, to the Duke of Montpensier, son of the King of the French. The latter marriage is very unpopular in Spain, and an address or petition to the Queen against it, was signed by 15,000 persons of the Progressista party. A pro-

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Isturitz of the danger that will probably follow a perseverance in that scheme; maintains the right of England to interfere in the marriage of the Infanta, which, by the law of the country, is of as much public importance as that of the Queen herself; and declares that England, of all other nations, has a right to interfere, as her armies bled and her treasures were expended in sustaining the independence of the country. M. Isturitz returned a reply to Mr. Bulwer, but its contents have not transpired. Mr. Bulwer left Madrid on the morning of the 6th Oct for Aranjuez. The French Princes, the Dukes de Montpensier and D'Aumale, entered the Spanish capital at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day. They proceeded on horseback from the gate of Bilbao to the Palace. No demonstration of any kind was made on their passage. The two marriages were solemnised on the evening of the 10th, and there was a grand mass performed on the following morning. The Gazette contained a royal decree, dated the 10th, appointing the Infante Don Francisco de Assis Captain-General of the army, and another on the 12th conferring on the Prince the honorary title of "King," with the style of "Majesty." At a chapter of the Order of the

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SWITZERLAND.

A revolutionary movement broke out in the city of Geneva on the 6th Oct. to understand the cause of which it may be necessary to observe that the Diet, during the last session, employed four animated sittings to discuss whether it was permitted to seven cantons to form a private confederation within the great confederation,—to constitute a new state within a state. The decision was rendered null by the vote of the deputy for Geneva, who remained neutral. The great Council of that canton having been called on to explain, pronounced a decree in favour of the seven ultramontane cantons. This bold measure was, it is said, suggested by the French Government, and was adopted in order to diminish the influence of Berne, which is about to become the directing canton. This resolution of the Grand Council of Geneva caused an immense excitement amongst the population, who flew to arms on the 6th, and formed barricades. The insurgents were summoned to surrender on the 7th, and, having refused to comply, four pieces of cannon were brought against them. The insurgents replied by a brisk fire of musketry. The combat continued until night, and on the morning of the 8th the Council of State resigned; the arsenal, and all the public establishments were then occupied by the insurgents. The loss of life has been very great, and immense damage has been done to the city. The affairs of the state have since been provisionally confided to the administrative council of the town.

TUSCANY.

By the earthquake in Tuscany, on the 24th Aug., upwards of 8000 persons are reduced to beggary; but the Grand Duke has announced that he will rebuild all the houses that were destroyed without making any addition to the taxes. The inhabitants of the small towns of Arciano, Querdinallo, Montescudigo, Lorenzana, Caserta, Repubella, Creopica, Faiglia, Leina, and Regolo, are exempted from taxation until 1848. The port of Leghorn furnishes the building timber free of duty.

TURKEY.

Adrianople was ravaged by fire in the night of the 24th Sept. The conflagration broke out in the populous quarter of the Israelites, and lasted twelve hours, reducing to ashes about 600 houses, a considerable number of shops, thirty taverns, several mills, and five synagogues.

NEW ZEALAND.

On the 10th of May a party of British troops were nearly surprised by Rangihacata and his savages; and, although the enemy was repulsed, with the loss, it is believed, of 13 killed and wounded, the loss of the British was five killed and six wounded. Some censure is thrown upon the British officer in command, Major Richmond, for neglecting the warning given to him, that the enemy intended to surprise his troops in the night.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Kafirs continue to be rather troublesome, and among other victims of their stealthy marauding operations has been Mr. Gordon Nourse, a gentleman of high character, whose death is apparently very much regretted. The colonists, under the able direction and by the untiring exertions of Sir Peregrine Maitland and Sir Andreas Stockenstrom, have assembled in large force, and it was calculated that they were 8,000 to 10,000 strong. These "fighting men" came from all parts of the colony, estimated to consist of 120,000 square miles, and with very few casualties, though they were not very well furnished with provisions and clothing, in consequence of the difficulty of getting baggage across the mountains.

MEXICO.

Santa Anna has passed the blockade and landed at Vera Cruz. Paredes has been seized and imprisoned; and the once exiled chief now appears to reign supreme chief over the unstable citizens of the "republic." The United States squadron in the Pacific have seized upon California. The town of China, situated about 60 miles above the central depot of Camargo, has been invested by a small American force.

BORNEO.

Some active proceedings have taken place against the Sultan of Borneo, by the British squadron under Rear-Admiral Cochrane. On the 27th June, the fleet left Sarawak and sailed up the Borneo river. After some unsatisfactory attempts to arrange matters with the Sultan, a demonstration was decided on, and the Admiral, on board the *Spiteful* steamer, accompanied by the *Phlegethon*, proceeded as high as the town of Bruni. As soon as the steamers came in sight, a heavy fire was opened upon them from the Sultan's batteries. The fire was promptly returned by the *Phlegethon*;

and, running alongside the battery, men were landed; the Sultan, however, had fled. The battery was dismantled, and the brass guns were sent on board the steamers. An expedition was sent inland, under Captain Munday, in pursuit of the flying sultan; but without overtaking him. This expedition was absent four days. The fleet returned to Pulo Labuan on the 25th.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

The colossal equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Mr. Matthew C. Wyatt, has been placed upon the gateway erected for King George IV. by Mr. Decimus Burton, at Hyde Park Corner, as an entrance of approach to Buckingham Palace. This has been effected in defiance of remonstrances from Mr. Cockerell the professor of architecture at the Royal Academy, Mr. Burton himself, and the almost universal opinion of the public organs of taste; but in pursuance, as appears, of a promise obtained from Her Majesty's Government some time since by the Committee of Subscribers, the leading members of which, consisting of the Duke of Rutland, Sir Frederick Trench, &c. were determined to carry out the project.

The statue has been cast at Paddington. The ordinary entrance to Mr. Wyatt's studio and laboratories abuts upon the road nearly opposite the viaduct over the entrance of the Great Western Railway, and the large open space was crowded during the day, before the removal, by spectators watching the progress of a vast number of workmen occupied inside. The great height of the statue (being 30 feet itself) when raised on the platform, on which it was drawn, as well as the scaffolding necessary for moving it, rendered it necessary to demolish a large portion of the roof of the building in which it was contained. This process exposed to view nearly half of the gigantic work. A timber platform of great strength, and supported on four immense metal wheels, was erected for its journey. The chest and quarters of the horse rested on the body of the platform, while the four legs descended below the axles of the wheels, and were supported by iron bars placed transversely to meet the hoofs of the animal. By means of chain windlasses, ropes, pulleys, levers, inclined planes, plank tramways, &c. the carriage and statue, weighing together nearly 60 tons, were moved about dusk, near to the gate opening on the road, ready to be drawn forth.

At about eleven o'clock next day (Sept. GENT, MAG. VOL. XXVI.

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statue having then been turned and drawn in near the left foot of the triumphal arch, the military were formed again, and marched off to their respective quarters.

The next day was commenced the labour of raising the statue to the summit of the arch. At a very early hour a body of riggers from Woolwich Dockyard, under the direction of Mr. M'Cullum, assisted by a number of labourers, were engaged in preparations. It was necessary to change the position of the statue, as deposited the day before, from south to east; and in order to accomplish this end the whole mass of statue and carriage, weighing altogether 60 tons, was lifted by the tackles and shifted into the desired spot. This feat fully proved the competency of the mechanical appliances provided to perform the allotted task, and, accordingly, at three o'clock, P.M. the signal was given to "hoist away." The statue was raised by means of strong six-inch cables fastened round each arm or thigh of the horse, which were then hooked on to the blocks used in the ascent. Through these blocks, four in number, triple-sheaved, and expressly made for this occasion, ran six ropes, also quite new and made of strongest yarn, each rope being calculated equal to 10 tons. Upon the traversing platform above, were four "crabs," or powerful windlasses, worked by eight men each. The scaffolding, erected for the purpose by Mr. W. Ellis, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, was of itself a wonderful work, being 115 feet in height, and having taken upwards of 200 loads of timber in its construction, besides scaffold poles and planks. The height to which it was necessary to raise the statue was 74 feet; and then it had to traverse a distance of 60 feet to arrive at the pedestal prepared for its reception upon the crown of the arch. From three o'clock until nearly seven the ascent slowly continued without the slightest accident. It was then quite dark, but, the moon having risen about half past eight, the work was resumed, and completed before nine o'clock. On Thursday the statue was again removed, and remained suspended in mid-air, pending the preparations for its final deposition on the pedestal, which being finished, about one o'clock it was once more brought back, and then fixed in what may possibly be its permanent position. The scaffolding immediately surrounding the statue has since been taken down, but the principal portion will remain in case of its becoming necessary, from an unfavourable verdict as to the eligibility of the site, to remove the statue.

Of the statue itself, as a work of art, it is very difficult to form a judgment in its

present posture. It should be seen at some distance to judge of its general effect; and at that distance much of its details are lost. A near view, from the street, presents the lower parts of the horse in unfavourable, if not distorted, position.

Respecting the incongruity of the union of this statue with the arch upon which it now stands, we could fill our present Magazine with what has been written on the subject: yet all would neither increase nor mitigate the condemnation conveyed in a few sentences written more than a year ago by Mr. Decimus Burton, who, as being the author of the arch, must be admitted as a most competent critic. He says, "The Wellington Testimonial is a single equestrian statue of colossal dimensions. It would not be a satisfactory surmount for the arch; colossal as it is, the horse, when placed on so huge a pedestal, would present an appearance far too meagre and tall for the situation. [This is exactly the result now seen.] Proportion and unity of design are the first and most important elements in a work of art; both of these would be wanting in this instance if such a statue were placed upon the arch. The fact that the monument was not the design of one and the same artist would strike the most casual observer." The truth is, that the Testimonial Committee had no more right to convert the arch at Hyde-park Corner into a pedestal for their statue, than the subscribers to a gigantic statue of Watt had to make one of the chapels of Westminster Abbey its most inappropriate show room. In the words of our spirited contemporary "The Builder,"—"The arch was not intended to be a pedestal, but a structure—a monument of itself, and if embellished, as proposed by its architect, with a statue flanking the attic, over each column, trophies on the main piers, [the uncovered blocks intended for which are now projecting from its walls,] sculpture in relief on the face of the attic, [the bareness of which is exposed by the addition of the statue,] and a quadriga on the top, of proper size as a decoration,—an accessory, not the principal,—would have been a worthy adornment of the metropolis. Used as it now is, that character has entirely disappeared; all the money expended upon it is utterly thrown away and wasted, while, as a pedestal, it is wholly inappropriate and unfit."

July 10. A new church in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. The appointed incumbent of this church is the Rev. J. E. Kempe, M.A. and the curate, the Rev.

R. S. Oldham, M.A. The church will accommodate 1030 persons, 500 of the sittings being free. Its architecture is Norman, and the front is intended to have two small spires, of which one only is yet built.

Sept. 13. A new Welsh church was opened in Aldersgate-street, contiguous to the General Post Office. The Rev. D. Morgan, of Llanfyllen, conducted the services, and continued to officiate during the month. No permanent minister will be appointed, as it is intended that the services shall be performed for the present by clergymen of the Welsh Church by turns.

Sept. 28. The new Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Edward, situated at Mill-wall, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, was consecrated with all the solemn pomp and ceremony prescribed by the Roman ritual. The Right Rev. Bishop Griffiths, Vicar Apostolic for the London District, officiated as the consecrating prelate. At eleven o'clock the bell rang out, and the procession of priests and dignitaries, robed in vestments of gold, silver, lace, satin, velvet and embroidered silk, moved from the sacristy, chanting "Quam dilecta tabernacula tua," and the service commenced. High mass was sung by the Rev. Patrick O'Dwyer, of the Catholic Church, Moorfields, assisted by the Rev. J. Walsh, of the same church, as deacon, and the Rev. Walter M'Avilla, of the Catholic Church, Islington, as sub-deacon. After the gospel, Bishop Morris advanced to the foot of the altar, and preached a sermon. The chapel, which is in the Decorative style, has been erected under the superintendence of Mr. William Wardell, architect. It is capable of accommodating 4,000 persons.

New Churches.—The 26th annual report of Her Majesty's Commissioners for Building New Churches has been issued. During the year 27 churches have been completed by the aid of their grants, in which accommodation has been provided for 20,826 persons, including 12,879 free seats appropriated to the use of the poor. In the whole, 370 churches have now been completed under the superintendence of the commission. There are 33 churches now in course of building, and plans for 18 have been approved of. During the year considerable progress has been made by the board in the important duty intrusted to them, of forming new parishes or districts.

The Free Baths and Wash-houses.—The committee have issued a statement, which contains some interesting details relative to the establishment in Glass-house-yard, East Smithfield. The success attending

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cluded the manors with several freehold farms, containing about 2,136 acres, producing the annual income of 2,956*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* with the patronage of the advowson returning 246*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* per annum; they were sold for 99,500*l.*

CORNWALL.

The Duke of Northumberland has purchased for 100*l.* the perpetual curacy of St. Mary Magdalen, *Launceston*.

The granite pillars and arches dividing the aisles of St. Mary's church, *Truro*, have been freed from the covering of lime and plaster, with which, in the days when ecclesiastical architecture was called "Gothic," they had been Grecianised and disfigured. The pillars of the chancel had been previously restored by the rector, and the improvement was so striking, that several parishioners undertook to complete the work, each restoring a pillar. The improvements effected here in the last three years have been very encouraging. The seats have been better arranged, a very ordinary wooden rere-dos has been replaced with a costly one of Caen stone, having a picture in the centre, after Rubens. The space within the rails has been paved with encaustic tiles. Two very large east windows of stained glass have been put in, and a mortuary window in the aisle; three others are in preparation.

DEVONSHIRE.

Sept. 29. A new district church upon West Hill, in the parish of *Ottery St. Mary*, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel and All Angels, was consecrated by the Bishop of Exeter. The parish of Ottery consists of about ten thousand acres, and extends about five miles in length and four miles and a half in breadth. The population, according to the census of 1841, amounted to 4,193; and the parish church, although large and capacious, will only accommodate 1,407. A short time since, Sir John Kennaway, Bart. built a new church in the northern part of the parish at his own expense, and a second district church was erected at Tipton. The church of St. Michael is situate upon West Hill, about two miles to the south of the town on the Exmouth-road. The greater part of the district, which comprises above 2,000 acres, was, within the memory of many living, a wild heath belonging to Sir John Kennaway, who has let a great portion in plots to the industrious peasantry at a low rent upon long leases. By this means it is being brought rapidly into a state of active cultivation, and a fast increasing population, amounting at present to above 250, is located

upon this spot. In order to afford accommodation to these people, it was determined about a year since to erect a third district church upon West Hill. Sir John Kennaway gave a convenient site for the church, burial ground, and school-house, together with a rent-charge of ten pounds a year towards the endowment, and a donation of 50*l.* towards the building; to which the Dowager Lady Kennaway has given 25*l.* The Dean and Canons of Windsor, to whom the great tithes of the parish belong, have given 15*l.* a year towards the endowment, and a fund has also been raised for its augmentation, to which the Right Rev. Bishop Coleridge has given 100*l.* The cost of the structure, which is computed at about 2,000*l.*, has been chiefly raised through the munificence of the Coleridge family—most of whom have been very liberal contributors, and have also provided the whole of the stained glass windows and cushions. The building fund has also been augmented by a grant of 150*l.* from the Incorporated Society for Building Churches, and 125*l.* from the Exeter Diocesan Church Building Society. The church, which consists of a nave and chancel under the same roof, a porch and vestry, is in the style of early-English architecture. The side walls are pierced with small lancet-headed windows; at the west end is a triple lancet, and the whole are filled with stained glass. At the west end is a small bell tower containing three bells of good tone. The chancel is divided from the nave by a pointed arch, in stone; the roof is of oak-timber varnished, supported on pointed arches of oak springing from stone corbels in the walls; the pulpit is of carved stone in the south-east corner of the nave, and there is an elegantly carved stone font in the west end of the nave. The communion table is of carved oak, and the east end of the chancel is ornamented with carved stone figures of the Evangelists and other appropriate emblems. The seats are all open with carved ends, they are fitted for the accommodation of 194 persons; and the whole of them are free and unappropriated for ever. The building with its fittings is of an elegant but chaste character. Mr. Wollaston was the architect. Mr. T. Selway supplied the font and the pulpit, and the stained glass was obtained from Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Bishop of Exeter has given his consent to the formation of three district parishes, to be formed out of the parish of Stoke Damerel, *Devonport*, each to be endowed with 150*l.* per ann. They are to be called severally "St. Paul, Devonport," "St. Mary, Devonport," and "St. Stephen, Devonport."

DORSETSHIRE.

Aug. 4. The Bishop of Salisbury consecrated a new church at *Bradpole*, near Bridport.

HAMPSHIRE.

The new works at the Blockhouse Fort, on the *Gosport* side of Portsmouth harbour, are rapidly progressing towards completion. On the side facing the sea is a double-tier battery for twenty-six 8-inch guns, commanding the anchorage of Spithead; while that part of the fort which is parallel to the harbour is defended by a strong tower with numerous loopholes for musketry. The number of guns will be, in all, about fifty-six, very few of which will be less than 32-pounders, and the greater part of still larger calibre. Commodious barracks for 5 officers and 100 men are in the course of construction. All the new buildings are bomb-proof. At Priddy's Hard, on the same side of the harbour, the powder magazine and ordnance station, hitherto almost unprotected, are undergoing alterations which will render them an extremely strong position. The lines round Gosport, Portsmouth, and Portsea, which have been for some years nearly disarmed, and in many places suffered to fall into decay, are being repaired and put into a state to receive a very large and powerful equipment of ordnance. A new and beautiful battery for six guns, in the ravelin of the Spur-gate, is already finished. It is provided with magazines, storehouses, and all the other requisites, and is most perfect in its arrangements. Southsea Castle, now used as the military prison of the district, is mounted with 32 guns, 32's and 24's, and it is intended further to increase the artillery of this important post. Alterations on a large scale are in contemplation for the works at the entrance of the harbour on the Portsmouth side. A double-tier battery is to occupy the space of the present saluting battery, from which 70 guns, by crossing their fire with those of the Blockhouse Fort opposite, will render it perfectly impossible for any vessel to force its way into the port. Altogether the harbour will receive an accession of 244 guns in addition to the present armament.

The new Graving Dock at *Southampton*, a structure from which great commercial advantage to the town has been anticipated, was formally opened on the 11th of July. It has been built in about 14 months, at a cost of 60,000*l.* Its extreme length is 313 feet; width of middle, 78 feet; breadth of gates, 66 feet. At high-tide there is about 18 feet of water. The dry dock is making progress towards completion. The

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LANCASHIRE.

Sept. 28. The first portion of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, to Kendal (commenced in the latter part of September, 1843), was opened on Monday. It extends twenty-two miles. On arriving at Kendal, the directors, with their officers, and a large party of friends, repaired, by special invitation from the directors of the Kendal and Windermere Railway, to the White Hall, where a handsome *dejeuner* awaited their arrival. Cornelius Nicholson, esq. mayor of Kendal, presided.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have, with the consent of the Bishop of Chester, formed a new district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of *Manchester*, to be called the district of "St. Mark, Hulme." The stipend attached is to be 150*l.* as soon as it shall become a parish for ecclesiastical purposes, which will be when a chapel or church shall be consecrated within its boundaries.

A new Ecclesiastical district has been formed out of the parish of *Rochdale*, called the district of Healey, with an income of 150*l.*; patron, Her Majesty.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

In *Deeping Fen*—a district containing a population of upwards of one thousand souls, many of them being five and six miles from a parish church, a beautiful edifice has been erected at a cost of 4000*l.*, the munificent gift of two individuals, lately residing at Stamford, Messrs. William and Nicholas Clarke Stevenson, (brothers.) William, the survivor, by deed dated 25th May, 1844, three days before his death, secured the sum of 4000*l.* for the purpose of building this church, 5000*l.* for the endowment, and 200*l.* for repairs, to be vested in the Ven. T. K. Bonney, Archdeacon of Leicester, as Trustee. The Church, which is situate close to the turnpike-road leading from London to Spalding, was commenced on the 18th of August, 1845, when the foundation-stone was laid by James Stevenson, esq. and was consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln, on the 24th of July. It has been erected from the designs of Mr. Chas. Kirk, of Sleaford. It is in the late Decorated style, 84ft. 6in. long, 37ft. wide, the nave being 42ft. high. It consists of a nave, north aisle, chancel with a small vestry attached to its north side, and tower and spire occupying the second bay of the north aisle, from which it projects its whole width; the lower story serves as a porch, and on its west side is the principal entrance. The tower, being unconnected with the fine high-pitched roof of the

nave, gains much apparent height and importance, and confers much grace on the grouping of the various portions of the edifice; and by this plan the view is uninterrupted from east to west, each of which ends are occupied by splendid windows. The tower is of rough stone; the quoins, windows, copings, &c., being of Ancaster stone finely wrought; and it is divided by string-courses into three stories, the upper one being pierced by belfry windows of two lights on every side. Above these a cornice, enriched by carved ornaments and gargoyles, support a plain parapet, at the angles of which are four octagonal pinnacles. From within this parapet the spire arises to the height of 113ft. 9in., having spire lights on the alternate faces. In the west end of the aisle is a window of three, and in that of the nave one of five lights, both of which are filled with flowing tracery. Above the last-named window is a small triangular one, and in the corresponding situation in the end of the aisle is a small trefoiled opening; each gable is surmounted by a stone cross. The south side of the nave is divided into four bays, having windows of three lights similar in design to that in the west end already mentioned. In the cornice of the nave is the following inscription in old English characters, interspersed with carvings, "*This Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was founded by William Stevenson and Nicholas Clarke Stevenson, Anno Domini MDCCCXLV.*" The side of the chancel has only two bays, with a window in each, and in the western one a small priest's door; but in the east end is a very beautiful window of four lights, which stands on the right hand. The font is octagonal in form, supported by a shaft of clustered columns, and has its sides ornamented by crisped panels, containing four shields, which bear the arms of the two founders (Messrs. Stevenson), the trustee (Archdeacon Bonney), and of the see of Lincoln, impaled with those of Bishop Kaye—alternately with emblems of the four Evangelists. The floors are of black and red tiles, and the seats are plain open benches of stained deal. The roofs are open, showing all their timbers, which are stained to represent oak. The pulpit is octagonal, the upper part of oak, paneled and enriched with elaborate tracery, and the pedestal of stone; the reading pew is all of oak and has open panels; they are not entered, as is usual, by wooden stairs, but by stone steps, behind the pier of the chancel arch on either side. In the north wall of the chancel, a rich arch will inclose a brass tablet to the memory of the late munificent founders.

Rev. J. Stephenson, Patricxbourne V. Kent.
 Rev. R. Thorp, Burton Overy R. Leic.
 Rev. R. Walter, Woodford V. Northamp.
 Rev. W. Williams, Gwaenyscor V. co. Flint.
 Rev. W. Wilson, Houghton Regia V. Beds.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. V. R. Mahon, to the Marquess of Sligo.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

James Campbell, esq. to be Assistant Secretary to the Post Office.
 Rev. W. Davie, to be Head Master of Yarmouth Proprietary School.
 Rev. E. A. Illingworth to be Princip. of the Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School.
 Rev. J. T. Kidd, to be Rector of St. Paul's School, Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 3. At Marston House, Northamptonsh. the wife of John Jackson Blencowe, esq. a son and heir.—10. At Rowden-hill, Chippenham, Mrs. West Awdry, a dau.—11. At Bothom-sall, Notts, the wife of the Rev. Sir Charles Macgregor, Bart. a son.—17. At Rugby, the Hon. Mrs. Napier, a son.—18. At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Major-Gen. D'Oyly, a son.—At Westonbirt, Gloucestershire, the lady of Sir George Palmer, Bart. a dau.—19. At Sherburne Castle, Oxon, the Lady Mary Parker, a dau.—At Bergh Apton rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. John Thomas Pelham, a son.—20. In York-place, Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut.-Col. William Wyllie, C.B. a dau.—At Bolton Hall, the wife of W. H. Orde Powlett, esq. a son.—21. At Curzon House, South Audley-st. the Countess Howe, a son.—22. At La Maison, Valetta, in the island of Malta, Anne Jane Charlotte Lady Napier, a son.—23. At Bothal rectory, Northumberland, the wife of the Rev. Henry Hopwood, and niece of the Duke of Portland, a son.—At Tillicoultry-house, Mrs. Anstruther, of Tillicoultry, a son.—24. At Siena, the wife of Capt. Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, K.C.B. Her Majesty's ship Constance, a son.—25. The wife of S. Clarke Jerroise, esq. a son.—27. At Fleet-st. the wife of H. A. Hoare, esq. a son and heir.

Lately. At East Dene, Lady Jane Swinburne, a dau.

Oct. 2. At Charlton, the wife of Lieut. Pitcairn Onslow, a son.—The wife of Benjamin Harding, esq. of Wadhurst Castle, a son.—The Hon. Mrs. Hubert M'Laughlin, a son.—3. At Woburn-park, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Locke King, a dau.—At Second Cottage, the wife of Ambrose Awdry, esq. a son.—4. At York-place, Portman-sq. Madame de Lisbon, the wife of his Excellency the Brazilian Minister, a dau.—6. In Welbeck-st. the wife of R. Hungerford Pollen, esq. a son.—At Syston-park, the lady of Sir John C. Thorold, Bart. a son.—7. At the Willows, Upton, Essex, Mrs. D. Henry Fry, a dau.—9. At Wentworth-house, the seat of the Earl Fitzwilliam, the Viscountess Milton, a son.—10. At 11, Upper Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton Ward, a son.—12. At Kensington, the wife of Richard Valpy, jun. esq. a dau.—At Preston vicarage, near Brighton, the wife of the Rev. Walter Kelly, a son.—13. At Brighton, the wife of the Hon. Charles Hanbury Tracy, a son.—14. At Calke Abbey, Derbyshire, the lady of Sir John Harper Crewe, Bart. a son and heir.—16. At Ickworth, near Bury St. Edmund's, Lady Katharine Jermyn, a son.—17. In Upper Grosvenor-st. Mrs. Henry

Kingscote, a son.—20. At Coworth-park, Berks, the wife of J. A. Arbuthnot, esq. a son.—21. At 31, Old Burlington-st. Lady Theresa Digby, a son.—In Chester-sq. Mrs. Henry Alworth Merewether, a son.—22. At 23, Hyde-park-square, Mrs. Edward Baldwin, a dau.—23. At Harlington rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. C. Berkeley, a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 2. At Pontville, Van Diemen's Land, John French, esq. 14th Bengal Inf. second son of the late John French, esq. of Brighton, to Mary, eldest dau. of George Brooks Forsyth, esq.

7. At Jamaica, William Tabois Smith, esq. to Eliza-Gay, eldest dau. of Stephen Ham-ford, esq.

15. At Agra, William Wheatley Repton, esq. Adj. 56th Bengal Nat. Inf. youngest son of the Rev. Edward Repton, Prebendary of Westminster, and Vicar of Shoreham, Kent, to Charlotte-Annabella, dau. of Col. Crawford, Bengal Artillery.

May 7. At Exeter, Thomas-William, third son of John Bentley, esq. of Regent-sq. London, to Elisabeth, second dau. of Wm. Monk, esq. of Exeter.

esq. of Clapham Rise.

20. At Lichfield, the Rev. Henry S. Corrat, rector of West Horsley, Surrey, to Frances Charlotte, second dau. of the Hon. and Rev. A. P. Perceval.—At Marylebone, Capt. Stracey, Scots Fusilier Guards, son of John Stracey, esq. of Sprowston, Norfolk, to Harriet, dau. of Edward Majoribanks, esq. of Watlington, near Liverpool, to Georgiana, third dau. of John Edwards, esq. of Ness Strange, esq.—At Aberlour, James Lysaght, esq. of Carrigmore, Cork, to Adelaide-Jannetta-Elizabeth, 11th dau. of the late Major-Gen. Beaumont, of Henley, Sussex, formerly Governor of St. Helena.—At Norwood, the Rev. G. Townsend Drayfield, Rector of Bow, Middlesex, to Ann-Susann, widow of George Geoffrey Wyatville, esq.—Andrew Agnew, esq. eldest son of Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart. to Lady Mary-Arabella.

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OBITUARY

THE DUKE OF ATHOLL.

Sept. 15. At his residence at St. John's Wood, Middlesex, aged 68, the Most Noble John Murray, fifth Duke of Atholl, Marquess of Tullibardine, Earl of Strathsay and Strathardle, Viscount of Balquhider, Glenalmond, and Glenlyon, Lord Murray, Balvenie, and Gask (1703), sixth Marquess of Atholl, Earl of Tullibardine, Viscount of Balquhidar, Lord Murray, Balvenie, and Gask (1676), seventh Earl of Atholl (1628-9), tenth Earl of Tullibardine (1606), and Baron Murray of Tullibardine (1604), all dignities in the peerage of Scotland; second Earl Strange and Baron Murray of Stanley, co. Gloucester, in the peerage of Great Britain (1786), and Baron Strange, (by writ, 1628); Hereditary Sheriff of Perthshire.

His Grace was born June 26, 1778, the eldest son of John the fourth Duke of Atholl, K.T. by his first wife the Hon. Jane Cathcart, eldest daughter of Charles sixth Lord Cathcart. He succeeded his father in his dignities Sept. 29, 1830; but, being afflicted with mental disease, had never come forward in society.

His late brother, Lord James Murray, was advanced to the peerage by the title of Lord Glenlyon in 1821; and dying in 1837 (see our vol. VIII. p. 649,) left issue by Lady Emily Percy, sister to the present Duke of Northumberland, two sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest, George-Augustus-Frederick Lord Glenlyon, has now succeeded his uncle in all the other dignities of his illustrious house. His Grace was born in 1814, and was a godson of King George the Fourth; he married in 1839, Anne, only daughter of Henry Home Drummond, esq. of Blair Drummond, M.P. for Perthshire, and has issue a son and heir, John-James-Hugh-Henry, now Marquess of Tullibardine, born in 1840.

The remains of the late nobleman, which had been brought from London by the Dundee steamer, were interred in the family vault in Dunkeld Cathedral on Saturday Sept. 26. The funeral was attended only by the immediate relatives of the deceased, the new Duke acting as chief mourner.

THE MARQUESS OF AILSA, K.T.

Sept. 8. At St. Margaret's, his seat near Isleworth, Middlesex, aged 76, the Most Hon. Archibald Kennedy, Marquess of Ailsa, of the Isle of Ailsa, co. Ayr (1831), and Baron Ailsa of Ailsa (1806), in the peerage of the United Kingdom;

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and died in 1831, leaving issue one son and two daughters (the younger posthumous); 6. Lady Alicia-Jane, married in 1824 to Colonel Jonathan Peel, M.P. late Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, brother to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

The present Marquess of Ailsa was born in 1816, and is unmarried. He was formerly an officer in the 17th Light Dragoons, but retired from the army in 1842.

THE EARL OF WALDEGRAVE.

Sept. 28. At his seat, Harptree Court, Somersetshire, aged 30, the Right Hon. George Edward Waldegrave, seventh Earl of Waldegrave, co. Northampton, and Viscount Chewton, of Chewton, co. Somerset (1729), eighth Baron Waldegrave of Chewton (1685), and the eleventh Baronet (1643).

He was born on the 8th Feb. 1816, the eldest son (after marriage) of John-James sixth Earl of Waldegrave, and Anne, daughter of Mr. William King, of Hastings. When still under age, he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, July 30, 1835; and by his conduct, both at the university of Cambridge and in London, he soon proved to the world that he had not arrived at years of discretion. The wild excesses of Lord Waldegrave and his associates were wont to adorn the records of the police-courts, and made his name unfortunately notorious.

The sale in 1842 of the villa of Strawberry Hill, and the dispersal of the museum of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, which had been bequeathed to the Waldegrave family in consequence of their descent from Maria dowager Countess of Waldegrave and Duchess of Gloucester, the daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K.B. were the result of his pecuniary difficulties.

He married, *Sept.* 28, 1840, Frances-Elizabeth-Anne, daughter of Mr. Braham the eminent vocalist, and widow of his elder (but illegitimate) brother, John James Henry Waldegrave, esq. The Countess survives him without issue.

His younger brothers having both died in infancy, the titles of the family have now devolved on the uncle of the deceased, the Hon. William Waldegrave, Capt. R.N. and C.B. who was born in 1788, and by his late wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Whitbread, esq. M.P. has issue William Frederick now Viscount Chewton, a Lieutenant in the 53d Foot, and several other children.

On Tuesday, Oct. 6, the body of the late Earl was conveyed in the usual manner to Bath; the hearse was drawn by

six horses, and there were also two mourning coaches and the Earl's private carriage. The Vicar of East Harptree, and the chaplain of the deceased, the Rev. Mr. Braham, were in one of the carriages, and a body of tenantry, about 60 in number, habited in cloaks and hat-bands, followed the remains of their master, as a last token of respect. On arriving at the railway station, the coffin was received into a special train and conveyed to London, whence it was taken to Navestock, Essex, for interment.

THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH.

Sept. 5. On board his yacht the *Kestrel*, at Vigo on the coast of Portugal, aged 65, the Right Hon. Charles Anderson Pelham, Earl of Yarborough and Baron Worsley of Apuldercombe in the Isle of Wight (1837), second Baron Yarborough, of Yarborough, co. Lincoln (1794), Vice-Admiral of the coast of the Isle of Wight and county of Southampton, D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A.

His Lordship was born Aug. 8, 1781, the fifth child and elder son of Charles first Lord Yarborough, by Sophia, only daughter and heir of George Aufrere, esq. of Chelsea. He was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1801.

Before his accession to the peerage, he was for many years one of the members for Lincolnshire, which his father had previously represented. He was first returned in 1807, after a contest which terminated in the election of Charles Chaplin, esq. a tory, by 1,602 votes, and the Hon. C. A. Pelham by 1,168; a second whig candidate, R. Ellison, esq. polling 955.

In 1818 a second whig candidate was again proposed in the person of Sir Robert Heron, Bart. but the former members were still returned, the poll terminating thus:

Hon. C. A. Pelham	8,693
Charles Chaplin, esq.	3,069
Sir Rob. Heron, Bart.	2,653

Mr. Pelham succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, *Sept.* 23, 1823, and was raised to the dignity of an Earl on the 24th Jan. 1837, by Viscount Melbourne's administration, having been always an ardent supporter of whig principles. He did not, however, give way to the views of his party on the Corn Laws.

He was also Vice-Admiral of the coast of the Isle of Wight and county of Southampton, and formerly Recorder of Grimsby and Newport. His Lordship was, however, perhaps best known as Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, which command he had held for a long series of years, during which the members of the squadron

have had repeated instances of his zealous superintendence, as well as of his princely hospitality. The tenants upon his Lordship's vast estates, remote from each other though they be, have each and every one experienced some remarkable instance of his disinterestedness and warmth of heart.

The Earl of Yarborough married Aug. 11, 1806, Henrietta-Anne-Maria-Charlotte, second daughter of the Hon. John Bridgman Simpson (uncle to the present Earl of Bradford), and sole heir to her uncle the Right Hon. Sir Richard Worsley, Bart.; and by that lady, who died June 30, 1813, he had issue two sons and two daughters: 1. Henrietta-Mary, who died in 1814, in her 7th year; 2. the Right Hon. Charles-Anderson-Worsley now Earl of Yarborough; 3. Lady Charlotte Copley, a Bedchamber-woman to her Majesty, married in 1832 to Sir Joseph William Copley, Bart.; and 4. the Hon. Dudley Worsley Anderson-Pelham, Capt. R.N. who married in 1839 Madelina, daughter of Capt. Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart. R.N.

The present Earl was born in 1809. He has sat in Parliament from 1831 as one of the members for Lincolnshire. He married in the same year the Hon. Maria Adelaide Maude, second daughter of Viscount Hawarden, by whom he has issue a son and daughter.

On the 25th Sept. the Kestrel arrived at Cowes, with the Commodore's body on board. The Royal Yacht Squadron battery, Mr. Pigott's yacht Ganymede, and Sir C. Ibbetson's yacht Anaconda, each fired sixty-five minute guns, the number of years the deceased nobleman had lived. All the shops and houses in the town were closed. All yachts, government vessels, and merchant shipping had their flags half-mast, as were the flags on the different castles and on the flag-staffs along the harbour. Soon after the arrival of the Kestrel, Captain the Hon. D. Pelham, R.N. attended by Captain H. Love, R.N. and John Bates, esq. R.N. Secretary to the Royal Yacht Squadron, went on board, remaining a short time to give some directions. The Kestrel had her yards topped in opposite directions, her flags half-mast, and to the eye of the landsman, as well as the sailor, appeared in disorder, and as if the master was no more. On Saturday the remains of the late Earl were removed from Cowes on board the Kestrel, which left about one o'clock for Grimsby, whence the corpse was conveyed to the family seat at Brocklesby for interment. The Royal Yacht Squadron battery and the yachts at and about the station fired minute-guns as the Kestrel got under weigh and left the port. Every vessel which passed, men-

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Four Minor Canons, or Vicars Choral, in surplices.

The Ven. Archdeacon Clough. The Ven. Archdeacon Clive.

Two Vergers in robes.

The Very Rev. the Dean Luxmoore.

Pall-bearers, THE BODY. Pall-bearers,

Sir J. H. Williams, Bt. Lord Dinorben.

Mr. J. Heaton. Col. Salusbury.

Mr. J. J. Bateman. Mr. E. Lloyd.

The Chief Mourners,

The Rev. W. Carey, the Rev. R. Levitt, the Ven. Archdeacon Jones, and Dr. Bull.

The Rev. T. G. Roberts, Messrs. Moses, T. Roberts, J. Burden, and R. L.

Williams.

The servants and other dependants of the deceased.

LORD METCALFE.

Sept. 12. At Malshanger, near Basingstoke, aged 61, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Baron Metcalfe, of Fern-hill, co. Berks (1825), and the third Baronet (1802); a Privy Councillor, and G.C.B.

His Lordship was born Jan. 30, 1785, the second son of Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, of Fern-hill in the parish of Winkfield, Berkshire, a Director of the East India Company, who was created a Baronet in 1802, by Susannah-Sophia-Selina, daughter of John Debonnaire, esq. and widow of Major Smyth.

On the 13th of October, 1800, the subject of this memoir received his appointment as a writer in the service of the East India Company, and quitted Europe at the early age of fifteen. His advancement, probably due in the first instance to the influence of his family, was very rapid. At the age of sixteen he received the appointment of assistant to the resident with Dowlut Row Scindiah. The resident was the present Lord Cowley. In Oct. 1802 he became assistant in the Chief Secretary's office; in less than seven months from that time—namely, on the 4th of April, 1803—we find him an assistant in the Governor-General's office; and early in the year 1806 he was transferred to the office of the Commander-in-Chief. On the 15th of Aug. in the same year, he became first assistant to the British resident at Delhi, and on the 29th of Aug. 1808, he proceeded to Lahore.

At that time the growing power and territorial encroachments of the late Runjeet Singh induced Lord Minto, then Governor-General of India, to send a mission to the court of Lahore, the subject of which was to secure the Sikh states between the Sutlej and Jumna rivers from the grasp of Runjeet. He selected

Mr. Metcalfe, though then a very young man, only just twenty-two, for that difficult undertaking, and he was authorised to announce the unpalatable fact that those states were taken under British protection. He was, however, supported by the march towards the Sutlej of a body of British troops under the command of Colonel (afterwards General) Ochterlony. The management of the negotiation was attended with considerable difficulty; but Mr. Metcalfe, by tact and firmness, completely succeeded; and a treaty, concluded in April, 1809, which recognised the independence of those states, was the result. With this event it may be said that the more distinguished portion of Mr. Metcalfe's career commenced; and in the course of the next ten years we find him filling a succession of important offices, until in 1819 he received the appointment of secretary in the Secret and Political Department, along with that of Private Secretary to the Governor-General. In 1820 he was appointed resident at the court of the Nizam. In 1822 he succeeded his elder brother Sir Theophilus John Metcalfe, in the baronetcy. At the close of 1823 the state of his health compelled him to leave Hyderabad; and about eighteen months afterwards some charges of neglect were brought against him at the East India-house, but no censure was then passed, and the charges have been since refuted.

His health being somewhat restored, he returned to active service in Aug. 1825, when he received the appointment of Resident and Civil Commissioner in the Delhi territories; and exactly two years afterwards he became a member of the Supreme Council. The Presidency of the Board of Revenue was conferred on him in July, 1828; and in November, 1830, he was constituted Vice-President and Deputy-Governor of Fort William. The discharge of his duties in that position gave so much satisfaction, that he was entrusted with the Presidency of Agra, to which he was appointed in 1834. An entertainment was given in Calcutta upon the occasion of Sir C. Metcalfe's departure for Agra; and at that banquet Lord W. Bentinck pronounced a high eulogium on him. In Feb. 1835, Lord W. Bentinck gave in his resignation, and Sir Charles Metcalfe was provisionally appointed Governor-General, which office he held till the 28th March, 1836, being the interval between the departure of Lord William Bentinck and the arrival of Lord Auckland. In that year he was made a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. During that short period Sir Charles originated, as well as adopted, several im-

portant measures—namely, the issue of a uniform money for all the presidencies, the abolition of chowkies in Bengal—and, a still more important step, the liberation of the press from all restrictions. This last measure was the universal eulogy in India, and rendered him pre-eminently popular amongst the natives as well as Europeans. It however, gave great umbrage to the Court of Directors, and was the eventual cause of his resignation and return to Europe, though he had always declared his intention of spending his life in India. The post of Governor of Madras about this time became vacant, and the friends of Sir Charles concluded that it would be given to him; but the Court of Directors thought proper to mark their opinion of his conduct by bestowing it upon another. In the month of September, 1837, he signified his intention of withdrawing from the public service, and his retirement from Agra was marked by every token of the public sympathy and affection, including dinners, balls, addresses, and the presentation of a magnificent piece of plate. By public subscription a statue was erected to his honour, and an address presented by the community of Agra, which styled him the “brightest ornament of the civil service,” which celebrated his magnificent benefactions and his private generosity. In reply to this address, Sir Charles, with his characteristic candour, avowed the cause of his resignation. He reminded his friends that reports had prevailed in the preceding year to the effect that he was in disgrace with the home authorities on account of the liberty of the press; and he added, that that was a position in which he “could not remain with comfort;” he therefore sought information on the subject at the fountain head; the reply which he received was by no means explicit, but its uncordial tone satisfied him that the reports which prevailed were not untrue; and, therefore, on the 21st of February, 1838, he withdrew from the service of the East India Company; but, as subsequent events very clearly showed, the responsible advisers of the Crown more justly appreciated his high talents than did the board of directors in Leadenhall-street.

Soon after his arrival in England he was selected by the ministry to succeed Sir Lionel Smith as Governor of Jamaica. The Negro Emancipation Act had recently been passed, and Sir C. Metcalfe encountered a difficult task in soothing the irritation and reconciling the differences of the classes affected by that measure. He proved eminently successful, and gave the greatest satisfaction both in Downing-street and at Kingston. The climate of

Jamaica, and, a few years, the colonies in 1841, in 1842, in 1843, in 1844, in 1845, in 1846, in 1847, in 1848, in 1849, in 1850, in 1851, in 1852, in 1853, in 1854, in 1855, in 1856, in 1857, in 1858, in 1859, in 1860, in 1861, in 1862, in 1863, in 1864, in 1865, in 1866, in 1867, in 1868, in 1869, in 1870, in 1871, in 1872, in 1873, in 1874, in 1875, in 1876, in 1877, in 1878, in 1879, in 1880, in 1881, in 1882, in 1883, in 1884, in 1885, in 1886, in 1887, in 1888, in 1889, in 1890, in 1891, in 1892, in 1893, in 1894, in 1895, in 1896, in 1897, in 1898, in 1899, in 1900, in 1901, in 1902, in 1903, in 1904, in 1905, in 1906, in 1907, in 1908, in 1909, in 1910, in 1911, in 1912, in 1913, in 1914, in 1915, in 1916, in 1917, in 1918, in 1919, in 1920, in 1921, in 1922, in 1923, in 1924, in 1925, in 1926, in 1927, in 1928, in 1929, in 1930, in 1931, in 1932, in 1933, in 1934, in 1935, in 1936, in 1937, in 1938, in 1939, in 1940, in 1941, in 1942, in 1943, in 1944, in 1945, in 1946, in 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Probate of his lordship's will has been granted to Lieut. James Metcalfe. The personal estate within the province of Canterbury was estimated for duty at 100,000*l.* His estate of Fernhill, and the land near Bagshot, now or lately occupied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, are, under the conditions of the will of his father, to accompany the Baronetcy. The furniture in the mansion at Fernhill he bequeaths to his said brother, likewise the house and furniture in Portland-place, together with such books, engravings, plate, &c. as have come to him by descent or bequests from his father, mother, or late elder brother. To Lieutenant James Metcalfe (said to be his lordship's natural son) he leaves a specific bequest of fifty thousand pounds sterling, and such other books, engravings, plate, &c. as may have been purchased by him, or otherwise; as also his court dresses, diamond star, collar, and one of the jewels of the Civil Order of the Bath, and all other jewels not specifically disposed of. The silver star, ribbon, and one jewel of the Civil Order of the Bath are to be delivered to the Crown, together with the star he received from the state at the time of his nomination to the order. He bequeaths to James Macauley Higgins, esq. late civil secretary and his private secretary in Canada, 20,000*l.* sterling. To his lordship's sister the Viscountess Ashbrook, 1000*l.*; to his sister Mrs. Georgiana Smyth an annuity of 500*l.*; to his trustees and executors each 1000*l.* All legacies and annuities to be paid in full, free of duty. The residue, real and personal, he leaves to Lieutenant James Metcalfe, who is to take charge of all the papers that were in his lordship's possession, or with his agents.

SIR CHARLES WOLSELEY, BART.

Oct. 3. At Wolseley hall, Staffordshire, in his 78th year, Sir Charles Wolseley, the seventh Baronet of that place (1628).

He was born on the 20th July, 1769, the eldest son of Sir William the sixth Baronet, by Miss Chambers, of Wimbledon.

He succeeded to the baronetcy upon the death of his father, August 5, 1817. At that precise period the transition from a state of war to a state of peace, combined with the influence of a succession of deficient harvests, produced very general distress, dried up the sources of manufacturing prosperity, produced much disturbance amongst the town population, and, as usual, led to a clamorous demand for a change in the representation of the people. When such sentiments are afloat

no place partakes of them more largely than the neighbourhood of Birmingham. As Wolseley hall is not very far from that great commercial emporium, Sir Charles was selected by the Brummagem patriots as the best card in their hand; they therefore prevailed on him to attend the consultations of their committees, to move their resolutions at public meetings, and even occasionally to address large assemblies of that class out of which these political unions were formed which so materially promoted the passing of the Reform Act. Thus carried on step by step, Sir Charles Wolseley ended by becoming a Radical Reformer. His admirers in that town, which has been called the "great smithy of the nation," considered that they ought to be represented in its great council; and that principle has certainly been recognized in the memorable measure of reform; but in the days when Sir Charles Wolseley was a demagogue the idea of electing a member for Birmingham was regarded as something just short of high treason. The sturdy smiths, however, were resolved to secure the agency of a legislative attorney, and incontinently they summoned a meeting, which took place at Newhall hill, near Birmingham, on the 19th of May, 1819. As every experienced politician expected, this terminated in mere smoke, and the whimsical crotchet of a legislative attorney ended where it began, with the clamorous election of Sir Charles, by 15,000 or 20,000, some say 50,000, of the men of Birmingham and its vicinity! It was pretending to send a man to Parliament, who—as the electors well knew—could not sit. Mr. Wooler and others were tried for this attempt to force their favourite baronet into the House of Commons; they were convicted and imprisoned. Unfortunately, Sir Charles was not to be taught by the lessons which the experience of others presented; and, accordingly, we find him in the same year making a speech at Stockport, for which he was brought to trial, and suffered twelve months' imprisonment. Every effort was made to give his trial, his imprisonment, and even his liberation, all advantages to be derived from theatrical effect and popular enthusiasm; but the measures taken for that purpose were not quite so successful as they usually prove, for Sir Charles was not a first-rate demagogue, and the distress of the working-classes was gradually beginning to abate. But the reforming propensities of Sir Charles were not destined yet to undergo any abatement. On the 11th of March, 1820, he was again brought to trial for sedition, jointly with a man of the name

of Joseph Harrison, a schoolmaster. This proceeding took place at the Chester assizes; both were found guilty, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. Even these heavy punishments did not altogether check the mistaken zeal of Sir Charles Wolseley, for he continued to attend Reform meetings as long as they continued to be held; but when the late Lord Sidmouth ceased to be Home Secretary, and Mr. Canning began to lead the ministerial party, it so happened that the question of parliamentary reform went somewhat out of fashion, and the only occasion which presented itself for the display of Sir Charles Wolseley's patriotism was that of becoming one of the sureties for Mr. Hunt upon his liberation from Ilchester gaol. Parliamentary reform, though it slumbered for a season, awoke in 1830 with an energy which proved to be the harbinger of eventual triumph. But by that time Sir Charles had declined into the vale of years. The frost of more than threescore winters had chilled in his heart the spirit of political enterprise. Mightier men than he stood forward to lead the popular movement, and therefore he retired to his proper position in society, ending his days as he ought to have spent his entire life—in the privacy of his own home.

The course that Sir Charles Wolseley had pursued was, for such a man, really singular. He was a person of good substance, and belonging to the higher classes of society, both in right of his birth and of his title. If he had possessed a seat in the House of Commons, his standing forward as an advocate of parliamentary reform in that assembly would have occasioned no surprise whatever; but that he, a gentleman, in all senses of the word, should have associated himself with the seditious demagogues out of doors, who took advantage of general distress and popular ignorance to promote their own sinister and unworthy objects, was a course of conduct for which scarcely any parallel can be found. That he was extremely eccentric those who knew him will be quite ready to admit, but he was, perhaps, the only man amongst his contemporaries who, without any mean or selfish purposes, permitted himself to be made so completely an instrument in the hands of those who then traded upon the virtue of patriotism, and hoped to share in the plunder of a revolution. From all that baseness Sir Charles Wolseley was perfectly free, and it is only fair and just that the close of his life should be attended by some expression of regret and respect.

Sir Charles Wolseley was twice married.
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he contended, an acquisition superior even to the dignity of the ermine; for he very modestly acknowledged that he achieved success over a competitor superior to himself in general scholarship. That gentleman was obliged to struggle through life as he best might on the scanty pittance which a poor clergyman receives, while a more favourable fate awaited Mr. Williams; but to his infinite honour be it recorded, that when professional success and considerable opulence rewarded his labours, he generously remembered his college rival, and, considering him hardly used by fortune, allowed him an annuity in aid of the scanty income which that learned and estimable person derived from a small church living. It is understood that the annuity has been continued to his widow.

Long after Mr. Williams quitted college, he devoted his time occasionally to classical studies, as the pages of the *Edinburgh Review* amply testify, for they contain articles written by him on the orations of Demosthenes and on several Greek plays. Even still later in life his classical attainments attracted attention; and Lord Tenterden, a high authority on such subjects, as well as upon the laws of the land, pronounced Mr. Williams to be the best scholar throughout the whole profession.

Sir John Williams was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Temple in 1804, and, although he did not rise to the highest rank of the profession, he obtained a very respectable amount of business. Mr. Williams chose the Northern as his circuit, and the Liberal party as his political friends. Both were bold steps; for the magnitude of the circuit rendered success more problematical in that quarter than in any other, while certainly no prudent man could in the early part of the present century see a prospect of silk gowns, or ermined robes, by connecting himself with Whigs, Liberals, and other adversaries of the church, the state, and Lord Chancellor Eldon. Slowly, but securely, did Mr. Williams advance in the arduous profession of the law; accident never seemed to have procured for him a client, and accident never deprived him of one. It could not be said that he enjoyed a first-rate business; but he scarcely ever lost a client, and though a man of ardent temperament his discretion in the conduct of a cause was pre-eminent. In proof of this, it may be stated that the late Sir John Bayley has been heard more than once to declare that if he were to be tried for his life he should desire to be defended by Mr. Williams. Even the present generation need scarcely be reminded that the proceedings against

Queen Caroline formed by far the most important occasion upon which any lawyer has been employed during the present century. The Attorney-General of that Princess became Lord Chancellor, her Solicitor-General became Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, two of her counsel successively Chief-Justices of the Common Pleas, and a fourth one of the Judges of the ecclesiastical courts. Amongst those eminent men Mr. Williams took a conspicuous part as one of Her Majesty's advocates; and the almost unrivalled powers of cross-examination which he displayed upon that memorable occasion fully realized the expectations of his friends. His skill as a cross-examiner was generally acknowledged by the profession, but it was not until after he had exercised that astonishing power upon the notorious Theodore Majocchi that the public at large became aware of his matchless talents in that branch of an advocate's duty. Soon after "the Queen's trial," as it was called, his clients became more numerous, and his name considerably more public. An opportunity for getting into Parliament presented itself in the year 1822, when he stood upon the Liberal interest for the city of Lincoln, and was returned. He afterwards sat for the boroughs of Winchelsea and Ilchester. The most remarkable use which he made of his powers and privileges as a member of Parliament was to co-operate with Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor in denouncing the abuses of the Court of Chancery; and he certainly assisted in laying the foundation, or at least in preparing the way, for several of the improvements which, since that time, have been effected in the Court of Chancery. A change of the Ministry at length procured for him that professional position to which he had for some years been fairly entitled. He received a silk gown, and soon after the accession of William IV. her Majesty, now Queen Dowager, appointed him her Attorney-General. In Feb. 1834 he became one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and having sat in that court only one term was transferred to the Court of King's Bench, where he remained until the period of his lamented death.

If he did not display in that distinguished position talents and attainments of the very highest order, he at least brought to the discharge of its onerous and important duties great integrity, a sincere and earnest desire to administer justice in exact conformity with the existing state of the law and the acknowledged principles of British jurisprudence. It is well-known that Sir John Williams appeared to considerable advantage as a judge in

criminal cases; and that he laboured incessantly, in every case that came before him, to reconcile his strong sense of justice with, perhaps, his still stronger feelings of mercy. Although he had been for some weeks indisposed, he was not thought to be in any imminent danger, and he had been considered by his physicians as labouring under some affection of the liver. At last, however, he complained of increased pain in the chest, and, to the great regret of that very numerous

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His body was deposited on the 23d Sept. in the vault of the Temple Church appropriated to the Benchers of the Middle Temple. In addition to the chief mourners were present, Lord Chief Justice Denman, the Lord Chief Baron (Sir F. Pollock), Justices Sir John Patteson, Sir J. T. Coleridge, Sir William Wightman, Sir T. Colman, Sir C. Cresswell, and Messrs. Cole, Williams, Egan, Humphrey, Bayley, and other members of the equity and common-law bar. The coffin of the deceased was deposited in one of the lower compartments of the vault, underneath the coffin of Lord Chancellor Thurlow.

Sir John Williams had settled on his wife at marriage a sum of 40,000*l.*, and, as she is the survivor and there is no issue, the same will be at her disposal, by deed or will. The trustees, under the settlement, were Lord Brougham, the late Lord Abinger, and the late Sir Robert Wilmot Horton. With a portion of that sum was purchased the estate of Dowsby Hall, Lincoln, producing a rental of 1,200*l.* a year, and the other portion invested in the funds. By his will he directs that his executors shall secure to her an income of not

Had professional merit and active usefulness been a recommendation in the disposal of ministerial and episcopal patronage, his would not have been overlooked, but, being free from the ties of preferment in the Church, Dr. Luscombe resigned his school and curacy in 1819, and retired to the continent with his family, and settled at Caen, and subsequently at Paris.

In 1824 he returned to this country; and in the following year, with the sanction of Mr. Canning, then Secretary of State, was consecrated a Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, with a view to render himself more useful on the continent by administering the rite of confirmation, and other offices of the Church, from the want of which the French Protestants had long felt great inconvenience. On this occasion his consecration sermon was preached by the present Vicar of Leeds (son of his early friend the late Dean of Worcester,) the publication of which able discourse afforded an earnest of that distinction which its learned author has since attained. In the subsequent year Bishop Luscombe was appointed by Mr. Canning chaplain to the Embassy at Paris, which he held to the time of his death. While in the discharge of his duties in this situation his earnest endeavours in the cause of Protestantism never flagged. By his unwearied exertions he accomplished an object which he had long had much at heart. In April 1833 the Bishop had the satisfaction of laying the foundation stone of the first Episcopal Church ever built in Paris, in the ground bought for that purpose in the rue d'Aguesseau, Faubourg St. Honoré.

Bishop Luscombe's mind was endowed with many intellectual accomplishments. To great suavity, and urbanity of manners peculiarly attractive, he united a copious fund of anecdote, which rendered his conversation uncommonly agreeable. The benevolence of his heart, his great hospitality, and the sociability of his disposition endeared him to his friends, one of whom, who writes this Obituary, recurs with melancholy pleasure to the many happy hours spent in his society. His exquisite taste in the Fine Arts had enabled him to collect some valuable specimens of the first masters both ancient and modern; indeed few private collections were more choice and select; nor was he a connoisseur only, but himself an artist, and some of his productions possessed no inconsiderable merit.

Besides some smaller publications and several single sermons, the Bishop published, in 1825, a volume of Sermons translated from the French by Protestant

Divines on the Continent; also about the same time the "*Pleasures of Society, a Poem*," 8vo. dedicated to Mr. Canning, "in testimony of sincere respect for his public and private virtues and talents." This poem contains many striking passages of great pathos and simplicity. He was also the first projector of that useful publication the "*Christian Remembrancer*," and a frequent contributor to its pages. He was the author of some other works, which however have not fallen under the notice of the writer of this article.

Bishop Luscombe married early in life Miss Harmood, only daughter of Henry Harmood, esq. a Commissioner of the Navy, by whom he had, 1. Rev. Henry Harmood Luscombe, B.A. Clare Hall, Cambridge, died 1833; 2. Susan, died 1832; and 3. Frances, who survives to lament the loss of a most affectionate parent.

THE BARON DE BODE.

Oct. 2. At his residence in Grove-end-road, St. John's Wood, in his 70th year, Clement Joseph Philip Pen de Bode, Baron of the Holy Roman Empire.

The misfortunes of this well-known nobleman have at length been brought to a close by his unexpected death. He was born at Loxley-park, in the parish of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, on the 23d of April, 1777, and the days of his childhood were passed in this country. His father was a German, his mother an English lady. His early education he received from tutors in his father's house, and he neither went to any public school nor to any university; but he nevertheless was a man of varied information and vigorous intellect. The preceding Baron de Bode possessed in Alsace an estate of considerable extent and value, called *Soultz-sous-Forêt*, and the nobleman just deceased happened to be there at the breaking out of the French Revolution in the year 1789, but, unfortunately, neither his presence, nor any other species of influence, was sufficient to protect it from the wholesale confiscations of the French Directory. For several years after that event the subject of this notice resided in Russia, where he married. Some time before his marriage he obtained a commission in the Russian artillery, from the Empress Catharine, who honoured his family with much patronage and support. After an absence from Russia of some duration, the Baron returned to that country immediately before the memorable advance of Napoleon upon Moscow. He then raised a regiment of cavalry at his own expense for the service of Russia, of which the

Emperor Alexander gave him the command, and directed that it should be designated by the name of the Baron de Bode. Time passed on, and the fortunes of the Corsican Emperor gradually declined, until at length the allied forces reached the capital of France. The Baron de Bode, at the head of his regiment, and in the van of the Russian army, accompanied the forces of the allied sovereigns until they fixed their quarters in the city of Paris.

The subject of the present notice—his father being dead—was of course fully entitled to the family estates in Alsace. But, as every one knows, the Jacobinical Governments of France yielded without reserve to that appetite for plunder which induced them to seize on the property of all men whom they chose to designate as aristocrats. All feudal and seigniorial privileges were abolished by the decrees of revolutionary Governments, and all English subjects who held property in France were deprived of their rights. This decree of course included the estates of the Baron de Bode. As soon as those treaties were perfected which had been framed with a view to secure indemnity to the English subjects who had held property in France, the Baron came to this country to urge his claims. Since that time much of his history has been brought under the notice of the public; but it is not, perhaps, generally known that he had seen a great deal of military service, and was exposed to many of the casualties of war during the advance of the allied armies upon Paris. On one occasion he led his own regiment in a charge against MacDonald's brigade, when he received a severe wound in the head. He had previously been at the battle of Leipsic, where a cannon-ball grazed his chest and killed several soldiers who at the time stood near him. He and his friends naturally considered that one who had thus fought and bled for the restoration of the Bourbons, for the independence of Europe, and especially for the existence as a nation of this his native land, would not have been exposed to the grievous injustice which he has endured in England throughout the third part of a century. After the peace of Europe had been finally established, the French Government paid over to Great Britain sums of money at various times, amounting to several millions sterling, as compensation to British subjects whose property had been seized amidst the lawless plunder of the revolutionary period; for the legal term confiscation is inappropriately applied to those enormous crimes. The Baron de Bode claimed of this sum as much as half a million on account of his

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experienced from the Government of his native country. Although death has put an end to any further proceedings in his name, it is extremely probable that his executors will imitate the striking example which he has left them of constancy and unflinching resolution in the pursuit of that which he believed to be justice, —an opinion in which almost every one concurred who took the trouble to investigate his case.

The Baron de Bode was a man possessed of considerable energy, moral and intellectual; he had acquired many friends, and, on the whole, pecuniary funds were not wanting for the prosecution of that single object to which his life seems to have been devoted. Still his income was circumscribed within very narrow limits, and at one time he became reduced to such straits that he was imprisoned for debt in the Queen's Prison. There can be no doubt that, during his residence in this country, he had been exposed not only to the "insolence of office," but to many serious privations. Those who were best acquainted with his character represent him as a man eminently amiable and honourable, while the whole current of his long life displays the unbending spirit and unshaken fortitude with which he endured a series of disasters that have imparted to his life a character of romance, and subjected him to miseries under which most men would have sunk into irrecoverable despondency.

At an inquest held on his body his son, Mr. Augustus Wilkins, gave evidence that he and his brother were sitting with the deceased at the time of his sudden attack. Dr. Shute, who had made a dissection of the corpse, attributed the death of the Baron to ossification of the heart, and the jury returned a verdict of Natural Death, adding their opinion "that the deceased's death was hastened by excitement of mind consequent upon the state of his affairs."

THOMAS CLARKSON, Esq.

Sept. 26. At Playford-hall, Suffolk, in his 86th year, Thomas Clarkson, esq.

Mr. Clarkson was the son of a clergyman who held the situation of master of the Wisbeach Free Grammar School. He was born in that town on the 28th of March, 1760.

Having received the first rudiments of education under his father's eye, he was removed to St. Paul's School, and completed the days of his pupilage at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he attained considerable distinction. In the year 1785 Dr. Peckard, the Vice-Chancellor, announced to the senior Bachelors of Arts the following question, as a subject for

a prize Latin dissertation :—"Is it right to make slaves of others against their will?" Mr. Clarkson in the preceding year had gained the first prize for the Latin dissertation competed for by Middle Bachelors, and, filled with an earnest desire to sustain the fame thus acquired, he repaired to London, and purchased as many books connected with the subject of slavery as he could possibly afford to buy. With these he speedily returned to Cambridge, and set himself earnestly to the work of preparing to indite his essay. But so painful to him was the perusal of these volumes, that for a considerable time he scarcely took any rest day or night; he ceased to regard the essay as a mere trial for literary distinction, his great desire being to produce a work which should call forth a vigorous public effort to redress the wrongs of the injured African. His essay was composed under the influence of feelings so excited, and with labour so intense, that when his acknowledged talents are taken into account, no one will be surprised to learn that its reading was attended with brilliant success. Even at that early period of his life he seemed to have been carried away by the conviction that it was the duty of some individual to devote his life to a crusade against African slavery; the thought grew upon him from day to day, and he could no longer keep his mind at rest. It is well known that long before the time of Thomas Clarkson, several persons belonging to the Society of Friends made large pecuniary sacrifices, and exerted their personal influence, as well as their literary talents, in the cause to which the subject of this memoir devoted his entire life; but these circumstances detract nothing from the reputation that he has earned. No successful attempt can be made to show that any other than he was the originator of that system of agitation which led to the well-known measures for the suppression of the slave-trade. Much may be said of Burley, of Sanderford, of Lay, of Woolman, of Churchman, of Benezet, of Dillwyn, of Godwyn, of Wesley, of Whitfield, of Ramsay, and even of Granville Sharp, but previous to the time of Clarkson no commanding or masterly effort had been made. In a very short time after the prize for his Latin essay on slavery had been awarded to him he adopted the resolution of presenting it to the public in the language of his native country, and the measures taken for printing and issuing that celebrated tract led to his becoming acquainted with some members of an Anti-Slavery Association, which had already been formed in America. Nothing could surpass the

delight which this introduction seemed to have afforded him; he was enthusiastic and single-minded, as almost all men are who effect great objects: his one idea was to accomplish measures for suppressing the slave trade, and that result he had the good fortune to witness full 40 years ago. Its natural consequence, an abolition of negro slavery, he had likewise the happiness to see effected in the year 1833. Of course, in the progress of his labours the number of his acquaintances rapidly augmented; and so contagious was the influence of the spirit which animated him, that Hannah More wrote on the subject of slavery one of those pieces of stilted prose which by courtesy is called a poem. But, passing by all these minor connexions, we find him many years before the consummation of the work in which he had engaged forming an alliance with the much more celebrated William Wilberforce—an alliance which proved greatly conducive to their joint success. With respect to these eminent persons, it may be stated that two years before Clarkson broached the subject to Wilberforce he had been actively labouring for the suppression of the slave trade; and that the attention of the latter was first called to its enormities by the representations of the former.

From the moment that Wilberforce and Clarkson first met they proceeded in perfect unison, and they soon secured the co-operation of many men influenced by the same feelings, but not sustained by the same intellectual vigour. In the year 1787 Mr. Wilberforce agreed to bring the subject under the notice of Parliament, at the earliest convenient opportunity: a committee was formed for the purpose of organizing an association, and the work of controversy began in right earnest. Somewhat in the manner of the modern agitators, the subject of this memoir went about from town to town—from Liverpool to Bristol, and from Bridgewater to Manchester, labouring to make converts and to overcome the prejudices which indifferent, as well as interested parties, naturally indulged. Years were spent in this process, books were published, meetings were held, evidence was collected, petitions were forwarded to Parliament, successive motions were made by Mr. Wilberforce, and lengthened discussions in the House of Commons took place; but neither Pitt nor Fox was yet prepared to pledge himself irrevocably to a conflict with those formidable opponents of suppression who had embarked vast capital in the African slave trade. At length the objections of the party leaders were mitigated. Mr. Pitt became instru-

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nately, not with that entire success with which so generous a purpose deserved to be crowned. This particular and comparatively minor subject has, since then, given rise to a prodigious mass of controversy, a mere abstract of which would occupy the space properly belonging to subjects of more enduring interest.

Notwithstanding the labours of Wilberforce and Clarkson, the slave-trade, at the close of the last century, still continued to exist; but in the year 1801 the Union with Ireland was finally accomplished, and, as the members who represented that part of the kingdom were not much interested in either ships, colonies, or commerce, they cared but little about the slave trade, and were not averse from any sort of change which did not directly interfere with their favourite pursuit of Government patronage. By their aid a motion for leave to bring in a bill to suppress the slave trade was successful, and, eventually, the measure passed both houses. Some years, however, elapsed before the triumph of the anti-slavery party was complete, for this memorable measure did not become law until the 25th March, 1807. A history of the remarkable and protracted struggle which thus terminated was, soon afterwards, undertaken by Mr. Clarkson, and published in two volumes. This history, and other parts of the publications and proceedings of Mr. Clarkson, have been noticed at some length in the *Life of Mr. Wilberforce*, written by his sons. Upon the observations made in that work Mr. Clarkson published copious strictures, and the relative merits of Clarkson and Wilberforce have given rise of late years to much discussion, carried on with considerable warmth; but having already expressed our reluctance to engage in that controversy, it only remains to be added that though bills were passed by the Parliament of Great Britain which were intended to effect a suppression of the trade in African slaves, much more yet remained to be effected; that though the subject of this notice no longer toiled like a slave to put an end to slavery, yet even in the year 1807 he did not cease to be a public man; and though the Catholic Association was dissolved in 1829, the Political Unions in 1832, and the Anti-Corn Law League in 1846, yet the combined labours of Clarkson and his friends did by no means cease in 1807, but, on the contrary, continued with most conspicuous activity, and even to the present hour their vitality is not extinguished. But the bill of 1807 having once received the Royal assent, it no longer was necessary for Mr. Clarkson to appear before the public as the author of so many

pamphlets, reports, statements, and annotations. The amount of correspondence which it was necessary for him to carry on became sensibly diminished; he had not so many private conferences to hold, not so much evidence to collect or witnesses to bring together, not so many petitions or resolutions to draw up, not so many conflicting opinions to reconcile, and therefore he might be said to have enjoyed, during the remainder of his long life, something like comparative repose. It was at that time he began and completed his history of the great struggle in which he and his friends had been engaged. Thirty years after the publication of that work he was accused of having devoted too much of its pages to the praise of his own labours at the expense of his great Parliamentary leader, Mr. Wilberforce. He lived long enough to publish a defence of his conduct and his writings; it becomes, therefore, the less necessary now to vindicate either. However eminent the reputation of Mr. Wilberforce, and however great beyond those of all other men the services which he rendered to the cause of the suffering Negro, there cannot be much doubt that Clarkson originated the anti-slavery agitation, and proved himself the most zealous and efficient of those who outside the walls of Parliament laboured for its advancement.

The subject of this memoir was originally intended for the church, and even took deacon's orders; but he abandoned all thoughts of entering upon any profession when he devoted himself to the task of creating the anti-slavery movement. In forming the association which gave him the great business of his life, he came much into communication with persons belonging to the Society of Friends, and this intercourse probably led him to produce a work entitled "*A Portraiture of Quakerism*." His next publication was a *Life of William Penn*. But, notwithstanding his literary engagements, he still had time to spare for the further advancement of African interests. He went to the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, and there had an interview with the Emperor of Russia, who promised not only to oppose the slave-trade by the exercise of his own authority, but to use his influence with other Sovereigns for the purpose of inducing them to go and do likewise.

Although in the course of this notice it has been necessary to mention the combined labours of the friends of abolition, outside the walls of Parliament, as those of an anti-slavery society, yet that precise designation was, we believe, for the first time assumed in 1823, when men began seriously and earnestly to devote

themselves to the task of following up the suppression of the slave-trade, by procuring an abolition of West India slavery. In conducting the affairs of that association Mr. Clarkson embarked with characteristic energy, and in the 74th year of his age enjoyed the unalloyed happiness of witnessing its greatest triumph, in the enactment of that bill which awarded 20,000,000*l.* as compensation to the slave-owners. For some few years previous to that event, however, his health had become uncertain, and he was in a great degree precluded from taking an active share in working out the emancipation of the Negro. Cataract formed in both his eyes, and for a short time he was totally blind. He endured this affliction with Christian resignation; but eventually he underwent an operation, and was restored to the complete use of his sight, which he retained to the last. In 1836 he published a work called "*Researches Antediluvian, Patriarchal, and Historical.*"

In 1840 the octogenarian attended for the last time a public Meeting in Exeter Hall, when the Duke of Sussex was in the chair. From that period he remained in retirement at his residence, Playford Hall, near Ipswich, which he rented from one of his steadiest friends and most intelligent admirers, the Marquess of Bristol. There, living in great comfort, and in the exercise of constant but unostentatious hospitality, he received the friends of that great cause which still occupied his thoughts, and more especially emancipationists from America, who came to kindle at his hearth the flame which burned so intensely in his own ardent breast. The question of Texas gave him much uneasiness, although the blow inflicted on the cause of abolition by the annexation of that province to the Slave States, was in some degree compensated by the provisions which, through the persevering vigilance of Mr. Clarkson, were introduced into the Ashburton treaty, for the preservation of slaves who had escaped to Canada. He used to mention with gratitude the cordial manner in which Lord Aberdeen pledged himself in writing, to give full effect to these important stipulations.

But it was not the cause of the negro which alone occupied his anxieties. His benevolence was diffusive, although in earlier years his energies had been concentrated on one object. To the neglected condition of our mercantile seamen, his attention had been directed during his visits to Bristol, Liverpool, and other seaports. He preserved notes of his observations at that period, and for the few

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Clarkson has received many gratifying proofs of the estimation in which he was held by large masses of his countrymen. The inhabitants of Wisbeach, his native place, subscribed for his portrait, to be preserved in their town as a memorial of their esteem. The city of London, and many other corporations, voted him their freedom, accompanied with complimentary addresses, while a bust of him was placed in Guildhall. Wordsworth devoted to the praise of Clarkson a few of his best lines, and more than once Lord Brougham, and other leaders of the anti-slavery movement, have borne testimony, not only to the value of his services, but the purity of his motives; and he now descends into the grave after the enjoyment of extreme longevity and unexampled success.

A. J. KEMPE, Esq. F.S.A.

Aug. 21. At Stamford villas, Fulham-road, in his 62d year, Alfred John Kempe, esq. F.S.A.

Mr. Kempe was the only son of John Kempe, esq. of his Majesty's Mint, (of whom some account is given in our numbers for June and July 1823,) by Ann, youngest daughter of James Arrow, esq. of Westminster. His only sister, Anna-Eliza, formerly Mrs. Charles Stothard, is now Mrs. Bray, whose historical novels have imparted a wide celebrity to her name.

Mr. Kempe at an early age gave indications of quick and versatile abilities, but their exertion was checked by delicate and precarious health. He was indebted for his education successively to two French refugees, both very worthy and estimable men; the first was Mons. Le Pere, who had been Curé of Fécamp in Normandy; the second Mons. Revault, a Protestant, who kept a school at Walworth, and whose portrait was painted by Sir William Beechey, and engraved at the expense of his pupils. These instructors led him to a taste for French literature; and, being a great lover of theatrical performances, he translated and adapted some of the comedies of Molière for private representation. He also evinced at an early age great talent in the exercise of his pencil, both in sketching from nature and in humorous delineations of character.

With these qualifications it is to be lamented that Mr. Kempe was not brought up to some profession in which they might have led him to eminence and prosperity. In early life his only occupation was that of an officer in the Tower Hamlets Militia, in which he held a commission for the period of five years. Subsequently, for a short time, he enjoyed an

appointment in the Royal Mint, which he lost in consequence of reductions in that department. It was not until about eight years before his death that he obtained a situation of small emolument in the State Paper Office.

His taste for antiquities was first cherished during some excursions which he took with his friend (afterwards his brother-in-law) Mr. Charles Stothard, F.S.A. eldest son of the historical painter. They visited together the castle at Pevensey and the Roman pavements at Bignor; and an excursion into South Wales excited Mr. Kempe's curiosity on the subject of British and Druidical remains. After visiting Glamorganshire he wrote a description of Arthur's Stone at Cevenbryn, which he illustrated with four views drawn and etched by himself.

Whilst residing at Hayes in Kent, the attention of Mr. Kempe was drawn to the Roman encampment at Holwood-hill near Keston. His first account of his discoveries there was communicated, with an etching, to Dunkin's *History of Bromley*, 8vo. 1815. Subsequently, in 1828, he pursued, in conjunction with Mr. Crofton Croker, some further investigations upon the same locality, which were described in the XXII^d volume of the *Archæologia*. The interest taken in these researches led to the formation of a very agreeable club from among the Society of Antiquaries, which adopted its name from the Roman city of Noviomagus, supposed to have existed at Holwood-hill, and of which Mr. Crofton Croker became the President, Mr. Kempe Vice-President, and among the members were the late Mr. Lemon of the State Paper Office, the late amiable Henry Brandreth, jun. (its Poet Laureate), and others equally well known in antiquarian circles.

For many years Mr. Kempe continued one of the best and most frequent correspondents of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1828.

The earliest literary production of Mr. Kempe with which we are acquainted, is a poem on "The Battle of Trafalgar," 4to. 1806. He was the author of a translation from the French of "The Circumstantial Narrative of the Campaign in Saxony in the year 1813; by Baron Von Odeleben, with the notes of Monsieur Aubert de Vitry." To this work, which was published by Mr. Murray in 1820, Mr. Kempe added a supplementary chapter, descriptive of the great battle of Leipzig. Odeleben's work is not a dry detail of marches and counter-marches, but is replete with characteristic anecdotes of Napoleon, and contains a curious and circumstantial description of the members and machinery

of his cabinet, of his generals, and of the whole economy of his camp and household.

On the removal of the houses which stood on the site of the present General Post Office, in the year 1818, and the consequent disclosure of such relics of the Priory of St. Martin-le-Grand as had escaped the Great Fire, Mr. Kempe undertook to compile the History of that establishment, and its attendant privilege of Sanctuary, on which he produced an able and interesting volume in 1825, (reviewed in *Gent. Mag.* vol. xcv. ii. 245.)

In 1836 he edited in 8vo. a miscellaneous volume of historical papers, entitled "*The Loseley Manuscripts*," the originals having been preserved in the muniment-room of the ancient family of More at Loseley in Surrey. See a review of this in our N.S. vol. iv. p. 419.

His only other work of magnitude was the letter-press to his brother-in-law's (Mr. C. A. Stothard's) beautiful work of "*Monumental Effigies*," of which a very small portion only had been supplied by Mr. Stothard himself when his life was suddenly and prematurely lost to antiquarian art.

To the *Archæologia*, as already stated, Mr. Kempe was an unfailing contributor; and the same may be said of his services to our own pages. We believe his earliest communication was one containing some strictures on the Westminster play in the year 1816. From that period, at intervals, and more particularly of late years, he was a constant coadjutor; and his customary signature of A. J. K. must be well known to our readers. Among his more valuable papers, we may mention a series under the designation of *Londoniana*, at first suggested by the Roman antiquities discovered on the removal of old London Bridge, and in the formation of its approaches; and another more recent and we think more interesting series on ancient English Battle-fields. We may also mention a lengthened article in 1830, of which some separate impressions were printed, entitled "*Tavistock and its Abbey*," the materials of which were partly contributed by his brother-in-law the Rev. E. A. Bray, the Vicar of Tavistock, and partly collected by his own researches at the British Museum and elsewhere. It was afterwards incorporated by Mrs. Bray in her work on the "*Borders of the Tamar and Tavy*," addressed in letters to Mr. Southey the Poet Laureate.

To our number for Dec. 1830 Mr. Kempe communicated an account of some very remarkable specimens of oil-painting in panel, in the costume of the time of Edward IV. which he some years before

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interred in Fulham church-yard, followed to the grave by three of his sons and some of his oldest and most respected friends.

Early in life Mr. Kempe married Miss Mary Prior, daughter of Captain Prior, a naval gentleman, and a relative of Prior the poet. Eleven children were the fruit of this union, ten of whom survive their lamented father. The eldest son, the Rev. J. E. Kempe, formerly a Fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge, has lately been appointed by the Bishop of London to the incumbency of the new district church of St. John the Evangelist in the parish of St. Pancras. The second, the Rev. A. A. Kempe, has recently received from the late Chancellor the small living of Wexham near Windsor. Of the daughters some are married and settled in life, but the two youngest of the family are little more than children. In their cause, and that of his widow, we trust that Mr. Kempe's claims may still be successfully urged upon the Government; for had Mr. Kempe solicited a pension, not merely on the ground of his official services, but on the score of his literary efforts, and his labours in the field of English history and antiquities, it can scarcely be doubted that he would have met with more success; and when we observe what has been recently done for Mrs. Banim and Mrs. Loudon, and other widows of men of talent, we still most earnestly hope that some influential person will draw the attention of the existing government to the widow and children of Mr. Kempe.

In person Mr. Kempe was, when in the prime of life, an exceedingly handsome man. In conversation, as in writing, he was highly intelligent and animated. He was as warm-hearted in his friendships as he was affectionate and devoted to his own family, in whose studies and sports he was alike ready to engage himself. In politics and religion he was a staunch adherent to the Church and State; and it was his pride and his pleasure to bring up his children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. An excellent portrait of him was painted in miniature by Mr. W. Patten, and has been engraved by Mr. J. B. Swaine.

ANDREW ROBERTSON, ESQ.

Dec. 15. At Hampstead, aged 68, Andrew Robertson, esq., who was worthily regarded as the father of miniature painting in this country.

He was a native of Aberdeen, where his father was a cabinet-maker—a man highly respected in his sphere; and to him he was indebted for an early taste for art, as also for that sound reli-

gious principle by which throughout life he was actuated.

In 1800 he walked up to London, where he attracted the notice of West, the President of the Royal Academy, who was so convinced of the merit of the young miniature painter as to consider him capable of raising the reputation of that branch of art, and resolved that upon his part no aid should be wanting. He accordingly engaged him to undertake that remarkable portrait of himself which is regarded as the foundation of the improved style of miniature painting, which has now been carried to a degree of excellence far beyond the quality of the same department of art in any other country. In the execution of this miniature both Painter and President showed unexampled patience. The sittings were long but not tedious, being relieved by discussions on Art; and as each feature was finished both determined that the work was as yet but begun.

His portraits of West,—and of other distinguished persons scarcely less masterly, were followed by an extraordinary accession of patronage. It must, however, be said that Robertson did not achieve that position in his art which he might have done had he devoted himself solely and undividedly to his profession. He was a lover of music, which he studied so successfully as to be able to play second violin to the celebrated Salaman. When the country was threatened with the French invasion, he served with enthusiasm in the volunteer corps of his district. Another cause of distraction from his professional studies was his being—assuredly most laudably—engaged in the business of the creation and support of various charitable institutions, many of which are deeply indebted to his zealous and efficient services. In the exercise of these social offices his integrity of purpose, shrewdness, and perseverance were conspicuous. To him is due a great share of the merit of the establishment of the Scottish Asylum; and he was most active in the promotion of the interests and influence of the Scottish Church, having, with others, invited the popular preacher, the Rev. Edward Irving, to form a congregation in London. The Duke of Sussex was among his earliest and most constant patrons: and it was Robertson who drew the attention of his Royal Highness to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution—the establishment of which had already been formed by Robertson, together with the late excellent Mr. Phillips and other members of the Royal Academy. For the welfare of this valuable institution Mr. Robertson continued to

exert himself with unabated zeal during thirty years of his life. In a chalk drawing by Sir W. Ross, his features and general expression are preserved with admirable fidelity, and there is also an excellent likeness of him in the atelier of Mr. Illidge.—(*Art Union*.)

CLERGY DECEASED.

July 29. In London, the Rev. *Thomas Barringer*, late Curate of Chiddingley, Sussex. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823.

Aug. 19. Aged 32, the Rev. *Robert Rose Rolfe*, Curate of Hempnall, Norfolk, formerly of Trinity hall, Cambridge.

At Hadley, Middlesex, aged 74, the *John Richard Thackeray*, Minister of that parish, and of Downham Market, Norfolk, and Vicar of Wiggshall St. Mary Magdalen, in the latter county. He was a member of a family long distinguished in Cambridge, and brother to Frederick Thackeray, M.D. of that town. He was of Pembroke college, B.A. 1794 as 16th Senior Optime, M.A. 1797; and was presented to Downham Market and Wiggshall in 1811 by W. Franks, esq. Of Hadley, which was a donative in his own gift, he had been incumbent from 1829.

Aug. 21. Aged 82, the Rev. *John Nottidge*, Rector of East Hanningfield and of Ashingdon, Essex. He was formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge; where he graduated B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790. He was presented to Ashingdon, in 1795, by Jos. Nottidge, and instituted to East Hanningfield, which was in his own patronage, in 1798.

Aug. 22. At Notting-hill-square, Middlesex, aged 26, the Rev. *John Douglas Lateward*, son of the Rev. J. F. Lateward, Rector of Little Greenford, Middlesex.

At Hinton St. George, Somerset, aged 45, the Rev. *Robert Albion Cox*, M.A. Rector of that parish and Seavington St. Michael, with the chapelry of Dinnington annexed, all in the gift of Earl Poulett. He was presented to the perpetual curacy of Charminster with Stratton, Dorset, in 1830, by the Rev. G. Pickard; and to the vicarage of Montacute in 1833 by John Phelps. He had subsequently exchanged the livings for those above named.

At Aden, on the Red Sea, aged 29, the Rev. *Charles Tombs*, Assistant Chaplain to that station. He was son of Major-Gen. Tombs, of the Bengal cavalry, and son-in-law to the Rev. Dr. Chatfield, formerly Vicar of Chatteris, Cambridgeshire.

Aug. 31. Aged 33, the Rev. *Charles Mayor*, M.A. one of the assistant masters of Rugby school. He was a son of the

Marquess Camden, and to the latter in 1832 by the Archdeacon of Brecon.

Sept. 24. Aged 56, the Rev. *Horace Mann*, Rector of Mawgan, Cornwall. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge; B.A. 1813, M.A. 1816; and was presented to his living in the latter year by the Rev. G. Trevelyan. His death was occasioned by being thrown from his carriage; he has left a widow and eleven children.

Sept. 25. At Blackfriars, Gloucester, aged 43, the Rev. *John Theophilus Debrisay*, M.A.

At the Swan hotel, Newby Bridge, Lancashire, the Rev. *James Long Long*, LL.B. Rector of Maid's Moreton, Buckinghamshire. He was instituted to that living, which was in his own patronage, in 1790.

Sept. 26. At Blackheath, aged 25, the Rev. *John Charlesworth*, Curate of the united parishes of St. Mildred, Bread-street, and St. Margaret Moses, in the city of London. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1844.

At Ladock rectory, near Truro, aged 86, the Rev. *James Jarman*, for thirty years the incumbent of Mark, Somerset, to which he was presented in 1816 by the Earl of Harrowby.

Lately. The Rev. *R. H. Bentley*, M.A. of New Inn hall, Oxford, incumbent of Christ Church, Cobridge, Staffordshire.

At Bromley, Kent, aged 76, the Rev. *Thomas Scott*, for more than thirty years Chaplain to Bromley college.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 25. In Duke-street, St. Mary Axe, aged 79, Dr. John Christian Ubeni, a doctor of physic, and also, as was stated at an inquest, a doctor of divinity in the Church of England. Verdict, Natural Death.

Aug. 31. In London, aged 51, William, third son of the Rev. Paul Johnson, late of Runton.

Sept. 1. Aged 18, Mr. G. Wynn, comedian, once a favourite actor. The loss of his left hand some years since, by the bursting of a gun which he discharged at some persons he supposed to be breaking into his house, caused his partial retirement from the profession. The late Robert William Elliston, under whose management he was at the Surrey, pronounced Wynn to be the only actor destined to succeed him. The deceased's father held the rank of Colonel in the British army, and he was himself educated at the Military College, Croydon.

Sept. 6. Mrs. Mary Anne Johnson, of Hampstead, spinster. Her personal

estate has been sworn under 25,000*l.* and in her will are the following singular bequests:—"I give to my black dog Carlo an annuity of 30*l.* a year during the dog's life, to be paid half-yearly. Unto each of the cats, Blacky, Jemmy, and Tom, I give an annuity of 10*l.* a year for the three cats, to be paid half-yearly. Margaret Potson and Harriet Holly, my mother's old servants, to take charge of the dog and cats."

Sept. 10. In Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, aged 21, Ellen, wife of George Vernon Bankes, esq. and daughter of Wm. Tarte, esq. of Streatham Park.

In Eaton-sq. aged 28, Mary-Ann, wife of Henry Crockett, esq. late of Newton, Salop.

Sept. 14. At Blackheath, aged 93, Lucy, relict of Richard Bouzer, esq. late of Highwood House, Middlesex, and of Weymouth-st. Portland-place.

In Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, aged 29, Mr. James Caporn, eldest son of the late Rev. James Caporn, Vicar of Takely, Essex.

At Barkham-terr. Southwark, aged 44, Richard Robinson Merrett, esq.

Sept. 15. At Campden Hill Villas, aged 52, Ann, wife of Edward Cowper, esq. of King's College.

In Walcot-pl. Kennington-road, aged 45, James Kittle, esq. surgeon R.N.

Aged 44, Mary, relict of Matthew Warton, esq. of Stepney Causeway.

At Brompton, Mrs. Richardson, relict of Samuel Richardson, esq. of the Coal Exchange, and mother of Charles James Richardson, esq. F.S.A.

Sept. 17. Aged 53, Mr. John Doddridge Humphreys, of Pentonville, great-grandson of the eminent Dr. Doddridge, and editor of his *Diary and Correspondence*.

In Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park, aged 82, William Collins, esq. late of Broad-st.-buildings, City, merchant.

Sept. 18. At Colebrooke-terr. Islington, aged 87, Joseph-Hankins Burge, esq.

At Upper Clapton, aged 71, John Tip-lady, esq.

At Ward's House, Hackney, aged 75, Thomas Boyd, esq.

At the house of her brother William Loxham Farrer, esq. Miss Frances Loxham Farrer.

In Berkeley-st. Berkeley-sq. Margaret, wife of G. J. Guthrie, esq.

Sept. 20. Augusta-Oakes, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Robert Bartley, K.C.B.

In East-st. Walworth, aged 77, Ann, relict of the Rev. Thomas Harper.

Sept. 21. At South Lambeth, Matilda, dau. of the late John Swift, esq. of Minster in the Isle of Sheppy, Kent.

Sept. 22. Aged 69, **Mr. William Walker**, the highly-respectable bookseller in the Strand.

Sept. 23. Aged 55, **Charles C. Greenwood, esq.** of Camden-road Villas.

In Upper Brook-st. aged 61, **Henry Charles Elesgood, esq.**

In Montagu-st. Montagu-sq. aged 88, **Mrs. Richard Scott**, widow of Col. Scott.

In Great Queen-st. Westminster, aged 69, **Major George Payne**, late of Weybridge.

Aged 27, **Charlotte**, eldest dau. of the **Rev. G. N. Wright, M.A.**

Sept. 24. At Peckham, aged 76, **James Anthony Gardner, esq.** retired Commander R.N. (1832).

At Lee Grove, Blackheath, **Thomas Lawrence, esq.** Assistant Secretary to her Majesty's Postmaster-General. He was appointed to office in 1809, and after a long and laborious official career he was called to the general superintendence of the Post Office, which post he occupied till his death. Well acquainted with all the peculiarities and intricacies of the official routine, he rose, step by step, to the highest office under the secretary, each office beneath which he filled so ably as to merit and obtain the confidence and esteem of all his brother officers in the establishment. His body was buried on the 10th Oct. in the family vault at Chiselhurst, Kent, attended by **Mr. Benj. Lawrence**, of Fish-street Hill, **Mr. Freeling Lawrence**, and **Mr. Hugh Lawrence**, his sons, and by some of the principal officers of the Post Office.

Sept. 25. In Frederick-st. Gray's-inn-road, aged 42, **James Cheveley, esq.** solicitor.

Aged 69, **Frances Ubank**, widow of **Henry Pilleau, esq.** of Kennington.

At his mother's residence, Canonbury, aged 43, **John Fishwick, esq.** of Lawrence Pountney-hill, lead merchant.

At Highgate, aged 12, **Frances-Emma**, second dau. of the **Rev. T. H. Causton**.

Sept. 26. In Upper Stamford-street, aged 47, **Joseph Vere, esq.**

Sept. 27. In Grove-terrace, St. John's Wood, aged 68, **Edward Thomas Hussey, esq.** of Galtrim, Meath.

Aged 64, **Mary**, wife of **Richard Cheeswright, esq.** of York-place, Camberwell New-road.

At Grove East, Upper Clapton, aged 77, **Robert Boyes, esq.** Deputy Commissary General.

Sept. 29. In Finsbury-circus, aged 81, **Mrs. Joseph Chater, sen.**

At Limehouse, **Major David M'Andrew**, late of 49th Regt. of Foot.

Aged 32, **Charles Innis, esq. jun.** of Bloomsbury-sq.

pital of 50*l.* per annum conferred upon him.

Oct. 3. In Upper George-st. Bryanston-sq. Mrs. K. Palmer.

Oct. 4. At the residence of his daughter, Lloyd-st. Pentonville, aged 83, John Wilkinson, esq.

At his mother's house, Dorset-place North, Clapham-road, aged 40, John William Russell, esq.

At his rooms near to University College, aged 21, Gregory Grant, esq. second son of the late Rev. Johnson Grant, Minister of Kentish Town Parochial Chapel, and Rector of Benbrook, Lincolnshire.

Oct. 5. Aged 40, Susan, wife of Henry Weekes, esq. of Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

In Camberwell, William Crandell, esq. of the Medical Department, Somerset House.

At Hammersmith, aged 88, Hannah, relict of Harry Stoe, esq. formerly of the South Sea House.

Oct. 6. Aged 80, Mr. William Anderson, F.L.S. for 32 years Curator of the Society of Apothecaries' Botanic Garden at Chelsea.

Oct. 7. At Heddon-st. St. James's, suddenly, Chevalier Constade de Perez, formerly a Major-General in the service of Don Carlos. On the breaking up of the Carlist forces, he escaped to this country, where he became a teacher of languages.

At Kent-terr. Regent's Park, aged 63, Julia, relict of Lieut.-Col. James Grant, of the Madras Army.

At Peckham, aged 66, John Pimlott, esq. for many years Deputy Receiver-Gen. and Comptroller of the Seals of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.

At Lambeth, aged 83, Captain Martyn, formerly of the 39th Regiment.

In Baker-st. Portman-sq. aged 32, Sarah, wife of J. W. Drake, esq. R.N.

Oct. 9. At Blackheath-road, aged 77, James Baylis, esq.

Oct. 10. In White Lion-st. Islington, aged 80, Lady Anne Hamilton, eldest dau. of Archibald ninth Duke of Hamilton. She was born March 16, 1766, and was one of the ladies in waiting to the Princess of Wales (afterwards Queen Caroline). When the Princess went abroad in 1814, Lady Anne did not accompany her with her other ladies; but when she became Queen, and was on her return to this country, Lady Anne joined her on her way back to Flanders, and she entered London in the same carriage with her. After Queen Caroline's death, Lady Anne Hamilton retired once more into private life, and in course of time her means of a comfortable existence were

greatly reduced. Her body was buried at Kensal Green.

Aged 54, Comm. Charles English, R.N. of Park-road, Regent's Park, and of the Vomero, Torquay, Devon. He was made a Lieut. 1812, and subsequently served in the Cressy 74, Euphrates 36, Larne 20, and Tribune 42. He attained the rank of Commander 1827. He married in 1834 Jemima-Georgiana, only daughter of the late James Carden, esq. of Bedford-square.

Oct. 12. At Union-pl. Blackheath-hill, aged 83, Susannah, relict of Samuel Savage, esq.

Oct. 14. In Gloucester road, Regent's Park, aged 43, William Walker Jordan, esq. barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, July 3, 1823. He destroyed his life with a pistol, whilst labouring under religious insanity.

BERKS.—*Sept.* 19. At Reading, aged 80, Harriet, widow of the late Sir Robert Baker, of Montague Place, Russell Square, for a memoir of whom see our vol. XIV. N.S. p. 322. Lady Baker was the fourth daughter of Anthony Aufrère, of Hooton House, Norfolk, esq. (see vol. LXXXIV. ii. p. 506,) descended from the ancient noblesse of France; his family, who were Protestant, having settled in this country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Mr. Aufrère was first cousin to Sophia Lady Yarborough, mother of the late Earl of Yarborough, and to whose memory his Lordship erected the celebrated mausoleum at Brocklesby. Lady Baker's mother, whose maiden name was Norris, was a descendant of the ancient family of Norris, of Speke, in Lancashire, and of Wotton and Witchingham in Norfolk, and through her Lady Baker was first cousin to Charlotte-Laura, wife of the late Lord Wodehouse, and connected with several other families of distinction. Of the late Mrs. Aufrère a memoir appears in vol. LXXXVI. p. 381, and it may be worthy of mention that both she and her daughter, the subject of the present notice, died at the same advanced age, each leaving eleven surviving children.

Sept. 28. Emma, wife of Mortimer George Thoyts, esq. of Sulhamstead House.

BUCKS.—*Sept.* .. At Blotchley, aged 95, Mrs. Wood; and at Fenny Stratford, the adjoining parish, aged 94, Mrs. Tatham.

Oct. 8. At Prince's Risborough, Henry Farrar, esq. formerly of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar Feb. 8, 1821, and practised as an equity draftsman and conveyancer.

CHESHIRE.—*Oct.* 3. At Parkgate, Miss Mary H. Venables, youngest dau. of the late L. Venables, esq. of Woodhill, near Oswestry.

CORNWALL.—*Sept. 13.* At Newham House, Truro, aged 21, Edward, third son of Joseph Hodge, esq. Warn by the

Sept. 22. John Burrell, esq. of Burrell. of Sir
Sept. 24. At Helston, aged 89, Grace, Some of De
relict of the Rev. Thomas Robinson, of De
formerly Vicar of St. Hilary. *Sept*

Lately. At Vew-Wyn, aged 76, Mrs. Harri
Ellen Franklyn, late of Clifton Vale, near R N
Bristol. 1794.

At Skisdon-lodge, Sarah, relict of H. from
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1794 Jane-Harriet, daughter of Sir James Cockburn, of Langton, Bart. and had issue.

Lately. At Thorverton, in his 91st year, John Crosse, esq. father of Mr. John Crosse, of Gloucester, and of Mr. Thomas Crosse, surgeon, Thorverton.

Oct. 1. At Plympton St. Mary, aged 28, Charles Fleming Lettsom McCulloch, esq.

Oct. 3. At Exeter, Frederick, son of the late Henry Byne, esq. of Satterleigh House.

Oct. 4. At Exmouth, aged 27, Elizabeth, dau. of Adm. Oliver.

Oct. 8. At Weston House, near Totnes, aged 75, Anne, relict of Wm. Vassall, esq.

Oct. 12. At Barnstaple, aged 77, Anne, relict of the Rev. W. Walter, Rector of Bidford.

At the residence of the Rev. T. R. Dickinson, St. Thomas, aged 74, Christiana, widow of the Rev. I. P. Hockan, Rector of Codrington, Herefordshire, and dau. of the late Capt. Wilson, H.E.I.C.S.

Oct. 16. In the Close, Exeter, Charlotte-Eliza, wife of E. W. Paul, esq. solicitor.

DORSET—*July 2.* At Milbourne St Andrew, after a protracted illness, Mrs GENT. MAG. VOL. XXVI.

He left Cirencester by the mail train for Port Eliot, where he was expected to hold the annual court. He was apparently in good health when he left the station at Cirencester, but on opening the carriage at Swindon he was found a corpse.

Sept. 17. At Harnhill rectory, near Cirencester, aged 29, Harriet-Sarah, wife of the Rev. Thomas Maurice.

At Cheltenham, aged 33, Mary-Ann, daughter of the late E. S. Brewin, esq. of London.

Sept. 23. At Cheltenham, aged 74, from burns and injuries received by falling into the fire in a fit, the Hon. Mrs. Maria Josepha Moore, widow of the Hon. Robert Moore, brother of the first Marquess of Drogheda, who died at Cheltenham in 1831. She was his second wife, and the daughter of Daniel Falconer, esq.

Sept. 28. At Edgeworth Manor House, Octavia, wife of Edmund Hopkinson, esq.

Sept. 30. At Cheltenham, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of William Whitmore, esq.

Oct. 1. At Cheltenham, aged 84, Anne, relict of Daniel Webb, esq. formerly of South Audley-st.

Oct. 2. At Cheltenham, aged 47, Congreve Selwyn, esq. M.D. This gentleman, who was descended from an ancient Gloucestershire family, having acquired a moderate fortune as a medical man, retired a few years back, and took up his abode in Cheltenham. He was afflicted with a disease which strictly confined him to his own dwelling. Although thus removed from public society, his benevolent disposition led him to see patients, and many thousands of the afflicted, of all classes, have received his gratuitous advice.

Oct. 5. At Westonbirt, the infant dau. of Sir G. J. Palmer, Bart.

HANTS.—*Sept. 14.* At Cowes, I. W. aged 20, the Hon. Albert Duncombe, eldest son of Lord Feversham.

At Upper Clatford, Mary, widow of John Reeves, esq. whose melancholy death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, about five months since.

Sept. 18. At Southsea, aged 27, William Edward Tallents, youngest son of the late William Edward Tallents, esq. of Newark, Notts.

Sept. 19. At Ventnor, Richard-Lowther Zouch, esq. eldest son of the late Richard Zouch, esq. of Dublin castle.

Lately. At Newport, I. W. aged 69, Charles Cornwall Seymour Worsley, esq.

At Fareham, Esther, relict of P. L. Burnet, esq. of Sherborne, Dorset.

Oct. 3. At Bonchurch, I. W. aged 24, Catherine, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Boys.

HEREFORD.—*Sept. 30.* At Eywood, the seat of the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Mrs. Holman, of Bath.

Lately. At Hereford, aged 88, Martha, relict of James Lane, esq. of Hampton Bishop.

Oct. 6. At Doward house, Whitchurch, aged 41, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of G. Cullerne, esq.

HERTS.—*Sept. 18.* Aged 76, James Hammond, esq. of Potter's Bar.

At Haresfoot, Great Berkhamstead, Isabella, only surviving child of Thomas Dorrien, esq.

Sept. 28. At Rickmansworth, Ana, relict of Thomas Howard, esq. of Batchworth Heath.

Sept. . . At Barham house, Elstree, aged 48, John Woollright, esq. second son of Mr. Thomas Woollright, of Berkeley, Glouc.; and *Oct. 4.* aged 10, Julia, youngest daughter of the deceased.

KENT.—*Sept. 7.* At Tunstall house, aged 19, Eliza-Jane, second dau. of G. Webb, esq. of Hartlip Parsonage.

Sept. 11. At Dover, Charlotte, relict of Lieut.-Col. William Kennedy, of the East India Company's service.

At Margate, aged 71, W. Hall, esq.

Sept. 13. At Ramsgate, aged 52, Charlotte, wife of Henry Gritton, esq. of Trafalgar-sq. and Pelham-pl. Brompton.

Sept. 14. At Ramsgate, aged 74, Elizabeth, relict of William Ballard, esq. of the city of London.

Sept. 15. At Merricks, Ellinor, wife of Henry Hulse Berens, esq. and youngest dau. of the late George Stone, esq. of Yarmouth, I. W. and Chislehurst, Kent.

At the Maison Dieu, Dover, Philadelphia, relict of Michael Kingsford, esq.

At Maidstone, aged 57, Mrs. Taunton, wife of J. L. Taunton, esq. surgeon.

Sept. 16. At Tunbridge Wells, Emily, dau. of the late Samuel Shute, esq. of Fern Hill, I. W.

At Tunbridge Wells, Catharine, dau. of the late Thomas Pitcher, esq. of Blackheath.

Sept. 17. At Headcorn, aged 59, Ann, wife of the Rev. Thomas Rofs.

Sept. 19. At Chatham, aged 72, Thomas Hills, esq. formerly of Maidstone.

At his seat, Preston hall, near Maidstone, aged 44, Charles Milner, esq.

Sept. 21. At Broadstairs, aged 19, Emily-Cecil, second dau. of the Hon. Col. Anson.

Sept. 23. At Pierremont, Broadstairs, aged 84, Edward Fletcher, esq.

Sept. 26. At Lydd, Louisa-Anne, wife of David Denne, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Rev. T. Cobb, of Ightham.

Sept. 28. At Hevers Wood, Brasted, aged 86, Henry Dickinson, esq.

Lately. At Sandwich, Helena, only surviving dau. of Captain Wyborn, R.N.

Oct. 1. Mr. Child, superintendent of

the Gravesend and Rochester Railway. He put a period to his existence by hanging himself at his residence near the Rochester terminus.

Oct. 6. At Rochester, aged 83, Mrs. Eleanor Chaplin.

Oct. 9. At Maidstone, aged 58, Mary, relict of Richard Fell, esq. of Belmont, near Uxbridge.

Oct. 10. At Grove-hill, Tunbridge Wells, aged 74, Henry Francklyn, esq.

At Grove-hill, Tunbridge Wells, aged 57, Sir Edward George Thomas Page Turner, Bart. of Upper Harley-st. London, and Battlesden Park, Beds. He succeeded his brother, the late Sir Gregory Page Turner, March 6, 1843. He married in 1818 Miss Williams of Southampton.

Oct. 11. At the Parsonage, Tunbridge Wells, Lucy, second dau. of the Rev. J. N. Pearson.

At Dover, aged 68, Richard-Peckover Harris, esq. of Walthamstow.

LANCASTER.—*Sept. 16.* Caroline, third dau. of the late John Whitterbury, esq. Green Heys, Manchester.

Sept. 29. At Liverpool, Emma-Margaret, wife of Fred. Robinson Lowe, esq.

LINCOLN.—*Sept. 26.* Aged 73, George Warburton, esq. a senior alderman and magistrate of the borough of Grimsby.

Oct. 9. At Holywell Hall, the seat of her father, Lieut.-Gen. Birch Reynardson, Etheldred-Frances, wife of Henry Champion Partridge, esq.

Oct. 8. At Brigg, aged 63, Hannah, widow of William-Ostler Nicholson, esq.

LEICESTER.—*Oct. 12.* At the house of her son-in-law, the Rev. Robert Gutch, Rector of Segrave, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, Vicar of Epsom.

MIDDLESEX.—*Sept. 16.* At South Mims, near Barnet, aged 78, William Barlow, esq. formerly of Writtle, Essex.

Sept. 19. At Harefield, Margaret, wife of the Hon. Sir William Westbrooke Burton, Madras.

At Isleworth, aged 70, Charlotte, widow of Joseph Fisher, esq.

Sept. 29. At Twickenham, Jane-Frances, wife of Col. Young.

Sept. 30. At Worton Hall, Isleworth, Henrica, wife of Charles-Sneyd Edgeworth, esq. of Edgeworthstown, Ireland.

Oct. 11. At Cowley, aged 75, Anne, widow of the Rev. Henry Campbell, who died on the 11th Feb. last, and whose bequests to several charitable institutions (enumerated in our last volume, p. 549) now become payable.

MONMOUTH.—*Sept. 19.* At Chepstow, aged 21, Catherine, dau. of the late Gen. Johnston, and sister to Capt. Johnston, 8th Infantry.

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John St. Aubyn, 83rd Regt. youngest son of the late Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

SALOP.—*Sept.* 21. Aged 60, Richard Wycherley Smith, esq. of Tilley House, Wem, one of her Majesty's justices of the peace for that county.

Sept. 22. At Ludlow, aged 75, John Hutchings, esq.

SOMERSET.—*Sept.* 17. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 24, Laura-Gertrude, youngest dau. of the late Philip Protheroe, esq. of Bristol.

Lately. At Bath, Lieut.-Col. Bayntun Stone, late Captain of the 58th Regt. He was placed on half pay in 1818, and attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1830.

Mary-Kerrison, wife of William Bush, esq. surgeon, of Bath.

At Road, aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of Daniel Bamfield, esq. of St. Ives, Cornwall.

At Bath, aged 68, Stanford Carroll, esq. of Bell-park and Ballinaskea, co. Wicklow.

Oct. 4. At Brislington Hall, Jacob Ricketts, esq. alderman of Bristol.

Oct. 7. Aged 72, Gratiana-Elizabeth, relict of Robert Gardiner, esq. of Wellisford House, near Wellington.

STAFFORD.—*Lately.* At Burton-on-Trent, Elizabeth, relict of John Parrott, esq. solicitor, of Wolverhampton, and youngest dau. of the late J. Smith, esq. of Norwich.

SUFFOLK.—*Aug.* 22. At Bridge Place, Badingham, John Robert, eldest son of Wingfield Alexander Stanford, esq. of Badingham White House.

Oct. 8. At Woodlands, near Ipswich, aged 60, Elizabeth-Anne, the wife of William Rodwell, esq.

At Ipswich, at the residence of her son, aged 74, Elizabeth, relict of S. W. Durrant, esq. of Hazelden, Kent.

SURREY.—*Sept.* 30. At Epsom, aged 89, Hester, last surviving dau. of the Rev. Wm. Mayd, late Rector of Bourton-on-the-Hill, and Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire.

Oct. 1. At Wimbledon, aged 68, Major-Gen. John-Turner Trewman, of the Madras Army, and uncle of Robert John Trewman, esq. of Exeter. He was appointed a cadet in 1799, and was formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the 34th Native Infantry.

Oct. 7. At Richmond, aged 48, Caroline, wife of Capt. Brine, R.N.

Oct. 18. At Norbiton-hall, the residence of her nephew R. H. Jenkinson, esq. the Right Hon. Mary Countess dowager of Liverpool. She was the daughter of Charles Chester, esq. brother to the first Lord Bagot, by Catharine, daughter of the Hon. Heneage Legge, son of William Earl of Dartmouth. She became

the second wife of Robert Earl of Liverpool, the premier, in 1822, and was left his widow in 1828, without issue.

SUSSEX.—*Sept.* 15. At Brighton, Andrew Dinsdale, esq. of Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry, and Lansdowne-pl. Hackney.

At Woods-farm-lodge, near Crawley, aged 89, John Knowlys, esq.

Sept. 19. At Brighton, Louisa, dau. of John Slight, esq.

Sept. 20. At Brighton, after a long illness, Georgiana-Ann, dau. of Charles Baldwin, esq. of Sussex-sq. Hyde-park.

Sept. 21. At Woods-farm-lodge, near Crawley, Charlotte, relict of Col. Newman, of Lyndhurst.

Sept. 22. At Steyning, aged 31, Matthew, youngest son of the late Capt. Har.

Sept. 23. At Brighton, Eliza-Catherine, relict of G. W. Thompson, esq. formerly of Hans-pl. and dau. of the late Francis Barker, esq. of Hans-pl.

Sept. 26. At Brighton, aged 7, Frederick-John, second son of Lord Charles Paulet.

Lately. At Brighton, aged 14, Frederica-Louisa, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Baring, of Melchet-park, Wilts.

Oct. 1. At Hastings, aged 25, Louisa-Sophia, wife of W. Jenkins, esq. of Her Majesty's Dockyard, Woolwich, and second dau. of the late Hon. Sir W. Oldell Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal.

Suddenly, at Brighton, aged 77, John Pycroft, esq. of Fulham.

At Chichester, Sarah, wife of the Rev. William Tyner, Vicar of Compton, near Chichester.

Oct. 3. At Brighton, aged 80, Sir Henry Rycroft, Knight Harbinger to the Queen. He was the second son of the Rev. Sir Richard Nelson Rycroft, Bart. by the dau. of the Rev. R. Stonehewer, LL.D. Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham. In 1816 he was appointed Knight Harbinger to the King, receiving at the time the honour of knighthood. The residence of the deceased was at Bolney, Sussex, in which county the family have resided many years. He married the widow of W. Lennox Dutton Naper, esq. brother to Lord Sherborne; whose maiden name was Travell.

At Brighton, aged 67, Elizabeth, relict of James Remnant, esq.

Oct. 6. At Brighton, aged 37, Matilda-Frances, relict of W. J. Conolly, esq. Bengal Civil Service, and third dau. of the Rev. Philip Le Geyt, of Marden.

Oct. 10. At Hastings, aged 24, Louisa-Hope, wife of the Rev. Thomas Hayes, late of Danmore, Heckfield, and dau. of the Rev. James Hitchings, Vicar of Wargrave.

Oct. 11. At Brighton, aged 69, Frances, relict of Rev. John Savill, of Colchester.

WARWICK.—**Aug. 17.** John Whittingham, esq. of Ashsted, near Birmingham. He has bequeathed to his several tenants the houses they respectively occupied, whether freehold or leasehold, except four freeholds, which he leaves to his residuary legatees. To the Queen's Hospital at Birmingham 1,000*l.*; to the General Hospital 1,000*l.*; to the Birmingham Dispensary 1,000*l.*; to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edgbaston, 1,000*l.*; to the trustees of Ashsted Chapel 2,000*l.* the interest to be expended in bread and clothes for the poor of Duddleston and Nechells, in the parish of Aston; also bequeaths 200*l.* for the erection of a clock to Ashsted chapel, and that his executors shall invest 1,000*l.* the interest to be expended in bread and clothes for the poor of Wybunbury, Chester; and by his will expressly directs that tablets shall be erected in Ashsted chapel and Wybunbury church, descriptive of these gifts. There are numerous bequests to his family and friends. The personal estate was estimated for duty at 45,000*l.*

Sept. 9. At Leamington, aged 75, Ann, relict of Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, Bart. G.C.B. She was the eldest daughter of Robert Raikes, esq. banker, of Gloucester, was married in 1799, and left a widow in 1828, having had issue Sir Thomas Raikes Trigge Thompson, the present Baronet, Capt. R.N. and other children.

Sept. 14. At Leamington Spa, aged 52, Harriet, eldest dau. of Sir Trevor Wheeler, Bart.

Sept. 18. At Stratford-on-Avon, aged 76, Alice, widow of Rev. Bernard Rice, M.A. Vicar of Alderminster, Worcestershire, and of Pillerton, in this co.

Sept. 19. At Harbury Lodge, the residence of her son-in-law, Theophilus Howkins, esq. aged 68, Anne, relict of Robert Gibson, esq. of Calcutta, and Denmark hill, Surrey.

Sept. 27. At Ansty Parsonage, aged 35, Henry Adams, esq. of Radnor-pl. Hyde-park, and Lincoln's-inn-fields, son of the Rev. T. Coker Adams.

WILTS.—**Sept. 16.** At Browfort, Devizes, Margaret-Mary, wife of John Hayward, esq.

Sept. 20. At Warminster, in his 74th year, John Bleeck, esq. Few men were better known or more respected throughout this county, in the general and political affairs of which he took for many years an active part and interest, never however forfeiting, whatever the period of public excitement, any of the numerous and valued friendships he had formed

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but a regular communicant in the Established Church, according to the primitive custom of that connection.

At Penlline Castle, near Cowbridge, aged 57, Ann-Maria, wife of J. Homfray, esq. and only child of the late J. Richards, esq. of the Corner-house, Cardiff.

SCOTLAND.—*Sept.* 15. Janet-Mary, second dau. of Sir Alexander Johnston, of Carnsalloch, Dumfriessh.

Sept. 17. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Jane Graham, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Samuel Graham, Deputy Governor of Stirling Castle.

Sept. 20. At Coul Cottage, Ross-shire, N.B. aged 77, Capt. Hugh Munro, late of Teaninich.

Sept. 30. At the Caledonian Hotel, Inverness, aged 79, Hugh Rose Ross, esq. of Cromarty.

Lately. At Lasswade, Mary-Catharine Reeves, eldest and last surviving dau. of the late Dr. W. Kirkland, of Bath.

At Perth, Mr. R. Wason Russ, only son of Harry Russ, esq. of Castle Cary, Somerset.

At Aberdeen, Alexander Duncan, at the great age of 111 years. He was a native of the parish of Cairney. He enlisted in the army in 1777, and was discharged in 1803, returning to his original craft as a shoemaker.

IRELAND.—*Sept.* 12. At the Umbra, Newtown Limavady, aged 68, Daniel Cather, esq.

Sept. 13. At Kingstown, near Dublin, Arthur Williamson, esq. of Rathmines, and Kingstown, Dublin.

At Dundalk, co. Louth, aged 25 weeks, Amelia-Angela, only dau. of Major Burdett, 17th Lancers.

Sept. 14. In Dublin, aged 65, Jonathan Richardson, esq. of Cold-Harbour-lane, Camberwell.

Sept. 16. Aged 3, Edward-Wade, only son of Edward Pennefather, esq. Dublin.

At Dublin, aged 82, Lieut.-Gen. Robert Owen. He entered the army in 1782, and served with his regiment at the capture of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, in 1794. He distinguished himself at the repulse given to the enemy on the attack at Berville, in Guadaloupe, when he was severely wounded. He was actively employed during the rebellion in Ireland, 1798, and in the following year accompanied the expedition to Holland. His commissions were dated Lieut. 1783, Captain 1794, Major 1803, Lieut.-Colonel 1810, Colonel 1819, Major-General 1830, and Lieut.-General 1841.

Lately. At the Glebe, Killarney, aged 79, Mary, relict of the Rev. Edward John Herbert, Vicar of Ledbury, Herefordsh. and of Overbury, Worcesterah.

Oct. 2. At Tonnallia, Clare, Frances, youngest dau. of G. W. Fitzgerald, esq. of Laurence Pountney-hill.

Oct. 3. At Cove, aged 76, Dr. Crotty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne and Ross. He was educated at the Irish college at Salamanca; he subsequently filled the office of President of the Irish college in Lisbon, and in two years afterwards was appointed President of the Royal College of Maynooth.

Oct. 7. From the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece, when returning in a car from a shooting excursion, Major Bevan, of Limerick. He was a veteran soldier, had been 30 years in India, and was the author of an interesting work on "Field Sports in India."

JERSEY.—*Sept.* 19. At St. Helier, Joseph Peters, esq. nephew of the late Rev. Charles Peters, second Rector of Pontesbury, Shropshire, and of John-Pen-hallow Peters, esq. of Cornwall.

ISLE OF MAN.—James Wilson "the Blind Traveller," author of the Biographies of the Blind, and Original Poems.

EAST INDIES.—*June* 25. At Agra, aged 26, Lieut. David Theodore Reid, 53d Bengal Inf. eldest son of Capt. David Reid, formerly of the Bengal Cavalry.

July 5. At Calcutta, aged 51, Nathaniel Hudson, esq.

July 8. At Kishnagen, Bengal, aged 31, George Richard Dennison, esq. of Singapore Factory, second son of Dr. Dennison, of Margate.

July 9. At Bombay, aged 45, Capt. A. P. Hockin, of the Bombay Veteran Battalion, and third son of W. L. Hockin, esq. of Dartmouth.

July 14. At Candy, Ceylon, aged 45, H. I. Albrecht, esq. of Upper Tooting.

July 15. At Belle Vue, Mupooris Hills, Bengal, aged 19, Lieut. George Henry Walter Sweete, 56th Regt. B. N. I., fourth son of John Beaumont Sweete, esq. of Oxton, Nottinghamshire.

July 19. At Colombo, Ceylon, aged 39, David Alexander Maitland, esq. of Bercaple, Kirkcudbrightshire, N. B.

July 25. At Sukker, aged 31, William Braikenridge, Assistant Surgeon East India Company's Bombay Service, acting as Surgeon of the 11th Native Bombay Inf. eldest son of Mr. Braikenridge, of Bartlett's-buildings, London, and of Bush Hill, Edmonton.

July 26. At Mootoopettah, aged 21, Edward Pulteney Stanley, eldest son of George Stanley Hooper, esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

July 28. At Bhooj, aged 18, John G. Corfield, 16th Bombay Nat. Inf. eldest son of George Keates Corfield, esq. Harley-street.

Aug. 9. At Trinchinopoly, Ensign Charles William Montagu Burn, 45th Regt. M. N. I., and youngest son of Capt. Wm. G. Burn, late of Exeter.

July 29. At Kassowlie, aged 25, Capt. Frederick Coventry, 29th Regt.

Lately. In Scinde, aged 29, Capt. John Moore Napier, nephew and military secretary to Sir Charles Napier.

Aug. 3. At Calcutta, aged 16, Robert Davis, midshipman of the Madagascar E. I., eldest son of Mr. R. K. Davis, Mark-lane.

Aug. 22. At Bombay, aged 52, John Mackenzie, esq. formerly of Torrington-sq. and of Tokenhouse-yard.

WEST INDIES.—*Aug. 3.* At Tobago, aged 27, Otto Bayer Mackie, esq. Lieut. Royal Artillery and Fort Adjutant, son of the late Major-General George Mackie, C. B.

Aug. 9. At Chiswick, St. Thomas in the East, Jamaica, William Frederick Whitehouse, esq.

Aug. 21. At Rio Bueno, Jamaica, aged 47, John Molard Wheeler, esq. sub-collector of her Majesty's Customs at that port, and second son of Mr. John Wheeler.

ABROAD.—*April 28.* At Swan River,

Wes cond Farn M at H Nich molt Ju Nibl Ju the s the C Ju from of he Rev. A esq. Jose A beth some Recc A Ansl Se Fred law, at L

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN
(Including the District of Wand
From the Returns issued by the
DEATHS REGISTERED from SEPT. 26, to

Males	1782	} 3469		Under
Females	1687			15 to 60 and
				Age m
Births for the above period.....				

AVERAGE PRICE OF							
Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Ry	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
59	10	38	8	25	8	38	

PRICE OF HOP
Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 14*s.* to 4*l.* 8*s.*—Ke

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW
Hay, 2*l.* 8*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 26. To sink t			
Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	He
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	H
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	S
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET
Walls Ends, from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* 0*d.* per ton.
TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 52*s.*
CANDLES, 0*s.* 0*d.* per doz

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From September 26, to October 25, 1846, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Sep.	•	•	•	in. pts.		Oct.	•	•	•	in. pts.	
26	66	65	58	29, 70	fr. cl. hy. shra.	11	60	58	52	29, 44	fr. cl. hy. shra.
27	63	65	57	, 78	do. do. do. do.	12	53	59	51	, 46	cloudy, fair
28	62	56	55	, 55	cloudy, fair	13	51	55	44	, 83	do. do.
29	55	64	48	, 41	fr. cl. shwra.	14	49	54	49	, 71	heavy rain
30	54	59	52	, 68	do. do.	15	50	54	52	28, 96	do. do.
O. 1	52	64	56	, 91	do. do.	16	56	60	52	29, 24	fair, cloudy
2	51	63	55	, 75	do. do.	17	56	55	51	, 46	cloudy, fair
3	58	61	51	, 84	do. do.	18	51	53	49	, 58	heavy rain
4	55	64	57	, 64	do. do.	19	52	58	54	, 75	fair
5	60	64	59	, 44	do. do. hy. shra.	20	51	57	46	, 55	cldy. hy. rain
6	58	57	56	, 43	cly. do. do.	21	53	57	47	, 12	fr. do. do. do.
7	56	62	57	, 46	do. do. do. fair	22	48	50	46	, 12	cldy. hy. rain
8	60	58	57	, 45	fr. cl. hy. shra.	23	49	52	42	, 72	■
9	56	60	57	, 64	cldy. alight do.	24	52	53	46	, 21	do. cloudy
10	60	63	58	, 56	fr. cly. do. do.	25	49	53	46	, 21	cloudy, shra.

DAIL

F STOCKS.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
6, Bank Chambers, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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 Church of St. Giles, Cheadle, 627, Restorat
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 Krusenstern; Sir Edward S. Lees, Lieut.-C
 Esq.; R. P. Ward, Esq.; Edward Rudge
 Joseph Bramah, Esq.; Victor Joseph Etie
 bairn; Mr. George Balmer
 Additions to Obituary
CLERGY DECEASED......
DEATHS, arranged in Counties
 Registrar-General's Returns of Mortality in th
 Meteorological Diary—Stocks.....
 Embellished with an Interior View of UPTO

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.—W. S. of Richmond, has this month sent us a contribution of one pound towards the repairs of St. John's Gate. The architect has apprised us that the *central* portion of the South Front is now restored, as well as the whole of the North Front. He wishes the public to come forward and finish the towers on this side, when the character of the building would be complete. The details might afterwards be restored by degrees.

CHEVALIER BUNSEN. — A Correspondent says, "As your pages have incidentally been made the vehicle of an attack on Chevalier Bunsen, which charges him with infidelity (July, p. 29) it is fair that they should also record the defence. Archdeacon Hare has published, in the September No. of the *British Magazine*, a defence of M. Bunsen, against a letter in the *Christian Remembrancer*, in which a similar charge is made. It may be added, that the chevalier was present at the meeting held on Sept. 3, at the Hanover Square Rooms, for establishing the "Foreigners' Evangelical Society," on account of the numerous foreigners in England (estimated at 100,000) who are destitute of religious means; and that his speech is stated in the papers to have "made a great impression." As your pages, Mr. Urban, may be reckoned among some of our most lasting records, it is highly desirable that they should register the defence, after having admitted the attack. The use of the word *most*, in attributing infidelity to the German professors, will justify a *pendant* from the celebrated Czerski's Letter of July 3, 1845. "I can assure you, that by far the greater portion of the Romish priesthood are destitute of all Christian belief, and make a mockery among themselves of that which they profess to hold most sacred. I know many who do this." Let us hope, that both accusations are overcharged.

The New Cross at Glastonbury (engraved in our October Magazine). — In consequence of an oversight in the original plan, the spire of the new Cross was taken down, soon after its erection, in order to lengthen the mullions of the second or upper tier, and carry the spire itself six feet higher. By this alteration the new Cross is now about 45 feet high, exclusive of the three steps and metal cross above; altogether, from the ground to the top of the gilded cross, it is exactly 50 feet

6 inches in height, and has a very magnificent and imposing appearance. A *spinal column or backbone* has been introduced, running from the base to the summit, to give unity, solidity, and compactness to the entire pile. The three steps are placed round the base, so as to form an elevated platform for the edifice, and the whole area is inclosed with a neat wrought-iron palisading. Following the form of the structure, in immediate connection with the railing, there are iron standards, with appropriate fixtures, termed *steeple*, to emit the water, which is supplied from the original sources, which are springs in the hills, about a mile distant from the spot, and which are inclosed in curious structures of *solid antique masonry*, coeval with the days of the abbots. These springs are to the north-east of the town, on the gentle range of declivity which forms the base of the mount called *the Tur-Hill*, and which gush out at the upper portion of that hill. Directing its course to the west, the water fills the baths at the south-east of the town, runs through *Chinwell Street*, crosses the Abbey Close, and so on to *Chaingate*, at the entrance of *St. Magdalene Street*, where it supplies the old baths, and from thence runs through the valley, till it mingles with the waters of the Brent.—In p. 360, instead of "by a wooden figure of a naked man," read "a stone figure of a naked man," and omit the following three lines. W.R.

Our Correspondent H.M.G., in p. 498, having stated his belief that the Egyptian Squares, manufactured by Mr. Cott, were named from their form and not from their proportions, LICHFIELDWALS "begs to explain that, although they were at first made of different sizes, they were expressly named from the proportions marked in inches on the largest of them, in reference to the proportions of the second pyramid, according to Belzoni's measurement, which was as follows—

The basis	684 ft.
Apotome, or central line down the front from the top to the basis	568
Perpendicular	456
Coating from the top to the place where it ends	140

And, unless H.M.G. can show to popular comprehension how the integer 113, on which he comments, has reference to these numbers, his attempted solution of their mystery cannot be received.

THE GENTLEMAN'S

Extracts from the Portfolio of a

(Continued from Vol. X)

BEFORE Sir James Mackintosh went to the **Case and the Attorney-General's** speech, **of forensic eloquence.** The law of libel applicable in a free country. It seemed like a paradox that there might be more freedom of speech and writing in France than in England. But, where all things were to be according to Bentham, it was difficult to ascertain with justice to both the parties. **all Bentham had said about it,** the matter was not settled. **Mills had proved to demonstration** that the only security; that the evil was always proved to demonstration as far as omitted feeling and morality: feeling, which the parliament or weighed in the scales of justice. **parliament or weighed in the scales of justice** be sapped to its foundation by a book of eloquence. For, if left unrestrained, except a guard is there against the corruption? In the age: there are times when a moral malarial miasma has filled the land; and it interferes and should have the power to interfere with the freedom of speech or publication is nothing compared to the power of the law upon iniquity. The how much and the how often cases a discretionary power must be left to the guardians of a country's good; and, constitutionally independent, and with such high character, allowed a power of which the abuse is always controlled.

—— said that was all very true as far as it went, but there are so few cases, he said, in which the law is applied against the Scribes and Pharisees, that it is not surprising that those who sit in Moses' seat to be judges in the affair of Mr. Williams the clergy are not in the wrong in religion, but because he attacked them; and in most anger at attacks, a mixture of principle and self-interest, but for their livings; not for their souls. It is it for the good of the community that the law is hidden, and uncondemned, however they may be in the wrong.

Sir James said that this was the very reason why the law is almost always simplified thus: the person who is in the wrong if his attack is a general one, and he will well and wisely argue in generalities against

answered by argument. Or, if he knows of an individual case of wrong, the law is open: he can bring his charge to an issue; but where a man publishes a general slander upon any body of men he is fairly open to prosecution as a libeller. And in this case of the Durham clergy, feeling has so much to do with it that every body must sympathise with Brougham's impassioned eloquence; justice may condemn the attack, but Brougham, and sympathy, and hatred of unmanly insult, are all against the attacked in this case. If Scarlett's speech is a model of legal, Brougham's is of indignant eloquence.

Oct. 22. Read Barry O'Meara's "Napoleon in Exile." Extremely interesting, though written by a person on whom, by his own shewing, one cannot place much reliance; but he could not have invented Buonaparte's conversations; and, with all allowance for exaggeration and party spirit and private malice, it is a grievous tale. The despot of Europe reduced to such a narrow theatre of petty squabbles is piteous. Such a choice of a governor over such a prisoner was unfortunate, to say the least of it. The most highborn good breeding, the most refined good nature, could hardly have sufficed in such a situation.

Oct. 24. A strange book was sent from the library, which by its title in the list of publications is put down among biography—*Life and Opinions of Sir Richard Maltravers*: it is a stupid fiction by some crack-brained radical, with here and there an eloquent passage.

25. Read a curious and valuable *History of Consumptive Diseases* by Dr. Young: it appears from his account to be a more ancient malady than I had supposed, and not so peculiar to the British isles.

Read some of Davis's *Chinese Travels*, and Sir George Staunton's *Miscellaneous Notices on China*. To have novels—a class to write and a class to read works of domestic fiction—gives one an idea of civilization that is very well supported by Sir George's tracts. The idea of that vast empire of which we have such partial glimpses has always appeared to me something of the sublime. Needham's notion that the Egyptian hieroglyphics are the Chinese characters seems to me to merit more consideration than Gibbon gives it, and may perhaps engage the world again. There is much in the two nations of resemblance,—the paternal government, the system of domestic legislation, circle within circle to the supreme Head; and the mystery which envelopes the two people has something rather captivating for the fanciful antiquary. If we knew more of China, we might perhaps find the living originals of all that puzzles us in the dead Egyptians. Placed in a more remote situation, the Chinese have preserved an existence which the too near neighbourhood of Egypt to European ambition destroyed. Egypt, enlarged from a narrow tract, won from mud and sand, to the vast extent and long-sustained power of the mighty Chinese territory, will be a wide field for future study.

26. Looked over a great many pamphlets and reports on *Weights and Measures*. This union of the highest science and the commonest practical details is worthy of England. The idea of a base, laid out and measured with all the skill of profound mathematicians, being necessary before a 'prentice at a silk-mercery's in Bond Street can accurately adjust his yard as he serves out my lady's Gros de Naples, is fine.

Simond's *Switzerland* I looked at, but it is too much of a guide book, and of places too well known, to be interesting in description. But what he

tells of Rousseau's manner of composition notes and laborious method of working out own remark is very just,—that some of the Rousseau's school were but casual ideas period or close a chapter. The historic vol it is as dry as a chip; but the struggles of and their final subjection to the French R

29. Mackenzie's Life of John Home wa to tell of "Johnny Home," as Dr. Johnson very stupid play, at which I have yawned Mackenzie's fine account of it would not m case. Mackenzie, himself, is a sort of He belongs to a very small weak offshoot mental style, which Cumberland made nau national taste. Sterne's mixture of coarse humour, but his unclean dress of linsey lace—the sensibility stuff with the thorough out, and Mr. Mackenzie's sensibilities lack-a-daisical to last.

Round the volumes were some sheets of "The Yellow Dwarf," a strange but rather or five years ago, I believe; how long it la

Nov. 1822. I was struck this morning at the words *κοφινους* and *σπυριδας*, which lated by the word 'baskets.' Now *σπυριδα* a bushel as we might say, though I am a quoted in favour of its being a small basket so; and the sense of the passage requires larger than what is mentioned in the first numbers of people are fewer, and the quan fragments taken up are by our translation five loaves and two fishes, after feeding five full—*κοφινος* meaning a light wicker bas from *κοπτω*,—the favourite accompanimen it was even in his day,—little panniers or been very small and portable. Our deriv and its use among the modern Boeotians perversions of its original meaning, whic Imperial Rome as a portable scrap collec the Gospels to put the two words in oppos inferior in size to the other; a distinction using the word basket in both places, the Greek words, contrary to every canon of which Luther has fallen also, using *korbe* the Vulgate gives *cophina* for the first and in the Italian, of course, follows it, giving certainly better than the English or Germ the original. Different words being used the Vulgate and Italian have at least vario *sporta*, panier, seems to me an error; *στ* large measure, and by its situation must n

it is certainly a strange error in our version not to have at least attempted to follow the original more closely, especially as, according to my view, the sense of the passage,—the second miracle not being inferior to the first,—depends upon the difference of the two words.

January 1823. Looking over the new books at Rivington's I saw an edition of Blair's Sermons in 3 vols., and, not having them in my library, I bought them and have been reading them. They are not the fashion now; they belong to no violent sect, and are too classical Addisonian English to please the present age; but they are excellent sermons nevertheless; wise and clear, not homely, but plain and forcible; nothing exaggerated, and yet nothing tame. They do not come under the reproach which has been made against Paley's, of being mere moral essays; and they are very superior to his, from not being written with an affectation of homespun, which was unworthy of Paley's abilities. But I wonder at there being sale for Blair now; it is just the sort of book not likely ever to be brought into fashion again; neither rant nor learning, merely elegantly expressed gospel truth, which men and women are not very fond of swallowing ungilded or unseasoned with something that marks it of some particular sect for the day in vogue.

All the rest of the month at * * * * with a shooting party. Very pleasant, and a full house. A great deal of sport and seasonable weather. Remarkably nice children; they acted a little piece of their own manufacture, the Lost Purse, and they performed Old Pog; and the young ladies and their brothers did some splendid pantomime,—the two sons dragging their mother's chariot to the temple—Hubert and Arthur and the hot irons—and Cornelia and her jewels. For impromptu acting, or private theatricals, a pantomime saves a great deal of trouble; but it requires very pretty performers and very good acting, which we had here. It has rather the mysterious impression of watching a somnambulist; one feels that there is a sort of false reality, if one may say so; that all is expressed, but that nothing is actual life. Arthur and Hubert without the exquisite words of Shakspeare would seem a body without soul, and yet it drew tears from the spectators. It had something of the effect of a fine engraving from a picture of which one has before believed the colouring to be the chief merit; if it does not represent, it recalls. I should think every actor should begin with pantomime, like a painter studying anatomy. When perfect in the power of representing feeling without speech, or when able to design the human skeleton, then to add the life of speech for the actor, or of flesh to the painter. The merit of both is however known only to the artists; the admirer of the performance or of the painting sees only that the whole is excellent.

The last evening, as a concluding farce, we had the Three Wishes—the black-pudding being ingeniously contrived by a magnet and bit of iron to stick to the nose with a most magical promptitude and aptness; and it was greeted with thunders of applause. The moral of the piece would be nothing if anything less vulgar and absurd than black-puddings were to be the result. The having brought a fairy from Fairy Land in all her pomp, and with the magnificent promise of, "Whatever you wish shall be granted"—the whole range of possessions, earth, air, and sea,—ambition, love, riches, any or all to be bestowed for the simple form of "I wish"—boundless gratification, all ending in—a bunch of black-puddings!

The vulgarity of the idea is the whole point of the "world-for" wishes that one makes, would, as absurd as the black-puddings. The T but the wit and sense are lost upon children too much in the Fairy's place; they still bestowing boundless gratification, and are to sing their power; and the boundless gratification of fairy tales are generally too easily satisfied with the found meaning of the tale. The school abhors a moral, but a few years after looks for the saddle, or the pony—the gratified wish.

Feb. 2, London. Read Moore's Loves of the Angels a performance would, in a new writer, be the first page or two; but, coming from Mr. Moore, it felt the most disagreeable disappointment. "What know we of angels?—I meant it in the tale told in sober sadness of angels and their with all the glories around them of all Mr. Moore's exquisite prettinesses. Milton, with all his simplicity, and all the pomp of long-resounding being satisfied with mere humanity in super-natural situations; but when we have wings so very rainbowy, and their hair so very very nice, it is revolting. Beautiful poetry and imagery are its essentials, its beauty can have no passion and feeling is absurd to expect, and is the intention and aim of the poem. It is the poem of divine and human love, and of course it must take a description or a simile, "Oh, what take the whole, "Oh, what disgusting non-sense commentators bestowed on the Heathen gods, blemish, or otherwise turn into some sensible of the gods! Europa and her bull, and Daphne and her cloud, and Diana and Endymion have been turned into plain matter of fact. Metaphysics or scientific discovery, or political satire are no meaning, to save the sense or the virtue of the after all this, here we have Mr. Moore, in the Christian age, making a biblical translation pretty nearly agreed that the verse about the daughters of earth is a mis-translation,—the tales, not classical, Heaven knows. Nobody is capable of recalling the faintest reminiscence of Virgil; but call the three angels (why the name, there might as well have been a whole host of Mercurius, and Apollo, and the commentaries anything but love tales. Mr. Moore, however (such a name, too, like the hero of a French novel, they are really *bona fide* lovers, and really and undevoutly loved by the ladies. A nonsense!" In the Veiled Prophet, on the other hand, imagined; the fanatic passion, half for the

perfect ; it is human, and one can sympathise in it ; it is not sacred, and one pardons it. No, no, Mr. Moore, stick to your humanity, and humanity will stick to you.

4th. Read Freycinet's Voyage round the World, a French scientific expedition, not throwing much new light on any part of the globe, and stupid besides ; when the French are stupid, they are excessively so.

Met ———, who gave me a most amusing account of a visit he had had not long ago from Robert Owen the Lanark man. He goes about with tin-canisters, to represent the different classes of society as far as I understand, and, producing these before his victim, lectures upon them ! Rather a retrograde movement in human instruction, these tangible themes, one should think, in a man who is to regenerate mankind,—for nothing less is Mr. Owen's ambition ; and he has published a book on his plan of removing public distress by "re-creating the character of man." It is curious to see in every age, from Plato to Robert Owen, the Utopia of theorists coming forth in one strange shape or another,—the notion of altering human nature instead of managing it as it is ; while the practical men, from Solon and Pericles to Cromwell and Napoleon, taking mankind as they are, rule them and rule by them, and change the destinies of mankind.

London, Feb. 7. I was at a meeting of the Royal Society last night, when a letter from Mr. Whidbey was read describing the Caves of Oreston, near Plymouth, in a limestone rock, ninety-three feet above high water, partly encrusted with stalactite ; some full of clay, in which were found fossil bones, and in one cave the bones were sticking to the sides. These bones, as described by Mr. Clift of the College of Surgeons, are of different genera from those found in the same rock in a different part in 1816 and in 1820. In the cavern opened in 1816 all the fossil bones discovered were those of the rhinoceros. Those found in one hollow in 1820 were of the bear, and in another near it they were of the deer kind. Those discovered last year are of horse and oxen as well as deer, and of wolves, hyænas, and foxes. The caves then found were all open to each other. The bones of the graminivorous animals were mixed together, those of the carnivorous at some distance ; those of the hyæna in one place, and the fox and wolf together in another. Some on the surface were covered with stalactite, some were bedded in the clay. Those of the graminivorous animals are all perfect, not gnawed or in any way injured ; part of a young wolf I think only had marks of the teeth of some small animal. Scarcely any appearance of disease is ever found, Mr. Clift's paper stated, in any of these fossil bones : only two appeared in the immense quantity found in the Oreston caves. The horns of the oxen are all short, but the bones are larger than those of the existing race. All the remains found in these rocks are of existing animals but one scull of the hyæna kind, twice the size of the present race. These Oreston caves, Mr. Whidbey says, are now exhausted.

11th Feb. Read Lord John Russell's Don Carlos ; a fine play, or rather a dramatic poem containing fine passages. It should not be compared to Schiller's, which is a real acting play, and the situations dramatic : Lord John's is a tirade against tyranny, and a defence of rebellion. His Don Carlos is a politician ; Schiller's is a lover, and the more suited therefore to a drama. Lord John might have dispensed with the formula of scenes and acts ; he is to uphold a principle,—the abhorrence of tyrants

and of tyranny ; and he does so eloquently a lines and strong expressions. An undutiful made a good reasoner, and would have been nothing in the least interesting in his character.

Feb. 12. Read Dunlop's History of the human age, which, though some one said is the world before the creation, is very curious and dull.

14th. Studied the Scotch Law of Entail, a very curious and interesting subject, the dearest interests of nations and individuals. In his first volume that abolishing the law at the moment of individual injury, would be the benefit, even theoretically, be ? the alienation of large properties. Is a country without soil or its constitution where all capital is rather a sea-sick uncertainty to all men not to succeed his father, what interest has where he has no root ? The theorists say, the plough of civilization would no longer be the vessel of state no longer shocked in flood in American rivers. Does civilization, then, prevent ? When the ground is cleared of to movement or to change ; but are men home association, no hereditary claim, no Let us look at the practice : the experience of America, and there it has the advantage habituated to anything, and it is on a rational no phantom of nobility to be maintained ; the government is that of France, where it has been a government, and with a set of princes, dukes upon what ? After three or four generations be of the estate ? In England, where there where so many contrivances have been devised has incontrovertibly been to preserve order of course every younger brother would ratify the existence of a home, the preservation of the old is an object, and a pride, and a happiness, Though it is possessed by but one, the property individual. How much more strongly is it still exist unbroken and unbreakable, when itself ! And how has it worked ? The orderly part of the empire, and from it even the best support. The finest soldiers—the men are these distinguished officers ? the young men possessing some few hereditary, entailed, imalienable who has, perhaps, nothing but an old peerage distinguished posts in India ? Some of them or their brothers or sons, struggling to acquire fortunes, and live again at the old Hall house tower over the mists and snows of their motive of accumulating so many dollars

more likely to preserve what is, after all, the object of all forms of law—ease, safety, and comfort in one's own home? In this country of strict entail, too, the improvement of agriculture is so great that the stewards and gardeners for half England are from Scotland. Would Dugald Stewart, as a Scotchman, wish it otherwise? The theory evaporates; the practical result remains a rich deposit. The worst of it is that these theorists are not now confined to quarto volume writers on Moral Philosophy; they are coming forth in pamphlets, and creeping in an actual bodily shape into the House of Commons! How terrible would be the situation of a mail coach if it was to be driven by a mathematician who would tell you exactly the oscillation of every spring, or the true curve formed by every rotation of the wheels, instead of looking between his horses' ears, and getting on by rule of thumb; and as terrible will be the situation of this great empire when theorists take to driving the state coach, and destroy all that is old, and give us all that is new, and tell us all the time it is for our good!—I thought I was bound to read, after the Law of Entails, Mr. Galt's novel of *The Entail*; and very interesting, entertaining, and clever it is—to the life I should suppose it, and most interesting therefore.

26th. Looked over a very pretty book by the author of *Peter's Letters* and *Valerius*,—Translations from Spanish Ballads it is called: not quite travesties certainly, but not in the least translations; not the actual meaning in many places, and nowhere the spirit or the style. Bad versification, too,—scarcely rhythm; but it will be read and admired, and people will think they know now what Spanish ballads are.

Feb. 18. In company with Charles Lamb. I did not like him—something very poor about his whole conversation—an affected quietness and small humour, just what is natural in a man living in a narrow circle in a city.

Feb. 20. G—— took me to see and hear Coleridge. I was sadly disappointed in his appearance—a fat vulgar face, nothing sublime or transcendental about him. I looked for the light of genius which had exercised such influence on his age, but I could not find it. G. attacked him on his having said that the interview of Hector and Andromache in the 6th Iliad was a modern interpolation. G. supported his argument for its authenticity very well, chiefly on the perfect keeping or harmony with the rest of the poem, the identity of the measure, and the necessity of introducing Astyanax, and making the hearers interested in him as a preparation for his mother's lament at Hector's death, which was all duly appreciated by the rest of the company; but Coleridge never listened in the least to more than the first words, and seemed restless till G. had done, and he could speak himself to tell us that we did not understand him, that, in fact, nobody ever did understand him, but that he would some time or other publish something which would explain everything. "The chief difficulty of understanding what I said about Hector and Andromache arises from the want of training in the rising generation, a want as well bodily, I may say, as mental. In Greece the athletic games trained the manhood, or rather the youthhood, to a violence of exertion of which we are, I believe, not only utterly ignorant, but utterly incapable. Well might the heroes of Marathon and Salamis say, like Nestor—

Οὐ γάρ πω τοίους ἴδον ἀνέρας, οὔδε ἰδῶμαι.

to the feeble race of modern barbarics—barbarians set ourselves always in apposition and opposition in apposition as their successors, and in opposition to their rivals—in apposition because we are different and remains, and in opposition because every age, in those two words are contained a mass of thought. In those two words we see contrasted the republic, with Sparta, that kingly commonwealth, the tyrant king, the Louises, the successors in apposition then we have revolutionised France. How does it stand side by side with the individual to copy? The Goddess of Reason matches the guide of mortal virtue, the warrior's daughter, the essence of thought, the product of the brain, the person who was deemed worthy to wear the armour of Compeller—the tutelary of Athens, where her statue presided over the mightiest fane that ever Heaven blessed of their fame. Virgin purity was believed to be watching over humanity. But, apart from her monstrous passions which pollute the sinners, if she is moved, it is only for justice, only for her nation. For those whom she is to protect, she is imperial Jove himself. Her maiden modesty is the most touching emblem of the purity that is her purpose, and the alternation of her offices on herself. The hand that, in her image, holds the veil which Juno wore—

————— Ἀμβρόσιον ἑαυτὸν ἔχουσα
Ἐξυς' ἀσκήσασα, τίθει δ' ἐνὶ δαίμονι

and her own, which scattered as it fell

Πέπλον μὲν κατέχευεν ἑαυτὸν περικλυτὴν

“The union of her womanly and of her heroic, her countenance, and that bright ægis shining with an unmaiden thought. Such was the Athens to which the world did homage. What a sight to produce? What a sight for sad human eyes to see before! One of the degraded outcasts of a drunken orgie by men still reeking from the blood of their fellows, and hailed with atheist hymns! To be called by such an epithet—the sacred name that was once the glory of it is still a solemn pleasure the

Ἀοίδας ὕμνον ἀκούσας

“Even though ‘in all things’ they were idolatry the heathens preserved the bright light. It is a bright shadow, the νεφέλη φωτεινὴ of the expression. A shadow is the light interrupted by the interposition of another; and, when the light is eclipsed, it is not quenched, its shaded figure

eclipse of sacred truth between the theocracy of the Israelites and the Christocracy of the New Covenant, there shone through the intervening Paganism a light obscure, but still from Heaven. The phantoms on the further side of the valley are but ourselves in misty robe, cloud-forms, but still their heads are glory-crowned; all to vanish as the brightness of the morning, 'the day-spring from on high,' the noontide sun, blazed forth to lighten up the world. And here and there remain some of the mist-drops from the night

——— On herb, tree, fruit, and flower,
Glistening with dew;

which we have hallowed in our sacred vocabulary. *ὕμνοι* are still hymns, 'hymns, and psalms, and spiritual songs.' The necessity of human nature throws our wants and wishes, our hopes and our gratitude, into forms which charm the ear while essential to the heart. It may—and it is by some whose fervent religious zeal I should be far from wishing to despise—be objected that a set form of words can never suit all situations, or all feelings. It may not, but it becomes a part of the mind—it occurs in the situation that suits it. The feeling does not produce the form, but the form expresses the feeling; and the very set-apartness of the words brings in itself a consolation, a balm to the wounded heart. Our prescient fathers of the Church in their wisdom, which was certainly bestowed for the purpose it has fulfilled, chose such words as, in sound and sense, or, to speak more befittingly of such a subject, in harmony of thought and expression, have been hallowed by custom, never familiarized by use. It was the advice of one of these pious supporters of our faith that we should, after beginning the day with prayer, take from the sacred scriptures some text, or from some of the revered commentators a question on some text, to which the mind might recur in every pause during the bustle of the day. Alas, how few could recollect to choose this theme for meditation! how much fewer would fall back upon it in the hurry and eagerness of folly or business, so called, that occupies the little span we have to live! So called, I say advisedly, for what is it that we call 'business,' that emphatic plea on which we put aside the claims of affection, the calls of nature, the duties of religion; for which we neglect the most sacred rights which we have taken upon ourselves at our baptism, and with which we answer every reproach made against us for our indifference to them? 'Business of importance required my presence;' what a form of words to be used in excuse for absenting ourselves from the House of God, or for omitting our private prayers! What is this business? what is this importance? Business, 'besogne,' 'faire son besogne,' 'besoin,' *business*, *besoin*, want; that which we want. Considered subjectively and objectively, that which we want contains the definition at once and the history of men. Placed before us in an objective form, or, on the other hand, reflected upon subjectively, we find our nature essentially based on want—something, if we may use the word something, as expressing an invisible, unfixed, immateriality; a vague, to Anglicize a French noun, which we pursue for ever. There is a phenomenon of the mind which I have often observed in myself, but which I incline to think is not an idiosyncrasy, but a capital truth universal to the species, and which exemplifies the meaning of this want, this *besogne*, the BUSINESS of existence. I have felt at first awaking in the morning, at the first moment of the great change from helpless relaxation of consciousness to the possession once more of my own mind, at the instant when the

mysterious portal is set aside and daylight wantoned within all night—I say daylight. I am about to mention when awaking in the morning I have then so far recovered the force of my senses as to be aware that I no longer slept; but when I awake I start up with a sensation that a night is gone, and my bodily eyes, my objective and subjective senses, are oppressed by a want, a vacuum, a void, a void the exhausted receiver of the mind, we feel a most overwhelming *delight* of nothingness. This is the state for day and waking sensations, that which is the nightmare, I should give that name to our own weak and purposeless condition. This phenomenon, which I do not think is concomitant with most awakenings,—if we are to comprehend what is the real want, the want of our earthly lives. It is the intense want of the heavenly. It is by observing and by reflecting that we are pleased to express ourselves, meaning to be; if we are guided by that which, in the Bible, we call divine instinct, we should know what is the importance, to which our time, thoughts, words, and actions should be directed. The spirit of Christianity pervades the mind, and this is what the Church of England is so much for, the just middle between the Papist harshness and the Puritan coldness of anti-devotion. Our Church prescribes and fixes the manner of life, whoever will follow her ordinances, and, when the day returns with returning day, follow her in the solemn morning prayer of our Church, her prayers for them, and that necessity satisfied. By the constant study of our Church, and by the constant study of the Scriptures, perhaps, as a nation arrive more near to the truth than any Church that has existed since the world began. The constant study of the Scriptures should be the daily food for those who have the name of Christians; a fearful wonder on the neglect with which they do not say their daily study is the business of the day, the question at the closing of the year, Had I not three hundred and sixty-five just past by, and how few, alas! asking this question, could they answer. Yet how easy and simple it appears. ‘No, it is impossible:’ that word which is readily found in the mouth put in opposition to the business of the day, the early fathers of the Church, whose lives were devoted to the study of divine truth—Gregory the *ῥήτωρ ἀμύμων* said, *πάντα δὲ ἐκείνῳ διηγεύνηται τὰ τῆς ἐκκλησίας ἐπαίδευσε*; and the Beatus Cyprianus, *omnibus et dispersa suavi scripserat officii jura*.

“ In these wise, profoundly learned, and holy men, the type and source of the Church of England

with that unpretending dignity it stands which marks it superior to the storms of fate. Calm is its tone, calm its injunctions—calmness is the essential character of the establishment—emphatically so called, ‘established, settled’ in its strength; for calmness is the essence of strength. Passion, whether of gesture, word, or voice, is synonymous with weakness. The screaming, wailing, hand-wringing women who surround the recent dead, can recollect the winding sheet and the funeral banquet: the man stands with folded arms and eyes fixed upon the corpse; he is insensible to all that passes about him; he is unconscious of the bustle for the adornment of the senseless clay; he is only sensible that it was and that it is no more. The Billingsgate fury, who pours forth her vituperative eloquence in such abundance, with all the accompaniments of furious gesture and screeching tones, has none of the force of true strength; while the powerful man, secure in his force, utters no word, neither raises his voice nor exaggerates his gestures; a single blow, and his antagonist lies helpless before him: strength is truth, and truth is strength. When the Romish Church condescended to stoop to appeals to the senses, to the language of passionate apostrophe, and to bring the violence of expression into the services of her Church, she sapped the rock on which she boasted to be built, she shook, she bowed, she fell ——.”

The entrance of some mess which is his supper here interrupted Coleridge. I should have been at a loss, though I can remember in general word for word pretty well—I should not have been able to put down Coleridge accurately without the help of one of his familiars, who made short handnotes as he spoke. I had heard much of Coleridge’s Devonshire accent; it did not strike me as disagreeable.

Feb. 21. Attended the Royal Society. A paper was read by Mr. Goldingham, giving an account of experiments tried by him at Madras on the Velocity of Sound; by observations, if one may use the term, in acoustics, made on the time it took to hear the sound of the guns from the fort and from the mount to the observatory, the distance of the mount gun being nearly double that from the fort. Two men going to the top of the observatory, each provided with a chronometer, and beginning to count from the instant the flash appeared till he heard the report—the result being marked down separately. The whole series of experiments, of which he gave elaborate tables, appear to have been conducted with the most beautiful care and accuracy, the mean velocity being uniformly, in a vast number of trials, 1142 feet in a second.

22nd. Read Lord Byron’s *Werner*. A despicable performance. The composition of the drama and the versification are worthy of the subject; but no force of situation, no power of poetry, could ennoble such a subject. The hero is a thief, and although wit and beautiful music have made Macheath a comic hero, and the British public suffer the rascality of the piece in consideration of its brilliancy, no public can be cheated into admiration of a serious drama in flat versification and tame situation, with the most despicable of criminals as the hero. To make a farce out of Old Bailey practice, or a comic opera from the Newgate Calendar, is all very well; but to make petty larceny the subject for an heroic drama is a stupid impudence. Corsairs, who kill their half dozen before breakfast, and, without washing their hands, speak two hundred lines in praise of love and murder, are sadly degenerated when they are found guilty only “of privately stealing in a dwelling house.”

23rd. Though a 4to. volume is always reading one which has interested me: *Ac* Ancient City in Guatemala. These remains they belong to a period of advanced civilization or even tradition of who built this magnificent heard of it when travelling in the country, than he had been led to believe. So far inclined to consider them as native. But they have been so long undescribed by modern mighty enough and enough advanced in buildings should have passed entirely away at once a wonderful idea of the duration and things.

London, Feb. 24, 1823. To the Hon Spanish question; very eloquent,—one must self up so vehemently, his hearers cannot be would have made a fine figure as a field presence to sentence with a force of words a worthy of a Whitfield. His appearance, schoolmaster than of an English 'squire. been at some time a pedagogue somewhere. after night in a minority, and always listened is wonderful with what spirit he does it; but result, if he never prevents a Ministerial or he has the great satisfaction of making which, accustomed as they are to it, I could indeed in human nature to become callous poisoned stabs. His speeches read well, passionate manner. His voice is good, and every word is distinct—every word well the gift of true eloquence; the words are a sense and sound as if they had been written proper position in his well-balanced periods speech they had been, for it was a set reply as fluent and as accurate in his language witty, not witty as Sheridan, or as Can humour; it is a something between both: his great power, and he does not spare it. lungs he certainly has; I admired him at feeling all through the speech that I did not say why. It is not that he does not seem a lawyer's vehemence for his client; it is notion that he might turn round at the vehemently and just as well on the other side an interesting question, and a regular trial His arrangement of the topics, the generalment, the satire were admirably put together but ———, who is always asleep, and seems to purpose. I wonder the experiment has never to the other side before the division; he would does, and never perceive that he was with h

and yet I dare say he goes to his Club, and says, "Brougham was very fine to-night on the Spanish question;" and so he was, and one wonders after it is over, as one does sometimes after hearing an eloquent sermon, "Is it possible that this can produce no effect upon the hearers? What perseverance a man must have to go on being so eloquent, and all to produce an effect for the hour and no more!"

Feb. 27. Read O'Driscoll's Views of Ireland; an eloquent but unreasoning book. Without the O before the name, one could have no doubt of the author's nativity.

March 12. Read a very interesting American work, Flint's Letters from the Western States, giving one an idea of the rapid growth of settlement in the United States that seems magical. A curious contrast these real live towns, to the painted cottages set up for the occasion, to amuse Catharine of Russia in her progress. Fine practical illustration of the superiority of free exertion over despotic commands. The sense of freedom of space as well as of institutions which this book gives, has something in it very new to an Islander. The notion that one might tie on a knapsack and walk on and on and on for days and weeks without a stop or stay or interruption or boundary, has something of independence in it that must be the natural cause of a great deal of the tiresome self-confidence of United States men. Mr. Flint's description of the scenery is beautiful; the wild life in those untrodden forests, the mass of vegetation produced and reproducing, untouched by human hand, unbroken by human habitation, are always most deeply interesting; and then suddenly a strange mysterious glimpse into some former state of existence. The heaps of baked clay, however inferior to the grand ruins I had been reading of in Guatemala, are still the fragments of an earlier world, which seem to tell of some civilization—a grave of some long-forgotten hunter—"the hunter and the deer alike a shade" now, come with a wild dreamy impression of duration, of passing away, and of time's receding wave, which has left these scanty but unmistakeable tide-marks of how far its ebb and flow has preceded what is now about to extend over and obliterate all that was before. The few Indians still remaining, who barter for spirits the land of their birth, fill one with sorrow, and one goes back to the unresolvable question of the rights and wrongs of Aborigines and of Colonists. The plan which has been lately adopted in Canada of agricultural settlements of the natives seems at least benevolent, but one must add, if possible. The gradual transformation of savage into civilized life, which is inevitable as numbers increase and space decreases, and where the change is from within the native population, is the gradual formation of a great nation; but where it is forced, even by the mildest means, by a new invading race, with all the disadvantages of a different language and a different colour, always marking the line between, is it possible? Had settlements of Europeans been made at once in the far West by a set of bachelor soldiers, and the Roman and Sabine marriages forced been effected in a civil way, the two races might have melted into one another unperceived, and spread their civilization backwards to the East, and Red Men and White Men become as little distinguishable as a Sabine from a Roman in the time of Cicero.

March 14. Curious report in the Chronicle of some of the Chancery decisions in cases of literary property. I read it, well remembering Mackintosh's opinion upon the necessity for prompt and unhampered condemnation of what is immoral in publications; and yet, even with so great

an authority and such excellent argument and my own reliance on the fairness and value of my English spirit rather revolts against the convention is better than cure," is an excellent one would, in the horror of infraction of life of good education and moral and religious better not to have the bane to be anticipated comes often so tardy off.

March 15. A letter from Bonn, to dangerously ill; I shall be off in a few hours.

Bonn, April 2. For the first time to me. He made many kind inquiries for my character here. He shewed me an essay of polytus Stephanephoros of Euripides, in professor Monk, and brings a host of authorities, all, a very simple reading of Venus's speech τ' Ἀτλαντικῶν Νάλουσιν εἴσω, as merely as far as the bounds of the earth; and he quotes in Pindar's 3d Olympic, as used in the same.

"As we in England would say," said I,

An illustration which pleased him vastly, responding expression in German; which I

Dr. Von H—— came in and asked talking of his Promethean thesis. He has, take not, it has been broached before—the Prometheus Vincit, that a greater than Jupiter was an obscure tradition or rather allusion. The loss of the second part, the actual unopen one certainly; but Hercules being the most lame and impotent conclusion, and foretold event; indeed it seems to me a Hercules rather as the deliverer of Prometheus be said to be greater than his father. His so much, is for more corporeal feats; and then by his stupidity in putting on a wrong shield rank of a demigod, is certainly no rival to says that the Prometheus is un-Grecian in is, he says, curiously compounded out of the Grecian one of Argus and the Argus-slayer made of the Oriental, or rather scriptural,

—— χθόνα δ' ἔκ
αὐταῖς ῥίζαις πνεῦμα
κῦμα δὲ πόντου τρα
ξυγχώσειεν, τῶν τ'
ἀστρων διόδους—

and

Καὶ μὴν ἔργῳ κοῦκ
χθὼν σεσάλευτ
Βρυχία δ' ἡχῶ παρα
Βροντῆς, ἔλικες δ' ἔκ
στεροπῆς ζάπυροι, σ
εἰλίσσουνσι—

and the use of the old Hebrew expression adopted in Acts, *σκληρόν σοι πρὸς κέντρα λακτίζειν*, being in substance the same as the *πρὸς κέντρα κῶλον ἐκτενεῖς* of Æschylus; and *Ὁργῆς νοσοῦσης εἰσὶν ἱατροὶ λόγοι* is Solomon's maxim.

He says that it is highly probable that Æschylus had been in Egypt, whither it was so much the fashion for Athenian gentlemen to make a tour, and that he had there found and read some of the Hebrew history and poetry; and that, struck with the magnificent language, and the mysterious sublimity of the prophetic allusions to an expected Messiah, he introduced it into his piece.

"But," said Dr. Von H. "what is the meaning of Hercules? We must take the play as it is; and what can you do with Hercules?"

I said I thought those commentators mistaken who interpret the prophecy addressed to Io about her descendant, to mean that he was to be the dethroner of his father.

Professor. You are quite right; it is a strange confounding of persons. Prometheus, in fact, expressly distinguishes, at the request of the chorus, between the two revelations he was to make: he tells Io that her descendant was to loose him from the rock, and he then after her departure informs the chorus that there is to be a power that shall overthrow the new usurper. His language appears to me essentially Hebraic, and imitated from that of the Psalms:—

Ὅς δὴ κεραύνου κρείσσον' εὐρήσει φλογὰ
Βροντῆς θ' ὑπερβάλλοντα καρτερὸν κτύπον.

Dr. Von H. It is like one of the descriptions of Divine Power in the Psalms. But your *κέντρα κῶλον ἐκτενεῖς*, which you quote as a Hebrew saying, is used in very similar words by both Pindar and Euripides.

Professor. Euripides borrowed it from Æschylus, because it became a fashionable phrase. Æschylus uses it again in Agamemnon. (He passed over the Doctor's observation of its being used by Pindar unnoticed—it did not suit the course of his argument.)

Another Oriental allusion Bryant has already pointed out,—the description of the daughters of Phorcys in Io's tale, the Canaanitish priestesses of the race of Ammon, whose temple was in the depths of Africa; swan-like, because the swan was their badge; and one-eyed, because of the hieroglyphic eye on their temple.

Dr. Von H. Æschylus did not find this in the Hebrew poets.

Professor. No—I only instance it to shew how deeply he had studied Egyptian learning, to adapt the story of Isis to that of Io. He had in this piece, and I think in all his dramas, a far profounder meaning than the mere embodying of national traditions. He was a diligent reader of Homer, and had been early impressed with the sublime expressions in the Iliad, which denote that Fate was superior to Jove. Prometheus makes use of almost the same words; at least Æschylus had the words of Homer in his mind when he makes Prometheus say,

τέχνη δ' ἀνάγκης ἀσθενεστέρα μακρῷ :

and to the inquiry of the chorus, *τίς οὖν ἀνάγκης ἐστὶν οἰακοστροφός*; he says, *Μοῖραι τριμόρφοι, μνήμονές τ' Ἐρίνυες*; and the chorus, *τούτων ἄρα Ζεὺς ἐστὶν ἀσθενέστερος*. Struck as Homer had been before him with the inconsistency of their theogony, he felt there was an unknown God, and

to his altar are all his works dedicated. He veiled in the historic fables of his country far East, and from his native traditions, and he produced them in the never-dying form. The prophetic denunciation of Jupiter's dominion, that the false religion of his country would be the mouth of Prometheus as the expounder against the Usurper for his injustice to him, that it passed at the time of the representative age speaking, as a part of the dramatic effect stood in modern times, that many commentators as a reformer, and admired his republicanism. Whereas he is speaking as a theological metaphor. Hebrew prophets the continual allusion was to appear; he most ingeniously hid his Jove and his descendants. The interpretation to be, that the prophecy alluded only, as Prometheus, it was supposed, kept the secret over his persecutor's head, till he forced the eagle and set him free, and then he declared and Thetis was married to Peleus, that the impunity be greater than his more mortal. This is supposed to have formed the subject Prometheus Unbound; and if it did, it is in a

Dr. Von H. I do not see how you would form such a complete whole, and and so altogether Grecian in the theology.

Professor. But I have said that Æscylus purpose, and the more so as we are told that is therefore evident that he was, as I suppose, of the fantastic religion of Athens, and, as a purer faith. He had, as I say, been in

Dr. Von H. In what we are told of his end of it that he went to Sicily.

Professor. That was only his second hints of his history, that we do much more what we really possess—his writings. his going to Sicily for the rest of his life been very unlikely if he had not been present. He had been in Sicily and in Egypt in found and studied the Hebrew writers; and strong powers of poetry within him, and magnificent poetry which he had been studying in the conviction that the religion of his countrymen which he could not venture to give as he thought that they bore, but couched in Pagan fables whose tale was a mystery. He produced a noblest dramas ever constructed, and, had distinct forewarning that one mightier than from his throne, and with him all the infernal the messenger of the Usurper—meaning to perish; a prophecy which, as it was born

Prophet, has been duly fulfilled. We may therefore consider the Prometheus as a sort of Heathen scholiast upon the sacred writings; a view which gives a surpassing interest to even its splendid dramatic poetry. And in the Agamemnon, too, we have another proof of his introduction of Hebrew learning: the sacrifice of Iphigenia is so evidently that of Isaac by Abraham paganised, that we can hardly doubt that the one was taken from the other.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTICES OF ITALIAN POETS, No. II.

BY H. F. CARY, TRANSLATOR OF DANTE. (WITH ADDITIONS BY HIS SON H. C.)

LUIGI PULCI.

[THE family of the Pulci was one of the most ancient and noble in the city of Florence, and many among its members, the ancestors of Luigi, had for several centuries, indeed almost from the period of its first independence, been chosen to fill the highest offices of the state. Luigi was the youngest son of Jacopo di Francesco Pulci, and was born at Florence on the third of December, 1431. His two elder brothers, Bernardo and Luca, were also poets, but neither of them attained to equal celebrity with their younger brother.

Of the events of the life of Luigi but little is known, except that he married Lucretia, daughter of Uberto degli Albizi, by whom he had two sons, Ruberto and Jacopo; that he was the friend of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and read at his table portions of his *Morgante* as it was composed; that amongst other writings he published some odes, canzoni, and sonnets, several of which were suppressed for their profaneness; and that he died in the year 1487. It is added, but on questionable authority, that his remains were deprived of ecclesiastical sepulture on account of the impiety of his writings.

The *Morgante Maggiore* is almost the earliest of the romances of chivalry that Italy produced, and is generally considered to be the prototype of the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto. It was produced in the midst of the festivals and banquets of the Tuscan court. Poliziano, Ficino, and even Lucrezia de' Medici had a hand in it, and concurred in amusing, by the reciting or singing it, the illustrious men and the ladies of that learned court. In imi-

tation of this perhaps the court of Esté, its worthy rival in the love for letters, heard the *Orlando Innamorato* of the Count Bojardo, which was first printed in 1496, at his beautiful domain of Scandiano.* "This singular offspring of the wayward genius of Pulci," says Mr. Roscoe,† "has been as immoderately commended by its admirers as it has been unreasonably degraded and condemned by its opponents; and whilst some have not scrupled to give it the precedence, in point of poetical merit, to the productions of Ariosto and of Tasso, others have decried it as vulgar, absurd, and profane; and the censures of the church have been promulged in confirmation of the latter part of the sentence." From the solemnity and devotion with which every canto is introduced, some have judged that the author meant to give a serious narrative; but the improbability of the relation, and the burlesque nature of the incidents, destroy all ideas of this kind. By others this author has been accused of a total want of elegance in his expressions, and of harmony in his verse; but this work yet ranks as classical in Italian literature, and if it be not poetry of the highest relish, has a flavour that is yet perceptible."]

The following is a fragment from the second canto. The poem, consisting of about 30,000 verses, has certainly the recommendation of being in the purest Tuscan, and is full of an arch simplicity reminding one of Chau-

* Bettinelli Risorg. d'Ital. Par. II. c. 3. *Epica*.

† Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, ch. v.

cer. Morgante, the hero, a good- killed
 natured jolly glutton of a giant, is heel.

MORGANTE MAGGI

Canto ii. st. 17.

Così da Chiaramonte * lacrimando
 Si dipartirno Morgante ed Orlando.

From
 Morga

XVIII.

Per lo deserto vanno alla ventura,
 L' uno era a piede, e l' altro era a cavallo ;
 Cavalcon per la selva e per pianura,
 Senza trovar ricetto o intervallo :
 Cominciava a venir la notte oscura,
 Morgante pareva lieto senza fallo,
 E con Orlando ridendo dicia :
 E' par ch' io vegga appresso un' osteria.

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XIX.

E' n questo ragionamento hanno veduto
 Un bel palagio in mezzo del deserto :
 Orlando, poi ch' a questo fu venuto,
 Dismonta, perché l' uscio vide aperto ;
 Quivi non è chi risponda al saluto,
 Vannone in sala, per esser più certo ;
 Le mense riccamente son parate,
 E tutte le vivande accomodate.†

He se
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XX.

Le camere eran tutte ornate e belle,
 Istornate con sottil lavoro,
 E letti molto ricchi erano in quelle,
 Coperti tutti quanti a drappi d' oro :
 I palchi erano azzurri pien di stelle,
 Ornati sì che valièno un tesoro :
 Le porte eran di bronzo, e qual d' argento,
 E molto vario e lieto è il pavimento.

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XXI.

Dicea Morgante : non è quì persona
 A guardar questo sì ricco palagio ?
 Orlando, questa stanza mi par buona,
 Noi ci staremo un giorno con grand'
 agio.
 Orlando nella mente si ragiona ;
 O qualche Saracin molto malvagio
 Verrà, che qualche trappola ci scocchi,
 Per pigliarci al boccon come i ranocchi.

“ And
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XXII.

O veramente e' c' è sotto altro inganno ;
 Questo non par che sia conveniente.
 Disse Morgante : questo è poco danno ;
 E cominciava a ragionar col dente,
 Dicendo : all' oste rimarrà il malanno ;
 Mangiam pur molto ben per al presente,
 Quel che ci resta farem poi fardello,
 Ch' io porterei, quand' io rubo, un castello.

“ Or
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* He was a near relation of Orlando's.

XXIII.

Rispose Orlando : questa medicina
 Forse potrebbe il palagio purgare,
 Hanno cercato infino alla cucina,
 Nè cuoco nè vassallo * usan trovare :
 Adunque ognuno alla mensa cammina,
 Comincian le mascelle adoperare ;
 Ch' un giorno già avien mangiato in sogno,
 Talche di vettovaglia era bisogno.

XXIV.

Quivi è vivande di molte ragioni,
 Pavoni, e starne, e lepretti, e fagiani ;
 Cervi, e conigli, e di grassi capponi,
 E vino, ed acqua, per bere, e per mani ;
 Morgante diluviava a gran bocconi,
 E forno al bere infermi, al mangiar sani :
 E poi che sono stati a lor diletto,
 Si riposorno intro 'n un ricco letto.

XXV.

Com' e' fu l' alba, ciascun si levava,
 E credonsene andar come ermellini,
 Nè per far conto l' oste si chiamava,
 Che lo volean pagar di bagattini ;
 Morgante in quà e in là per casa andava,
 E non ritruova dell' uscio in confini :
 Diceva Orlando : saremo noi mezzi
 Di vin, che l' uscio non si raccapizzi !

XXVI.

Questa è, s' io non m' inganno, pur la sala,
 Ma le vivande e le mense sparite
 Veggo che son ; quivi era pur la scala :
 Quì son gente stanotte comparite,
 Che come noi aranno fatto gala :
 Le cose, ch' avanzorno, ove sono ite ?
 E' n questo error un gran pezzo soggiornano,
 Dovunque e' vanno, in sulla sala tornano.

XXVII.

Non riconoscon uscio, nè finestra ;
 Dicea Morgante : ove siam noi entrati ?
 Noi smaltiremo, Orlando, la minestra,
 Che noi ci siam rinchiusi e' nviluppati,
 Come fa il bruco su per la ginestra.
 Rispose Orlando : anzi ci siam murati.
 Disse Morgante : a volere il ver dirti,
 Questa mi pare una stanza da spirti.

Esclamò:

XXIII.

Orlando answer'd, "This a med'cine were
 Of strength enough to purge a palace
 clean."
 E'en to the kitchen seek they every where,
 But neither cook nor groom is to be seen,
 So both sit down at table to their fare ;
 Full lustily they work their jaws, I ween.
 They had a day in dream been fain to eat,
 And now to break their fast was quite a treat.

XXIV.

Before them viands of all sorts are set ;
 Peacocks and pheasants, capon plump
 and hen,
 Partridges, rabbits, venison, leveret, [then
 Wines exquisite to taste and scent, and
 Water to quaff or wash in at buffet. [again ;
 They drank till sick and eat till sound
 Morgante gluttet mouthfuls, and when
 feasted [rested.
 On a rich bed they laid them down and

XXV.

At dawning each arose and nothing doubted
 But easily as weasles they should sally :
 For landlord or for reck'ning neither
 shouted,
 They with their scot had made some
 ha'pence tally :
 Morgante up and down the dwelling routed,
 But for an exit found no hole or alley.
 "Are we with wine," Orlando cried, "o'er-
 taken, [taken ?
 That we have thus our entrance here mis-

XXVI.

"This, if I err not strangely, is the hall,
 But board and feast, I see, are vanish'd
 quite ; [a call,
 Here were the stairs ; some sure have made
 And like ourselves kept gala here to-
 night. [all ?"
 The relics, where are they too, one and
 Long while they sojourn'd in this evil
 plight, [will
 Wand'ring about, but wander where they
 For ever on the hall returned still.

XXVII.

No door they spy or window in the room :
 "Where," quoth Morgante, "did we
 enter in ?
 We shall digest our pottage, I presume,
 Orlando, wrapt thus closely to our skin,
 Like grub that nestles in a bunch of
 broom." [bin."
 "Wall'd up," Orlando said, "we rather
 Morgante answer'd : "If the truth be
 granted, [haunted.
 I question not but that the house is

* I suspect it should be vassal vi son.

XXVIII.

Questo palagio, Orlando, fia incantato,
 Come far si soleva anticamente.
 Orlando mille volte s' è segnato,
 E non poteva a se ritrar la mente ;
 Fra se dicendo : aremd noi sognato ?
 Morgante dello scotto non si pente,
 E disse : io so ch' al mangiare ero desto,
 Or non mi curo s' egli è sogno il resto.

XXIX.

Basta che le vivande non sognai
 E s' elle fussin ben di Satmasso,
 Arrechimene pure innanzi assai. [spasso,
 Tre giorni in questo error s' andorno a
 Senza trovare ond' egli uscissin mai ;
 E' l terzo giorno scesi giù da basso,
 'N una loggia arrivorno per ventura,
 Donde un suono esce d' una sepoltura.

XXX.

E dice : cavalieri, errati siete,
 Voi non potrestì di quì mai partire,
 Se meco prima non v' azzufferete ;
 Venite questa lapida a scoprire,
 Se non che quì in eterno vi starete.
 Perchè Morgante cominciò a dire :
 Non senti tu, Orlando, in quella tomba
 Quelle parole, che colui rimbomba ?

XXXI.

Io voglio andare a scoprir quello avello,
 Là dove e' par che quella voce s' oda,
 Ed escane Cagnazzo, e Farferello,
 O Libicocco, col suo Malacoda ;
 E finalmente s'accostava a quello,
 Però che Orlando questa impresa loda,
 E disse ; scuopri, se vi fussi dentro
 Quanti ne piovvon mai dal ciel nel centro.

XXXII.

Allor Morgante la pietra su alza,
 Ed ecco un diavol più d' un carbon nero,
 Che della tomba fuor subito balza
 In un carcame di morto assai fiero,
 Ch' avea la carne secca, ignuda e scalza,
 Diceva Orlando : e' fia pur da dovero,
 Questo è il diavol, ch' io'l conosco in
 E finalmente addosso se gli caccia. [faccia,

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XXXIII.

Questo diavol con lui s' abbracciò
 Ognuno scuote ; e Morgante diceva :
 Aspetta, Orlando, ch' io t'ajuterò :
 Orlando ajuto da lui non voleva :
 Pure il diavol tanto lo sforzò,
 Ch' Orlando ginocchion quasi cadeva ;
 Poi si riebbe, e con lui si rappicca,
 Allor Morgante più oltre si ficca.

XXXIV.

E gli pareva mill' anni d' appicare
 La zuffa ; e come Orlando così vide,
 Comincia il gran' battaglia* a scaricare,
 E disse : a questo modo si divide.
 Ma quel demon lo facea disperare ;
 Però che i denti digrignava, e ride.
 Morgante il prese alle gavigne istretto,
 E missel nella tomba a suo dispetto.

XXXV.

Com' e' fu drento, gridò : non serrare,
 Che se tu serri, mai non uscirai.
 Diceva Orlando : che dobbiam noi fare ?
 E' gli rispose : tu lo sentirai ;
 Convienti quel gigante battezzare,
 Poi a tua posta andar te ne potrai :
 Fallo Cristiano, e come e' sarà fatto,
 Al tuo cammin ne va sicuro e ratto.

XXXVI.

Se tu me lasci questa tomba aperta,
 Non vi farò più noja o increscimento ;
 Ciò che ti dico, abbi per cosa certa.
 Orlando disse : di ciò son contento,
 Benchè tua villania questo non merta,
 Ma per partirmi di qui, ci consento.
 Poi tolse l' acqua, e battezzò il gigante,
 Ed uscì fuor con Rondello e Morgante.

XXXVII.

E come e' fu fuor del palagio uscito,
 Sentì drento alle mura un gran romore,
 Ond' e' si volse, e'l palagio è sparito.

XXXIII.

The fiend and he in grapple straightengage.
 Morgante, seeing them fall to pell-mell,
 Said, " Wait, till I with thee the battle wage,
 Orlando." Nothing would his courage
 quell ;
 Nath'less so home the devil in his rage
 Thrust him, that well nigh on his knees
 he fell ; [prost him,
 Recovering soon his foot, once more he
 Morgante forwards, too, for fight addrest
 him.

XXXIV.

A thousand years until he joined that scuffle
 It seem'd ; and, when Orlando thus he
 saw,
 He 'gan his mighty clapper to unswell ;
 " And thus," quoth he, " do we lay down
 the law."
 But well that demon did his temper ruffle,
 For that he grinn'd at him with open jaw,
 And laugh'd. Morgante by the collar took
 him,
 And down into the tomb again he shook

XXXV.

Soon as within, he shouted, " Shut not to,
 For if thou shut thou stay'st for ever
 here." [do ?"
 Replied Orlando, " What then must we
 The voice return'd in answer, " Thou
 shalt hear :
 Thou must baptize that giant, then pursue,
 Whene'er thou wilt, thy journey without
 fear ; [dona,
 A Christian make him, and when that is
 Secure and speedy shall the road be run.

XXXVI.

" If thou for me this tomb dost open leave,
 I to annoy thee am no longer bent :
 What I have said for certainty believe."
 Orlando answered, " I am well content,
 So we may from this durance gain reprieve ;
 Though thou hast ill deserved it, I con-
 sent."
 He took the water then, as was advised,
 And therewithal the giant he baptized.

XXXVII.

Forth fared he with Morgante and his
 steed, [sound
 And, soon as they had issued, heard a
 As thunder crashing from the walls pro-
 ceed : [found.
 He turn'd him and the palace vanish'd

* The *battaglio* is the clapper of a bell, with which Morgante had armed himself.

CÆSAR'S CANTIAN CA

MR. URBAN,

IN the Sept. Number of your Magazine, your correspondent H. L. L. in his article upon Cæsar's Invasion of Britain, protested "against the Coway Stakes theory, and all the hypothetical passages of the Thames at that fanciful locality," but not for the reasons advanced in the letter I addressed to you on the "Contest of Cæsar and Caswallon" (inserted in April 1844.)

Since the publication of that paper I have made many more discoveries* of Kentish aboriginal remains, invariably confirmatory of the opinion I then mooted. By the majority of antiquaries it is now admitted that at the period of Cæsar's invasions of this country the Britons were not in the state of savage barbarism represented by the Romans; nay, by some it is maintained that the Britons, on the contrary, were in a highly civilized condition, and in constant communication with the most polished states of the East: to which opinion I admit I incline. Even the evidence furnished by the Commentaries proves that, instead of Cæsar's Cantian campaigns being crowned with success, he was most disgracefully beaten, and his armies nearly annihilated by the Kentishmen. The plausible reason assigned by the Roman general in his autobiographical account for his invasion of Britain is, that the islanders furnished [naval] assistance to the Veneti. A cause much more probable than the supposition of Suetonius, that he came over with the sordid intent of gathering pearls, one of the then chief items of British export.

No matter what were the motives, Cæsar resolved to attempt the subjection of the island, and early in the spring of 55 B.C. he commenced the construction of transports for his troops. Upon the 25th of August of that year, his preparations being completed, he em-

* Notices of these discoveries (as portions of this article) have at various times appeared in the Dover Chronicle, Kentish Independent, and Maidstone Journal; the paragraphs have been collected, and, with additions, are placed in consecutive order before the readers of the Gent. Mag.

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military stores, again joined their confederated countrymen. As the supply of provisions was insufficient, Cæsar, on September the 18th, sent a portion of his troops upon a foraging expedition to a field two miles distant, where he had been informed the corn was unreaped.

Had not Cæsar fairly admitted that the county of Kent was densely populated and highly cultivated, it would, nevertheless, have been apparent from his narration, since he describes the field his army plundered as furnishing sufficient forage for its sustenance. It is difficult to consider otherwise than that this field had been left as a bait, to attract the Romans into an ambushade. Whether such was or not a portion of Casswallon's strategetical plans, it is evident that it answered that purpose, and the Romans were snared by it, and if not nearly destroyed most disgracefully beaten, after a bloody slaughter. It is clear, too, that the corn reaped from the other lands must have been hoarded at no great distance, or else the commissariat department of the Britons was most satisfactorily managed; otherwise how could the British chief have provisioned the vast troops of horses necessary to draw the chariots, in addition to his enormous army, before Cæsar first gave it battle?

Anticipating an attack upon the foraging party, one half the Roman army was actually employed in the expedition. Undeterred by the superior discipline of the invaders, the Britons surrounded and nearly annihilated them in a desperate and sanguinary attack. Clouds of dust gave Cæsar an inkling of the battle, to which he hurried, with the two cohorts on duty in the camp, ordering the remainder of his forces to arm and follow. Arrived at the scene of action, he found the defeat of the Romans decisive, hardly a man of the seventh legion escaping to relate the disastrous tale. The field was covered with the dying and dead, and overrun with the chariots and cavalry of the victorious Britons. Having rescued the few exhausted survivors, he retraced his steps; and, pursued by his unrelenting foes, with difficulty reached the shelter of his camp. Quite aware after this battle that his position in Britain was no longer tenable, he embarked the

miserable skeleton of his army (300 men) in two transports, and sailed away at midnight.

Thus terminated, after three weeks stay, Cæsar's first and much vaunted expedition into Britain, which, though extolled most highly in Rome as a glorious and wonderful exploit, was no more than the discovery of a landing-place, and the certain knowledge that the islanders would not tamely surrender their freedom. The topography of the country at the period of the campaign is so imperfectly known, and the details which have reached us are so incomplete, that a connected or accurate account of the operations of the Romans is impossible. But there can be no doubt as to the result of the expedition,—Cæsar's army everywhere encountered the fiercest resistance. It subdued no more than the ground it stood upon, and, after having advanced at the most six miles into the interior, and fought several engagements, was compelled, after suffering enormous losses of men, and the whole of the materiel, to flee ignominiously, under cover of night, to the continent.

B.C. 54. Exasperated at the ill-success of his first Cantian Campaign, Cæsar, immediately after his return to Gaul, directed his lieutenants to prepare a new armament for the subjugation of Britain. He ordered the vessels to be constructed in a peculiar form, better adapted for conveying horses than those he had previously used. We also gather from his details that, in consequence of troubles in Kent, Mandubratius, the son of Imanuentius, the Cean of the Trinobantes, had been banished from his country, and, sacrificing his patriotism, sought service as a spy or guide in the Roman ranks. The arrangements being concluded, Cæsar, Aug. 18, embarked at the Portus Itius a force of 32,000 men in 800 vessels. About sunset he weighed anchor, and, advancing with a gentle wind, continued his course till midnight, when he found himself becalmed; but the tide still urging him on, at daybreak he saw Britain on his left. When again following the return of the tide, he rowed with all his might to reach that part of the island he had marked out the preceding year as the most convenient for landing; and on this occasion he com-

mends exceedingly the diligence of the soldiers, who, labouring incessantly at the oar, urged the transports so swiftly that they equalled the course of the galleys. At length, Cæsar having arrived off Lymne, was permitted by the natives to uninterruptedly disembark.

Becoming acquainted, through some prisoners he captured, with the place of concealment of the Britons, or, what is more likely, being informed by the traitor Mandubratius of the situation of Dourwhern, the largest city near the coast, which, as being also the site of a celebrated sanctuary, was a place likely to be protected. Leaving ten cohorts and three hundred horse under the command of Q. Atrius, to guard the fleet, about midnight the active and indefatigable Cæsar set out with the rest of his army in quest of the enemy, being under the less concern for his ships, because he had left them at anchor on a smooth and open shore, apparently secure from any danger of surprise.

After a fatiguing night march of twelve hours, Cæsar came in sight of the British army posted behind the river Stour, near Chartham, from which strong position they attacked the foe, and endeavoured to prevent their crossing the river; but being repulsed by the Roman cavalry, they retired towards some woods, into a place strongly fortified by nature and art, the adits being blocked up with an abbatis of trees, which Cæsar imagined had been prepared before on some occasion of internal civil war, "for all the avenues were secured by strong barricades of felled trees piled upon one another." Strong as was this fortress, the soldiers of the seventh legion raised an earthwork, and, advancing under cover of their shields, carried the position, and drove the Britons away. Cæsar forbade pursuit, the day (Aug. 20) being spent, and employed the men in rendering the encampment subservient to his use.

Early next morning Cæsar prepared to assume the offensive; and, having divided his army into three divisions, sent them in search of the enemy. Scarcely had the eagles approached within sight of the Britons than a messenger arrived from the camp on the shore, with the untoward intelligence

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coast of Armorica with the Veneti. The weakest were therefore driven upon the shore, and it was only by the rapid retrogression of the Roman army that Cæsar was at all enabled to wrest the remnants of his craft from his determined foemen. The only safe method left him to adopt was to draw the fragments into a land camp, and this took his whole force, after incredible labour, ten days. It is not to be imagined that even this was tamely allowed by the Britons, on the contrary, they harassed him by every means in their power alike by day and night.

Having thus secured his fleet, and left it under secure guard as before, in the beginning of September he again proceeded inland, in search of Caswallon, who had employed the interval in strengthening the confederacy and increasing his army. During this march along the British trackway to Dourwhern, the British cavalry, supported by their chariots, daringly attacked the Roman horse, who, to protect the infantry, had more than once to make sorties from their direct line.

As soon as the hostile armies approached each other they began to skirmish. The British horse and chariots vigorously attacked the Roman cavalry, but, pretending to be repulsed, the feint deceived the Romans, who, being out-manœuvred, received a serious check. Sallying from another point on the wearied soldiers, while intent upon making secure their night encampment, they utterly destroyed the advance guard. Cæsar sent the two first cohorts of the legions to their aid. (These were not only more numerous than the others, but usually consisted of the bravest men.) The Britons charged them in several bodies, broke through their ranks, and routed them ere they recovered from the panic in which they were thrown by so novel a mode of fighting, and then retired without loss. Quintus Laberius Durus, a military tribune, was slain; and, but for the opportune arrival of some fresh cohorts, the conflict would have terminated in the utter rout of the Roman forces. Cæsar, his

own despatch writer, is here rather partial, and, by a confused narrative, endeavouring to gloss over the truth, and cloak from the public eye the fact that the major part of his army was thoroughly beaten.

The next day Cæsar fancied that the Britons were rather more fearful of encountering his legions, because, he says, they stationed themselves far off, upon the hills, and appeared but sparingly, not skirmishing with the Roman horse as heretofore. So about noon Cæsar sent out three legions and all the cavalry to forage. Hardly had they commenced than the Britons furiously fell upon them, attacking them from all quarters, and Cæsar, apparently astonished at their effrontery, naively says, "they even attacked the legions and standards." The Romans now feeling that "they must do or die," returned to the charge and repulsed them. The cavalry, finding themselves supported by the infantry, fought so desperately that they routed the Britons with great slaughter, "and continued the pursuit till they had utterly broken them, insomuch that great numbers being slain, they could neither find an opportunity to rally, descend from their chariots, or face about to make resistance."

I coincide with Cozens, Hasted, Dr. Plot, and the Rev. Mr. Harris, that the spot where Quintus Laberius Durus was slain was at Chartham Downs.

Canterbury was then a town of magnitude, of which the Dûn John is an imperishable record. Dûn is a Celtic word signifying an "height." The final syllable is expressive of a *fortification*, rendering the whole word the *fortified mound* or *height*. It had been erected by the Belgæ after their seizure of this part of Kent, to keep the aborigines in subjection. This town was afterwards, from the superior advantages it presented, selected by Aulus Plautius for the site of a Roman station.

But I most decidedly differ with those learned antiquaries as to the route by which Cæsar marched to it. Unfortunately they did not allow sufficiently for the great changes the Kentish coast has undergone during even the last thousand years, and took for granted Cæsar first made Dover,

tack the lofty ships of the Veneti, and of course their British allies.

and then proceeded to Deal, where he landed.

Such, however, was not the case, as I have previously stated. The land he first made was Folkestone, and his disembarkation was at Lymne; and thence, under the guidance of Mandubratius, by the Stone-street, passing through the parishes now called Stowting, Elmstead, Thanington, and Canterbury.

In every one of these parishes can the road still be traced, and Cæsar's line of march was thence through the following places: — Wye, Charing, Lenham, Harrietsham, Huckling, and Debtling.* The route is far from being straight; but we must bear in mind that the British roads were not so undeviating as they were after the Romans' alterations, but rather frequently diverged to the densely populated British towns that were so numerous in both East and West Kent: besides, they were formed according to the British plan of skirting the chains of hills; and traces of the road may even still be perceived by reference to the map; and it is quite certain that Cæsar availed himself of the existing roads † from the sea-coast.

THE FORD OF THE TAM YS. †

Now the question here is, whether Cæsar called that the river Thames which we do now? I answer, No; and the reason is, our Thames does not correspond to Cæsar's Thames, whereas the Medway agrees with his description. The Medway divides the county

* In the parish of Debtling a few years since some entrenched embankments were discovered at a distance of two miles in the direction of Bredhurst. They formed nearly a square, with a double vallum on the north side. This was probably the spot selected for his encampment the night before he forced the passage of the ford.

† During the railway mania of 1845, a "line" was projected by this very route to London. I think it was called Sir John Rennie's plan.

‡ In Domesday Book, Elesford, the ford of Eccles, an ancient village near Aylesford, is called Aiglessa. Tradition still speaks of it having been a strong and populous town, the cottages occupying its site being chiefly built of stones from the foundation of its primitive houses.—*Allport's Maidstone*, p. 17.

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all parts, returned severally to their homes, nor did the enemy appear any more against us with their whole forces." In confirmation of this plain unvarnished sentence, Cæsar goes on to state, after a most curious confusion of paragraphs, which he doubtless did purposely with a view of mystifying his readers, "That Caswallon disbanded the remainder of his forces, with the exception of about four thousand *essedarii*, or chariots, which he retained with him to watch Cæsar's proceedings, and to prevent his foraging parties making successful excursions." If Cæsar's version be here true, he ought for *disbanded* to have written Caswallon's men had *deserted*. But I do not consider this the fact, because I find by the actual preceding paragraph that the Britons had advanced to protect the ford. The astonishing number of chariots indisputably proves the density of the population, no less than their riches and civilization; it also clearly shews that good roads must have intersected the country, else how otherwise could they have travelled to the seat of war, and how hovered upon the march, harrying the Roman legions? It also shews that Caswallon rightly imagined that Cæsar would endeavour to make an excursion into the heart of the county of Kent, by what was, *par excellence*, the Great Road (the Watling-street), that being the road leading to the Druid Temple, near the cromlech now called Kits Coty House, to counteract which Caswallon detached all the forces he could spare to assist in making obstacles to the passage of the ford, through which the road lay to the interior.

Cæsar goes on to state, § 14, "That he, perceiving their design, [the Britons, I suppose, but he does not deign to specify what their design was, neither can I infer,] marched towards the Thames from Dourwhern, to penetrate into the kingdom of Caswallon."

Arrived on that river's brink, which, unconfined by barriers, spread over the whole face of the valley, and was only fordable with difficulty at one spot, Cæsar found the army of Caswallon strongly posted on the opposite side, determined to oppose the invaders of their country, and bravely die adjoining their holy places. They

had likewise secured the banks with sharp stakes. That this was the place is most probable, and that the Druid priesthood, moreover, lent all their aid to influence the combatants, may easily be conceived. The Druids most likely, too, were the instigators of "the securing the banks with sharp stakes, as well as the driving many of the same kind into the bed of the river, so as to be covered with the water."

"Being informed of this by some prisoners and deserters," Cæsar "sent the cavalry before, ordering the legions to follow close after, which they did with so much expedition and briskness, though nothing but their heads were above the water, that the enemy, unable to sustain the charge, quitted the battle ground, and betook themselves to flight." Knowing what the Druidical tenets were, it is impossible wholly to credit this specious statement. It is not for a moment probable that the sacred shrines were so readily abandoned to destruction, nor is it feasible that the Druid priests, a warlike race, were so forgetful of the tenets they taught, and so cowardly, as not to have excited, by all the means and appliances in their power, the natives to make a stand for the rites of their faith.

With all their efforts, however, the Britons were unable to withstand the war-trained legions of Rome, and Cæsar was victorious in this affair, and crossed the river. Consequent upon his success was the submission of the Cenimagni, whose tribe was situate on the site of the present Aylesford, and in whose territories were comprised the Druidical fanes previously mentioned.

Cæsar, as we have already said, tells us that he was conducted by a traitor named Mandubratius, who, to be made king of the Trinobantes, a generic name for "a powerful and warlike people," betrayed his country. To reach this state, which we conceive comprised the hundred of Hoo, the Romans diverged from the main track-way they had previously pursued, and marched past SNODLAND, and thence to the borders of the peninsula, where they were met by ambassadors, who submitted, and on the part of the people undertook to receive Mandubratius

for their king, and, as a pledge of their future good conduct, promised to send supplies of provisions and forty hostages.

HIGHAM.

Cæsar tells us that during the preceding marches the Trinobantes sent ambassadors to solicit peace, which he granted them, on condition that they accepted Mandubratius for their king, to which they consented. Mandubratius, immediately after his elevation, sent Cæsar supplies of corn, which plainly shews that the Trinobantes could not have been far distant from the invading forces. (§ xvi.)

That the state of the Trinobantes was in the hundred of Hoo is evident, otherwise it could not be possible for Cæsar, during his advance into the country, to have received ambassadors, who had then to return and collect forty hostages, and procure from perchance north, east, west, and south sufficient corn for the sustenance of the Roman troops, if they had been situate at a greater distance, and across a mighty river like the Thames, as many antiquaries have maintained without a shadow of reason.

The easy terms acceded to the Trinobantes, added to the defeat of Caswallon at the ford, induced some other tribes or clans to send in their allegiance.

After bestowing upon Mandubratius the government of the state of the Trinobantes, and receiving forty hostages, Cæsar marched to THONG.

In 1825 some labourers, while grubbing up a piece of Clay-lane Wood, came upon an intrenchment, in the centre of which they discovered at the very least three waggon loads of human bones, mingled with leather, many metal celts, spear-heads, and armour, the latter in such preservation that a suit was actually put on by one of the labourers, who was living in 1845. The bones were collected and thrown into the surrounding fosse; the earth which composed the vallum was then thrown over them, and the soil levelled.

Some of the celts, several portions of the armour, and pieces of the weapons, are preserved in a museum at Gravesend. The armour was taken to Cobham Hall by the finders, who expected a handsome reward for their

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From the well-known bravery of the Druid priesthood, and their possession of a school, and accompanying sacred groves, on these heights, now called

may find their way out. Our guide has not been down there for thirty years, but he says he then saw names and dates thirty years back." The "traveller" gives a very far-fetched version of the origin of the name, as follows:—"The last owner was a terrific kidnapper or freebooter, who may have lived probably many hundred years ago, and whose name seems to originate, like many other proper names of old, from his possessions, caer l'arbre [? long before the Normans!!!], the dwelling or habitation in the wood or trees, and now by colloquial shortening becomes Clabber, to which they add his profession, napper; and Clabber Napper's Hole has been the terror of the rising generations, possibly ever since the time of our great Alfred." [The Anglo-Saxons at that period most likely knew more Danish than French.] "There was formerly known, as I am well informed, a similar cave in the extremity of the chalk cliffs near to where Gravesend is now built, and subject to the same marauder. They go so far as to say, that there was an underground intercourse between them (4 miles!); but unless we were assured that Clabber Napper *was a monk*, I would not believe it." [Rather illiberal.] "The present appearance of this cave is, that its entrance, which was sloping downwards, has now a foss of ten or more feet deep; and even its principal cavity is a well-like hole, which the guide judiciously considered was a fall of the earth over the crown of the cavity. He said the people called it his chimney, widened by the operations of time." Now, the very pronunciation shows its etymology to have been of Celtic origin. As all names of places are, to a certain extent, arbitrary, we can but trace the meanings of the separate syllables. The first is evidently from *Clo*, locked or shut in; which, again, is a compound of *cau*, an inclosure. *Llai* is *less*, from *le-is* or *es*, the *lower place*. *Ber*, the final syllable *er*, *water*; to which the letter *b*, signifying *life*, *motion*, &c., being prefixed, makes *ber*, spring water. Perhaps theoretically rendering as an explanation of "Caerberlarber" (the present name the cavern bears), what it certainly is geographically, *an inclosure or town near the spring water in the lower place*. A minute account of this subterraneous residence or storehouse in 1845, will be found in the "Chronicles of Kent."

Highfield, it can be hardly supposed otherwise than that he was here necessitated to fight a battle, which it is probable detained him here till the ensuing day, and compelled him to encamp in the magnificent still existing earthworks in Stonepark Wood.

This camp consists of three nearly oval valla and fosses, even now in places eight feet high. In a subsequent invasion by the Danes this camp was altered by that people, in accordance with their ideas of castramentation.

At the northernmost extremity of this British town, near the church of Swanscombe, on Mr. Russell's farm, still exists a mighty earthwork, called "the Folly."† The etymology of this word is evidently Celtic, and the final syllable is most probably a corruption of the word *low*, a barrow. Mr. Russell has kindly given me permission to open and examine it, and I am most happy to be enabled to state that throughout the western division of the county of Kent a feeling of the importance of preserving objects of antiquity is felt by the agriculturist.

From thence Cæsar marched to the FORD OF THE DARENT, which was not the embanked Darent of the present day, but spread over the entire valley, and rendered it a dangerous morass, only fordable at certain places. Within the last two years a fine flint celt, and a bronze celt, have been discovered near the Dartford Gunpowder Works, adjacent to the spot where I suppose the river must have been crossed.

The next point to which the invader can be traced is COL ARBHAR, SUTTON AT HONE, where Cæsar encamped the night previously to his last and greatest battle in the island, when he attacked Caswallon's capital, which was situate in the Highlands between the rivers Darent and Cray. Cæsar describes Caswallon as possessed of a province, "*cujus fines a maritimis civibus flumen dividit, quod appellatur Tamesis, a mare circiter millia passuum lxxx.*" Cæsar was of course anxious to make the most of his invasion in his despatches to Rome, and, as we may well imagine, was not very particular about the final xxx's, because, according to

† The Folly covers about an acre of the woodland.

the route to which he has been conducted, the distance will not be more than seventy miles.* Cæsar certainly might have included the whole distance he had traversed, and not taken it in a direct line from the coast. Nor is it in the least degree improbable that Cæsar might have marched eighty miles, because it is a notorious fact that the old British trackways were not so straight as the subsequent reformed Roman roads.

Agreeably to his preliminary arrangements, Cæsar attacked in two places the town of Caswallon.† The Britons,

* In Goldastre's *Philological Letters*, printed at Leipsic, 1474, Epistle 53, Cæsar's Geography in Germany is charged with incorrectness; and if it was so in Germany, where he had longer opportunities of observation than in Britain, it probably was also wrong in Kent, since in the latter Cæsar was in too much haste to be very accurate, minute, or correct in his description of a country through which he made nothing more than a rapid incursion.

† An account of this town of Caswallon will be found in the *Gent. Mag.* for April, 1844, which says,—“This British town was extremely large, as its boundaries may now be traced into no less than five parishes, Wilmington, Dartford, Bexley, Sutton-at-Hone, and North Cray.”

This neighbourhood presents the features described by Cæsar in sec. 15:—

First, it is no great distance from the Trinobantes.

Secondly, the capital is situated amidst woods and marshes.

Thirdly, the remains of the aboriginal residences are as thick as possible; I counted thirty-nine, a few weeks since, in about an acre and three-quarters.

Fourthly, there are elevated earthworks; the one called Rue-hill was actually used, from its great elevation, as a point for observation during the present century (and the next telegraphic site was adjoining the Roman camp immediately above Caerber-larber's Hole). The other earthwork is now called Green-hill, and the four terraces, by which it was encircled, can be still traced on the south-western side. These are the two several quarters Cæsar says he “simultaneously attacked,” after dividing his army into two divisions.

Fifthly, “the enemy after a short stand, were obliged to give way and retire by another part of the wood,” that is, either to Cawden's or Stankey, both of which “parts of the wood” are filled

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Now it is hardly possible that Cæsar would have thought of demanding a tribute, which he says he did, together with hostages, had not the Britons possessed and known the use of money. The Rev. Beale Post says, the resemblance of the British and Gaulish coins to Grecian coins, particularly those of Macedon, cannot be much wondered at, it being considered that Marseilles was founded by a colony of Phoceans from Asia Minor, and that a great commercial intercourse was maintained between that city and the different parts of the Mediterranean. As Britain was, however, in a higher state of civilization than Gaul, it is more probable that the coins indiscriminately termed British or Gaulish were all

struck in Britain. In plate xvi. in C. R. Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua* are delineated some coins which he presumes are of British origin: figs. 9 and 10 were found in the field below the encampment at Wingfield Bank, mentioned above—the field abounds in foundations, Roman urns, &c. and from the immediate neighbourhood the whole of the coins now forming Mr. Silvester's collection at the Springhead Gardens, near Gravesend, have been picked up.

Thus ended Cæsar's Cantian campaigns, and how little they affected the inhabitants of Kent may easily be conceived.

ALFRED JOHN DUNKIN.

HOMERIC INFLUENCE IN THE EAST; OR, SOME REMARKS ON A PASSAGE
IN ÆLIAN.

“Aristoteles maintient les paroles d'Homère estre voltigeantes, volantes, mouvantes, et par consequent animées.”—*Rabelais*, iv. 55.

THE influence which the Homeric poems have exercised upon the mind of Europe has been often and laboriously examined; but little attention, however, has been hitherto paid to the question, how far that influence has extended to the East? The gigantic epics that we find in the ancient language of India, the relics of a time that has passed away from the world's memory for ever; the equally gigantic epic that is the glory of Persia, and records a faint echo of the feats that once rang in a nation's heart, are essentially Homeric in their construction. The resemblance pervades not only the outward, but even their *inner* character, and appears no less in the thoughts and manners of the age that they reflect, than in the incidents and style. On opening the *Mahabharata* or *Shahnameh*, we seem to be reading an oriental edition of Homer. The simple majesty of the Greek wears, indeed, an oriental dress (like Themistocles at the court of Persia), but the general lineaments are too alike to be passed over unnoticed. There are especially many passages in the *Shahnameh* (as we shall shortly prove) which, to use a trite Latin word that once contained a beautiful thought,

cannot be other than an “*adumbratio*” of the *Iliad*, as its memory floated dim in the popular traditions.

A passage in the *Various history* of Ælian seems to give a partial solution of the difficulty (Lib. xii. 48): “The Indians have translated Homer into their native language, and not only they still sing his poetry, but also the kings of Persia, if one may believe the historians.”* If this be true,—and Ælian is generally accurate about such matters,—what a gleam is hereby thrown over the ancient history of the world! Valmiki and Vyasa, the authors of the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*, may have been inspired by Homer, just as they in after days inspired Calidása. The *Iliad* and *Odyssey* have certainly no small resemblance respectively to these twin-giant epics of India (the latter contains *an hundred thousand slokas*!). The *Ramayana*, with its conquest of Lanká by Rama, has a subject as grand and united as the wrath of Achilles, while the more dis-

* Οτι Ινδοι τη παρα σφισιν ἐπιχωριῶ φωνη τα' Ὀμηρου μεταγραφάντες, ἄδουσιν οὐ μονοι, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ Περσῶν βασιλεῖς, εἰ τι χρη πιστεῦειν τοῖς ὑπὲρ τούτων ἱστοροῦσι.

cursive Mahabharata, with its mythic episodes, strikingly represents the Odyssey.

Well may Montaigne say that Homer's was the greatest mind that antiquity produced (*Essais*, ii. 36), if his thoughts have thus spread their influence over the world, and if the blind man of Chios has found an echo for his songs in the hearts of Brahmins, under the palm-trees of India, centuries before Christ, and of the kings and warriors of Iran, as well as of the chiefs of Greece, who thronged round the festive board, and heard the minstrel utter the words himself. In the following sketch we shall more particularly confine ourselves to Persia and its *Shahnameh*; perhaps, at some future time, we may examine the Hindu epics in the same manner.

The *Shahnameh* is the Persian's national epic, and contains all his country's fabulous myths and authentic history, as far as he knows them, before the Mohammedan conquest, in the reign of Yezdjird, A.D. 641. It was compiled by Firdusi, by order of the Sultan Mahmoud, from an ancient chronicle called the *Bastan-nameh* (or Old book), which had been lost for ages, but was recovered during his reign from Æthiopia.

This *Bastan-nameh* appears to have been a record of all the popular legends (compiled by order of Yezdjird, or perhaps earlier*), and contained the shadowy mass of mingled truth and fable, in which, *ut per nubem* (to adopt the beautiful words of the captive in Plautus, as the haunts and familiar names of infancy dimly return to him), the national mind strove to have a faint memory of the events of its ancient childhood. Therein were depicted the feats of the olden champions of Persia, distorted and magnified through the mist of years; and the dangers and difficulties with which they had to contend, being solemnized and made *supernatural* by the introduction of what Carlyle calls the "Time-element," became demons and enchantments. The legends and ballads that commemorated these achievements were preserved in a prose form in the *Bastan-nameh*, just as those of ancient

* Some authorities place it a century before.

scription of the abbey of Theleme, and few authors have had a nobler idea of what woman should be), "Tant propres, tant mignonnes, moins fâcheuses, plus doctes, à la main, à l'aiguille, à tout acte mulière, bonneste et libre," than these creations of Homer's brain 2,000 years ago, or the wives of Zal and Rustem in the ancient legends of Persia. We fear there were but few, if any, such models of excellence in those days; the times were too wild and barbarous to admit of them. It was the innate chivalry of Homer's mind, with his consequent instinct of feminine beauty of character, that gave a being to them at first, and afterwards caused them to be mirrored in Persian story.

From the way that Homer's poems were thus known in Persia, (i. e. by mere traditionary recollection of certain *parvodia* or episodes, which of course grew fainter and more corrupt as years rolled on,) we need not be surprised if we find no particular passages directly copied or imitated in the Shahnameh. It would have been indeed wonderful if we did. The imitation is confined to the general features; for instance, the subject of an episode is borrowed, though the details may be generally original. The resemblance is more seen in the character, than in the mere words. And this we maintain is precisely the effect that would follow, if Homer's poems were introduced as we suppose. During the centuries that intervened, the exact words and ideas of the Greek poet would be more and more diluted and forgotten; national vanity and prejudice would appropriate more and more of the incidents and drop all that was foreign and alien. A Persian character would be gradually thrown over the whole; and with native heroes, scenes and events, it would become gradually a merely national legend. But the stamp of Homer's mind would be still there; the words, the ideas, the scene might be changed, with all the "*dramatis personæ*" too, but the spirit of the original would continually break out; and this is precisely what we shall endeavour to exemplify by passages from the Shahnameh. Firdusi, in endeavouring to recover the old songs in their pristine form from the dull

detailed chronicle of the Bastan nameh, while catching their spirit and recalling them to life, has (as might be expected) unconsciously been reviving at the same time the remnants of the Homeric original. We hope to establish this ere we close.

As we said above, the vestiges of Homer that we speak of, are not to be found in particular sentences or similes, but in the character of the poem generally, and of some episodes particularly. Somethirteen or fourteen centuries had passed, when Firdusi wrote (in the tenth century), since the Iliad and Odyssey were probably first introduced into Persia, and vast changes had occurred during that time to alter his country's condition. The Mohammedan conquest in the reign of Yazdjird had destroyed the national literature; the immense collections of legends and romances, in which the ancient history was partly preserved were burned, if they existed in MSS. or forgotten if they were oral traditions; and, had it not been for the tardy recovery of the "Old Book" in the reign of Mahmoud, the mythic history of Persia, and the subjects of its old ballads (often the best, and always the most influential, part of a nation's literature) would have perished for ever.

The resemblance which the "Persian Iliad," as it is sometimes called, bears to the Greek, is three-fold.

I. In the subjects, manners, and habits of thought that are described.

II. In the style and way of treating them.

III. In particular episodes.

We have already entered upon the first and second of these divisions and we now proceed to the last, which after all, is the most conclusive, and we trust we shall make it plain to our readers that there are some faint reminiscences still to be found of the Homeric *parvodia*.

Let us take any of the numerous stories of the Shahnameh,—that of Sohrab for instance, as being better known than most of them—and in this we come at once upon an episode which, if we compare its parallel in Tasso, we must pronounce an unconscious reminiscence of the old father of Greek poetry. Sohrab is on the point of engaging with the troops of

Persia, and he takes a captive named Hujeer up with him to the top of a tower, and bids him point out the various tents and standards of the chiefs. The whole passage is strikingly similar to the well known part of the Iliad, where Helen points out the Grecian chiefs to Priam; which passage, by the by, would alone prove that the poem (though Homer may have composed the greater part) is compiled of the rhapsodies of different authors; which in some instances, as in this, hardly fit

“ Yonder tapestries of numberless
With the warlike pavilions within
With an hundred fierce elephants
And a sapphire throne, blue like
A golden sun shines on the banner

* * * *

‘ Which of the nobles of Iran is
Him answered Hujeer : ‘ This is
For lions and tigers stand at his
Then said Sohrab : ‘ Lo ! on his
There are many warriors and elephants
And a pavilion in the midst of a
And around it the troops are standing
Numberless tents are on all sides
Behind it are elephants, and lions
The banner in front bears an elephant
And golden-sandalled knights stand
Amongst the Iranians what is your
Tell me where is his place of residence
‘ It is Tus, the son of Nauder,’
‘ And there is his elephant banner
A warrior is he of the royal race
Haughty in battle, and a breaker
A lion has no might before his
And the chiefs pay him reverence
Then asked Sohrab, ‘ Lo ! yonder
With a mighty host on foot before
Its blue standard bears a lion,
And the whole standard gleams
Behind it stands a great army,
All spearmen, and clad in armour
Tell me who is the warrior’s name
Let not deceit bring destruction
And thus he replied, ‘ Yonder noble
Is Godurz, the chieftain, the victor
He leads a host to the plain of war
He has eighty sons, all like elephants
No elephant can strive with him
Neither tiger in the desert, nor lion
Again he asked, ‘ Lo ! yonder
With chiefs of Iran on foot before
A dragon is the mark of the banner
A gorgeous throne is set in the midst
A champion is seated thereon,
With the strength and shoulder of a lion
A horse is before him, of equal speed

* This showed his royal descent.

† This was the tent of Rustem, the Champion,

And a lasso hangs down to his feet,
 And every moment he utters a roar
 You would say it was the stormy sea.
 Many an elephant stands before with his trappings,
 While the warrior sits chafing in his seat.
 In Iran there is no man to equal him,
 And I see no steed that can be compared to his.
 What is the name of this mighty chieftain,
 Who every moment roars like a lion ?
 And Hujeer then thought within himself,
 ' If I should tell the marks of the champion
 To this fierce lion-hearted Turk,
 He will rush upon Rustem and kill him.
 Surely it were better that I concealed his name,
 And omitted him amongst the warriors.'
 And he cried aloud : ' It is a warrior from China,
 And he comes in his might to aid the Shah.'

* * * * *

And Sohrab was grieved in his heart
 That he found no tokens of Rustem.
 His mother had given him the signs of his father ;
 And he saw them, but he believed not his eyes ;
 And he sought the name from Hujeer's lips,
 ' For perhaps,' he said, ' his words may fulfil my desire.'
 But alas ! it was written otherwise on his head ;
 Man subtracts not, and adds not to his fate.
*When destiny comes flying down from heaven,
 The wise become blind and deaf."*

We forbear to give any further extracts from this episode, but Sohrab goes on to point out the tents and banners, and ask the names of the remaining chiefs. Now if we may suppose that an ancient bard sung a translation of the rhapsody of the "Dialogue between Helen and Priam," we can easily conceive that such a song would have a *vivida vis* in it that would soon overcome any mere national prejudices. The song would remain in men's minds, it would be imitated, it would be naturalized, and grafted upon a national subject, till at length it was applied by some inventive mind to the legend of Sohrab and Rustem ; and at length the *Bastan-nameh*, in its collection of legends, preserved the details of this one, and with it the hints of the description. Firdusi's genius made the dry bones re-live, and necessarily, in restoring the incident to poetry, rekindled the Homeric fire.

There are many such instances in the course of the *Shahnameh*.

Thus, for example, the story of Bellerophon (*Iliad* ζ) and the wife of Proetus reappears in all its essential parts in that of Seeáwush and Sudáveh, the wife of King Kaoos ; and the catastrophe is singularly alike in

both tales. Bellerophon leaves his country, and, after gaining great glory by his valour, wanders on the *Aleian* plain "*δὲ θυμὸν κρείδον*," and at last perishes miserably ; and in the same way the equally innocent Persian chief becomes an exile, and, after taking refuge in an enemy's court, spends his days in the same heart-eating sorrow, and at last falls a victim to the executioner's sword. We find a *Circé* in *Susen** who entraps all Zal's companions, but fails in deceiving the sharp-eyed old man, who throughout the poem plays the part of *Ulysses*.

Then again Rustem has his seven labours, just as the Grecian *Hercules* had his twelve. In both poems we meet with Amazons, and *Penthesilea* is not more valiant or beautiful than *Gurda-freed*. But perhaps one of the most striking features of resemblance is the fate of the heroes of both poems : *Achilles* goes to *Troy* with the sad consciousness of his certain doom ; and never does he appear in a grander character than when he utters those proud words—

* There is a flower that is called *κίρκαια*, and *Susen* means a lily. These are but trifles, but "a straw will show which way the wind blows."

Εὖ νύ τοι οἶδα καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ μοι με
 Νόσφι φίλου πάτρος καὶ μητέρος
 Οὐ λήξω, πρὶν Τρῶας ἄδην ἐλάσσω

And a similar spirit animates Rustem, when he learns that his slaying Isfendiyar will bring death upon his own head; both heroes perish by treachery, and Rustem's steed Raksh displays the same reluctance in the fatal journey as Achilles' Xanthus in the Iliad, though he does not, like the latter, utter his forebodings in words.

These are but a few of the many instances of resemblance, which it would be easy to point out. The similarity is also (as we before observed) seen in the style; and especially in the manners and habits of thought and development of individual and social character, which both poems exhibit. Both describe an age when personal strength and the lower qualities of the mind (such as brute courage and obstinacy,) were most needed, and therefore most in repute. In both the *individual* absorbs the *collective*, and the spoils and honours are the prizes of a few eminent chieftains, while the "*ignobile vulgus*" are utterly unthought of, and merely serve to be killed and forgotten.

In conclusion, we repeat that these vestiges of Homer are by no means so easily traced in Firdusi as in Tasso or Milton. We have endeavoured to point out the source through which they were derived; and the corrupting influences which would be constantly at work to render them fainter and fainter. But surely they are still to be traced, though the characters are somewhat effaced by the long line of years and changes that have passed over them. An undesigned evidence thus exists to corroborate the information of Ælian; the songs that were translated and sung at the royal banquets, and which οἱ Περσῶν βασιλεῖς delighted to hear, have not wholly died away in the long distance of time; and a faint echo still remains in the nation's Shahnameh, too faint indeed to give us any vivid idea of the original, but sufficient at any rate to preserve the memory of their existence, and add another to the many instances of the permanent influence of the Greek mind upon the world.

E. B. C.

tered above the knee, all fresh in a velvet cap, flourishing with his ton-sword, and another fence-master with him. A valiant captain of great prowess, as fierce as a fox assaulting a goose, was so hardy to give the first stroke."

Then follows a description of the battle. The Coventry corporation had been accustomed to appoint four ale-tasters in every ward annually to visit brewers' houses, and, as there were ten wards, the captain could have raised a company of forty of his rubicund brethren.

In 1626 the Kenilworth pageants were again revived before Charles I. and for this occasion Ben Jonson wrote the Monologue, or "Masque of Owls," which commenced with the ghost of Captain Cox appearing on his hobbyhorse.

"This Captain Cox, by Saint Mary,
Was at Boulogne with King Henry;

And (if some do not vary)
Had a goodly library,
By which he was discerned
To be one of the learned,
To entertain the Queen here
When she last was seen here,
And, for the town of Coventry,
To act to her sovereignty."

As my object was to discover whether copies of the whole of this curious library were still in existence, I have from time to time, made entries those which occurred in the course reading; but there are still a few deficient, which probably some of your correspondents may supply. As some of them have now become excessively rare and scarce, it might perhaps be desirable to republish those which have any claim to public notice for the antiquity or singularity.

Yours, &c. W. R.

Captain Cox's Library at Coventry, 1575.

- King Arthur's Book.—Published by Hazlewood. Referred to by Dr. Dibdin in his *Typographical Antiquities*, vol. iii.
 Huon of Bourdeaux.—In Mr. Douce's collection in the Bodleian Library, 3d edition, 4to. London, 1601.
 The Four Sons of Aymon.—Printed by W. Copland; Harleian MSS. vol. i. No. 3512; Dibdin's *Typ. Antiq.* vol. iii.
 Bevis of Hampton.—Printed from the Auchinleck MSS. for the Maitland Club
 Garrick's Old Plays in British Museum; Dibdin's *Typ. Antiq.* vol. iii.
 The Squire of Low Degree.—Garrick's Old Plays, vol. ix.; Dibdin's *Typ. Antiq.* vol. iii.; Ritson's *Ancient English Metrical Romances*, vol. iii.; printed by W. Copland; Warton's *English Poetry*, vol. i.
 The Knight of Courtesay and the Lady Faguell.—Bodleian Library, c. 39, at Sheldon.
 Sir Eglamour of Artoys.—Cotton MSS. in British Museum, Tib. A. ii. fol. 3 Bodleian Library; Cambridge Public Library; Dibdin's *Typ. Antiq.* vol. iii.; printed by Copland; Garrick's Old Plays, vol. x.
 Sir Tryamour.—Cambridge Library, 690, 29; Bodleian Lib.; Garrick's Old Plays.
 Sir Lambwell.—Cotton Library, Calig. A. ii. fol. 33.
 Sir Isenbras.—Cotton Lib. Calig. A. xii. fol. 128; Garrick's Plays; Caius College, Cambridge, class A. ix.; printed by Copland; and by the Camden Society, 1844.
 Sir Gawain.—Edited by Sir F. Madden.
 Oliver of the Castle—viz. *Olivaires of Castile*, a Spanish romance, frequently published in English; a late edition, 8vo. London, 1695. In a catalogue published this year by Mr. Smith, Old Compton Street, the original is thus described: "Historia de los muy nobles y valientes cavalleros Oliveros de Castilla y Artus de Algarve, y de sus maravillosas y grandes hazanas, 12mo Madrid."
 Virgil's Life.—Edited by Mr. Thoms, 1827; Garrick's Plays; Dibdin's *Typ. Antiq.* vol. iii.
 The Widow Edyth.—Harleian Lib. vol. iii. No. 3508; Dibdin's *Typ. Antiq.* vol. iii.; printed by John Rastell.
 The King and the Tanner.—Percy's *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*.
 Friar Rush.—In the late Mr. Heber's library, and also in the Marquess of Stafford's [see Scott's Notes on Marmion]. In Mr. Smith's catalogue, Sept.

1846.] *Library of Captain C*

- 1839, "Historie of Friar Rush, being full of young people, 1620." See also Mr. T. 'stitions.
 Howleglas.—Garrick's Old Plays in British Robin Hood.—Cambridge Library.
 Adam Bell, Clym of the Clough, and William of Ancient English Poetry.
 The Churl and the Bird.—By John Lydgate, ii. iii.; printed by Caxton, W. de Worde burghes Club.
 The Seven Wise Masters.—Printed by Cop. Ritson.

- by Robert Copland.
 Julian of Brentford's Testament.—Doddleia vol. iii.
 The Castle of Love.—By Hawes.
 The Hundred Merry Tales.—Published in (see Boswell's Malone); printed by Rastell.
 The Book of Riddles.—
 The Seven Sorrows of Women.—
 The Proud Wives' Paternoster.—Dibdin's T Youth and Charity.—
 Hickskornet.—Garrick's Old Plays, Haw. vol. i.; printed by Wynkyn de Worde.
 Doctor Boord's Breviary of Health.—Print was an earlier edition.
 Broom, Broom on Hill.—Ritson's Ancient S
 So Woe is me begone, trolly lo.—
 Over a Whinny Meg.—
 Hey ding a ding.—Ritson, "Old Simon the Bonny Lass upon a Green.—
 My Bonny One gave me a Beck.—
 By a Bank as I lay.—A love song, in King's Jasper Laet's Almanac of Antwerp.—Ashmole John Securiz of Salisbury.—Ashmolean Museum
 Nostradamus of France.—Probably his pro Smith's Catal. 1846, is the following: "No brated Provençal Poets, written in the French into the Tuscan, by M. Crescimbeni, 4to.
 The Castle of Ladies; viz. "The Boke of the GENT. MAG. VOL. XXVI.

from the French by Brian Anslay, yeoman of the wine-cellar to Henry VIII.—Warton's *English Poetry*, vol. iii.; Dibdin's *Typ. Antiq.* vol. iii.; Ritson's *Bibliographia Poetica*.

Gargantua [and Pantagruel].—Romance written in French by Dr. Francis Rabelais, translated by Sir Thomas Urquhart, of Cromarty (new edition), edited, with an introductory notice and life of Rabelais, by Theodore Martin, 4to. frontispiece by C. K. Sharpe, 1838; Smith's Catalogue, May 1844.

MR. URBAN, *Manchester, Nov. 9.*

YOU were good enough to insert in your Magazine (vol. XIV. N. S. p. 142) a communication from me, in which I ventured to question the opinion of Mr. Hallam respecting the authorship of the *Turkish Spy*.

That letter gave rise to several other articles, including one from Mr. Hallam, which seems to manifest that he is not an exception to the Hudibrastic truism, that

A man convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still;

for, in a note to the subsequent edition of his "Introduction to the Literature of Europe," vol. III. p. 563, he alludes to his hypothesis having been controverted in your pages, and reiterates his demand of proof of any edition in French anterior to that of our English *Turkish Spy*, the second volume of which, he says, appeared in 1691, with a preface, denying the existence of a French work.

If I had been writing a history of literature, I should have considered it incumbent on me to take some pains to ascertain more particularly the dates of the numerous editions of this amusing and very popular work, and in what languages they had appeared. Whether Mr. Hallam has taken the trouble to do this I am not aware, but, as an opportunity recently presented itself of making some inquiry through the medium of a gentleman visiting Paris, I send you the information which I have received, and which may probably be considered at least some "shadow of evidence" that there are French editions anterior to that of the English *Turkish Spy*.

In the "Bibliothèque Royale" there are, according to the minute I have received, the following editions of the work.

1. In Italian. Printed at Paris,

without date, but probably 1684. By Marana.

2. French. Paris, 1684.

3. French. Paris, 1686.

4. French. Amsterdam. Translated from the Arabic by Marana, 1688.

5. French. Paris, 1689.

It would seem, therefore, that there are at least *five* editions, Italian and French, prior to 1691; but, as the memorandum furnished to me does not, unfortunately, state the number of volumes of any of the editions, or give more of the titles than as above, it is not so satisfactory as I could wish. Some of your readers, however, having better means than I possess, will probably supply these deficiencies, which may clear up a literary question hitherto involved in mystery.

Yours, &c. F. R. A.

MR. URBAN,

In your number for August last (p. 124) the reviewer of the *Life and Correspondence of John Foster* quotes the following lines from Milton's *Paradise Lost*, B. i. 203:—

"Him, haply, slumbering on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small *night-founder'd skiff*,
Deeming some island, oft, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side under the lee, while night
Invests the sea, and wished morn delays."

"Here," he observes, "is a picture of a ship that has already *foundered* or sunk, being moored to an island; while, *night* is twice mentioned in the same little passage,—an unnecessary and most ungraceful repetition. Who, therefore, would hesitate to say, that the true reading must be,

'——— Some small *nigh-founder'd skiff*?'

As the skiff was *nearly* foundering, the pilot takes the advantage of mooring it for security to what he fancies an island, till the light of morning arrives. We pledge all our little reputation for criticism on this emendation."

The above conjecture was made long ago by Bentley in his edition of *Paradise Lost*, and in confirmation of it he adduced from the second book of that poem, "*nigh-founder'd* on he fares," v. 940. But a passage in Milton's *Comus*, v. 483, seems to prove that no alteration is necessary:—

"Either some one, like us, *nigh-founder'd*
here,
Or else some neighbour woodman," &c.

which passage Johnson cites in his Dictionary as affording an example of *nigh-founder'd* in the sense of "lost or distressed in the night."

The same reviewer, in an article on Cary's *Lives of English Poets*, *Gent. Mag.* for October last, p. 350, remarks,

"Mr. Cary has praised Miss Jane Warton's Verses to her father's memory, printed at the end of the volume, with an ode on the same subject by Joseph Warton; but we cannot understand the commencing lines—

"Accept, O sacred shade, this artless verse,
And kindly, O ye mourning friends, forbear,
To *dear disdaining* from his decent hearse,
All I can give except the tender tear," &c.

The right reading is,—

"To *tear*, disdaining, from his decent hearse
All I can give," &c.

See Wooll's *Memoirs of J. Warton*, p. 169.

Yours, &c. ALEX. DYCE.

WRIGHT, DEBBETT, AND STOCKDALE,
THE POLITICAL PUBLISHERS.

THE following anecdotes, written by the late Mr. Upcott, will be interesting as fragments of literary history.

The paper is in his own handwriting, and originally was a list made when a boy of the books which he read while an apprentice in Wright's shop, extending from March 1, 1797, to August 1799. The volumes amount to sixty-four of various sizes, and of all kinds, history, travels, poetry, and romance, such as his master's shop might afford. Of this locality he has appended, at a recent period, the following gossiping memoranda:—

"This trifling List of my boyish reading was written during my apprenticeship with John Wright the political publisher, 169, Piccadilly, facing Old

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NORTH DOOR.

UPTON CHURCH, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

(With a Plate.)

THIS structure is particularly interesting, at once from its antiquity and its present deserted state. In consequence, ostensibly, of the increased population of the road-side town of Slough, which is situated in the parish of Upton, a new church was erected in the year 1839 upon a fresh site, when the ancient church was dismantled, and it now remains in a condition approximating to ruin, except that the walls and roofs are still in a substantial state. Whether the further increase of the town of Slough, which is constantly proceeding, may not eventually lead to its restoration and repair, is a question which must be left to the course of events to determine. We know that Upton church has many old friends, who would rejoice in its renovation; and to the new residents in the eastern part of Slough and Upton Park (a group of very handsome villas in the immediate vicinity) it would be particularly convenient. It may surprise some that in the present church-extension days the old church should have been deserted; and others, that such a scarecrow as the new church of Slough could have been erected; but the hope may still be entertained that the old church of Upton, though somewhat weather-worn with the storms of centuries, may even yet survive that red-brick deformity. Not

that the question of the inelegance of the new church need be mixed with that of the maintenance of the old, for we believe that Slough already requires two churches.

Upton Church has been but little altered from its original Norman state except by the insertion of windows. It consists of a nave without aisles, a flat topped tower, and a chancel. The tower which stands between the nave and chancel, is not quite so wide as either of them; its interior width is 12 feet inc. that of the chancel 15 feet 7 in. and that of the nave 19 feet 9 in. The total length of the church is about ninety feet, of which the length of the nave is 55 feet 6 inc.

Except a low wooden screen in the chancel, but from which the carving has been torn off, and the font, bells, and pulpit, which have been removed to the new structure, the whole remaining furniture was sold by the parish for the paltry sum of ten pounds, whereas it certainly should have been preserved, for the more decent performance of the burial service, which still occasionally takes place with this time-hallowed fane.

The walls, about three feet thick and built throughout of flint and chalk, are still perfectly upright, although without bonding or other support except four slender buttresses at the

sides and west angles of the chancel. mar
The quoins and dressings are appa- shac
rently of Caen stone, but not of "long yew
and short work," and some of the in- men
ternal mouldings are of hard chalk. Wir
The nave and chancel roofs are now wou
loftily pitched and of tiles; but, as thar
there is no sign of the nave having T
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stages of the tower, although square-headed, are also probably of Norman date. But this it is difficult to ascertain, because, internally, the tower-floors have been removed, and, externally, these windows are mostly enveloped with ivy, growing from a trunk nearly three feet thick, at the north-eastern angle of the nave.

From this ivy we may be allowed perhaps to conjecture that Upton church tower was the "ivy-mantled tower" of Gray's "Elegy in a country churchyard;" situated, as it is, within a poet's ramble either from Eton college, where he was at school, or from his occasional residence with his mother and aunt at Stoke-Pogeis, and which latter circumstance is the only one warranting the supposition that Stoke churchyard is the scene of this elegy. But Stoke church, we beg to say, is a spired church, and (as its last worthy vicar proved to us by the churchwardens' account book) the yew-trees there had been but very recently planted when the elegy was written. Whereas at Upton, not only have we a very re- cor

The chancel arch is wide and lofty, and springs from pilasters nearly 3 feet wide, which are embellished at the angles with a slender column, and have the many-cleft capital shown in our plate.

It may here be mentioned that the chancel is still chiefly paved with ancient figured tiles, though much the worse for wear. One of the patterns (composed of four tiles) is restored in the annexed engraving.

The interior of the Tower has nothing remarkable that has not been already mentioned, except a small and very plain holy-water stoup in the south wall, and a similar plain aumbry, or credence recess, in the north pilaster of the chancel arch. We may however here remark that in the upper part of the west wall of the tower is a window, now closed, precisely like those in the other walls which open to the air; and as this window, if unclosed, would open under the roof of the nave, we therefore infer, as before conjectured, that originally the nave had a flatter roof than the present one.

The Nave, now that the font has been taken to the new church, contains nothing of Norman times except the windows and doorways already noticed. But at its east end, which is 3 feet thick, and is in fact the west wall of the tower, are three arches of some interest. The central one is quite plain, if not rude, and semicircularly headed, 12 ft. high, by 4 ft. 3 inc. in width; and has ever been, no doubt, a

way between the nave and tower. The arch on the north flank is pointed, and has been long filled up. It is 12 feet high and 6 wide. But this seems rather to have been a hagioscope, or aperture by which persons in the nave might see through the tower into the chancel, than a way or passage—its sill being 4 feet from the ground.

It is also remarkable, and perhaps unique, on account of its mouldings—which are in the style of the 13th century—being made of wood. These mouldings are alternately dog-tooth mouldings and small tori—all springing from clustered columns, with bell-base and capitals, adorned with upright-fla and knobbed foliage, painted red, while the columns are embellished with spiral red stripes and dots.

An arch, also now filled up, on the south flank of the central archway, is more lofty, and of later date perhaps than that last described. Its mouldings are of chalk, and simple, but deeply undercut and, having its sill almost as low as the ground, it once probably served as

1846.]

Upton Church, Buc

passage into the tower, as well as for anc
seeing the high altar in the chancel. bee

There is another pointed arch in the was
south wall, close to the east end of the how
nave, of nearly similar character to that wal
just described, except that its sill is an
4 feet from the ground ; and from this sou
circumstance we are inclined to think fig
that this arch was the heading of an (th
altar-place or small chantry.

We have yet to mention that the
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Charles the First.

It may here be noticed that, in
various parts of the church, relics of nes

H. S. E.

GULIELMUS HENSCHEL, F
Hanovis natus Angliam
Astronomis etatis sue
merito annunc
nam, ut læviora sileas
planetam ille extra Sol
primus dete
novis artis adjumen
quæ ipse excogitavit
cælorum perrupit
et remotiora penetrans et
immensos stellarum du
astronomorum oculis et in
quâ solerti
radios solis analysi
in calorem ac lumen
quâ sedulit
nebularum et phan
extra systematis nostri
naturam et situs in
(quicquid paulo audaci
ingeniâ temperans
ultra testantur hoc
vera esse quæ docu
siquidem futuris inge
debitura est Astu
agnoscent forte
Vitam utilem innocu
non minus felici tal
quam virtuti
insignitam et vere
morte suis et bonis om
nec tamen immatu
die xxv. Augusti, A. S.
sue vero lxx

* Having in our possession a copy of the

Lady Herschel is commemorated on another tablet :

" Near this place are deposited the remains of Dame MARY HERSCHEL, daughter of Adee and Elizabeth Baldwin, of Slough, Bucks, widow and relict of Sir William Herschel, K.G.H. Born June 12th 1750, died January 6th 1832."

A tablet to the memory of Frederick Baldwin, of Upton, who died May 17, 1805, aged 32, is affixed to the wall of the church on the outside near the tower door.

In the chancel is a tablet

" Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM BONSEY, esq. of Slough Farm, in this parish, who departed this life the 16th of December, 1830, aged 86 years. Also of MARY, his wife, who departed this life the 16th of November, 1826, aged 74 years. In life they were much esteemed and respected, in death deeply lamented. Their remains are deposited in a vault under the chancel."

William Bonsey, esq. the son of this gentleman, is the present lay Rector of Upton.

Within the altar-rails there still remain some sepulchral brasses of the family of Bulstrode. Others, which have now been removed, were affixed to stones in the centre of the nave, where there is also a monument to some members of that family : as well as some tablets to members of the

family of Lascelles, Earl of Harewood. But the publication of these, and of the more important epitaphs in the churchyard, must be deferred to another opportunity.

Having now completed our account of this very interesting old church, it only remains for us to express our earnest hope that its restoration will be effected. We know that Mr. Jesse, who resides in Upton Park, has made some progress in collecting subscriptions for this purpose, and that he has obtained the promise of the gratuitous assistance of one of the first architects in this country in furnishing plans for its restoration. Mr. Willement, also, will liberally give a stained glass window for the chancel.

With these encouragements we trust that the good work will now progress. The sum required to restore the church will be about 1,200*l.*, of which 200*l.* has been already subscribed. Mr. Jesse, we know, will be ready to give any information to those who are willing to assist him, and to receive the names of subscribers, until trustees are appointed to whom the subscriptions can be paid.

We understand that Mr. Jesse has made a forcible appeal in favour of this interesting church in his forthcoming volume, entitled, "Favourite Haunts and Rural Sketches." B.N.J.

Berkshire, of another very eminent modern Astronomer, we are induced to add it here by way of pendant :

H. S. J.
FRANCISCUS BAILY,
LL.D. R.SS. L. et Ed. et Hib. Soc.
Soc. Reg. Astronomicæ Londini
præses et columnen.
Natus Neuberiæ April. xxviii. MDCCCLXXIV.
obiit Londini August. xii. MDCCCXLIV.
Æquo semper animo moribusque
puris simplicibus commodis
ipse beatus carus vixit suis.
Negotiandi olim curis feliciter expeditum
ad sublimiores Astronomicæ calculos
successu non minus felici
sese contulisse testantur
terra expensa,
stellæ ex ordine numeratæ,
vis gravitatis emensa,
modulus summa arte definitus.
Hunc talem virum patrios prope cineres
pulveris exigui cohibet munus.

Arms, Azure, nine mullets, 3, 3, 2, and 1. Crest, a boar's head couped.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, at Winchester, September 1845. 8vo.

Transactions of the British Archæological Association, at its Second Annual Congress, held at Winchester, August 1845. 8vo.

The Archæological Journal, published under the direction of the Central Committee of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. (Published Quarterly.) Nos. 1—11. 8vo.

The Journal of the British Archæological Association. (Published Quarterly.) Nos. 1—7. 8vo.

Archæologia Cambrensis, a Record of the Antiquities, Historical, Genealogical, Topographical, and Architectural, of Wales and its Marches. (Published Quarterly.) Parts I. and II. 8vo.

THE division and subdivision of learned societies, as well as the multiplication of those periodicals in which the labours of men of learning and science are promulgated and preserved, is a process constantly in operation, and which appears to be necessarily attendant on efforts in the motives and incitements of which so much of individual vanity and interest is unavoidably commingled. It is a circumstance accompanied by useful as well as injurious results. For the sake of a new and favourite scheme, or for the sake of successful rivalry, unwonted exertions are made, and the objects of pursuit are proportionately advanced. At the same time it is to be considered that only a few of these new societies and new periodicals are permanently established, whilst the rest inevitably fail; there is neither literary pabulum nor pecuniary support sufficient for them all. Many valuable materials are thus cast aside from the ephemeral nature of the vehicles to which they are entrusted; and lamentations are made that writers have consumed time and talents

upon evanescent productions which have left no substantial monuments to their reputation.

The most unfair censures made in consequence are those applied to older societies. If nearly every branch of a tree be in succession cut off, what fruit can the stem be expected to yield? If the young, and those who ought to be the active members of an established society, devote their whole energies to the formation of new, are they to be the persons who shall turn round and reproach the inefficiency of the old and parent stock? As societies are made up of individuals, those alone have really a right to censure who are not remiss in supplying their own proportion of produce.

There are times, no doubt, when long-established societies fall into a state of supineness and inefficiency; and that such has been in some degree the case with the Society of Antiquaries cannot be denied after the vast increase of antiquarian investigation which has resulted from the formation of what was at first called the British Archæological Association, and since, in its two branches, the Archæological Institute and Archæological Association. It was not that the Archæologia failed to form a yearly volume of very respectable essays, to the value of which we have constantly borne testimony, though it has been the fashion to decry them in other quarters; but still it has been a mere miscellany of isolated contributions, showing no combination of purpose, and no efficient direction from head quarters. It has furnished only a casual, not a systematic, record of those discoveries which are continually developed by modern changes and accidents, and it has originated no inquiries, nor collected any body of statistics in relation to the science of archæology. All this the Society of Antiquaries might doubtless have done; but there was another reason for the success of a society formed on a more popular basis, namely, the amount of

the annual subscription required for the dignity of F.S.A. On the principle of free-membership, it has been proved that there are archæologists in crowds. Such a plan, however, can never effect much beyond a mere list of names, and it has already been experienced, in both divisions of the "Archæological" camp, that some "supplies" are absolutely necessary. A literary society constructs in its publications its chief, and only permanent, temples of fame; and it is impossible to raise such edifices without adequate funds. But contributors of money are apt to expect some personal return, and comparisons are then made which give occasion for discontent and desertion.

When societies are thus made to feel their weakness, the most prudent plan in the case of rivals is coalition, which will naturally be preferred to the soreness of inferiority, or the mortification of defeat.

Indeed, when it is once agreed that personal feelings can be sacrificed for the furtherance of public objects, there are many obvious reasons why a coalition is desirable. It not only economises means, but it removes the plea of those who are inclined to shelter their lukewarmness towards the object under the guise of neutrality towards parties. There can be no doubt that, if it were possible to remodel the constitution of many of our learned societies, so as to affiliate them in kindred classes, and to form such connection as in ancient times led to the name and reality of *universities*, the expenses of domicile and management might be materially lessened, and a large accession of strength devoted to those objects for which each society was originally proposed. In this way it might be perfectly feasible that the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries should form one class of an association, of which the second class, at a less subscription, should be only Associates; and thus both the Institute and the Association would no longer require a separate existence. Besides a general Council, there ought to be standing committees, composed of members most skilled in particular branches of study, who should possess the power of direction and recommendation, but not of unlimited expenditure. Such a plan

would, in our apprehension, combine the advantages of concentration and division of labour.

But we must turn from speculation to the actual position and the present productions of the students of archæology. We have now not only the old *Archæologia* and the *Archæologia Æliana* of the antiquaries of Newcastle, but quarterly Journals of the Archæological Institute and the Archæological Association, an annual volume of each body, commemorative of their general meetings, and moreover a quarterly magazine entitled *Archæologia Cambrensis*, to record the antiquities of Wales and its Marches.

The *Winchester volume* of the Institute is, with one exception, entirely composed of papers relating to the antiquities of the city and its vicinity. It commences with a report of the proceedings of the meeting, which is followed by a catalogue of antiquities exhibited in the very excellent temporary museum which was formed at the deanery. Collections of public bodies and private individuals, original specimens of ancient ecclesiastical furniture from cathedrals and parish churches, and a great number of impressions from brasses and drawings were brought to the meeting from distant parts, the greater portion of which were objects of more than common interest.

Of the essays which follow, the lead is deservedly taken by *The Architectural History of the Cathedral*, by Professor Willis, whose history of Canterbury Cathedral, the first fruits of the newly formed society, may be regarded as a foremost work on architectural antiquities. In the present essay the author proposes to follow the same plan which he adopted with respect to Canterbury Cathedral, namely, to bring together all the recorded evidence that belongs to the building, excluding historical matter relating only to the see or district. The early history of Winchester Cathedral is traditionally attributed to a remote era; the first church, it is said, was founded by King Lucius, and dedicated on the fourth kalend of Nov., A.D. 169. This church with its monastery was destroyed in the Dioclesian persecution, A.D. 266, and restored in 293 on a smaller scale, the church being

dedicated to St. Amphibalus; and this edifice was by the pagan Saxons converted into a heathen temple in 516. After the conversion of Kynegils, King of the West Saxons, by St. Berinus, the old heathen temple was destroyed, and a new structure built by this king, completed by his son Kynewald, and dedicated by St. Berinus to the holy and undivided Trinity. This church appears to have been so much altered as to require a new dedication, which it received at the hands of St. Dunstan, assisted by nine other bishops, on the 20th Oct. 980. The Saxon church remained until the Norman Conquest, when Bishop Walkelin in 1079 began to rebuild the church from the foundations, from which time the history is well authenticated. The Norman architecture of the transepts and central tower are critically examined by the professor. The various alterations on the original plan, the strengthening the piers of the central tower after the fall of the former one, and the presumption of their Saxon origin, are acutely examined, and the question of their Norman origin settled; but it is not in the fabric above ground that we have sought for Saxon architecture. On descending to the crypt it has ever appeared to us that the architecture of that portion is plainly of a different style from that of the nave; and although, as modifications of one original type, there is a common resemblance in general appearance between both, yet, without rejecting the evidence to be deduced from the architecture of early structures, we cannot conclude that the architect who erected the piers of the superstructure with their acknowledged Norman capitals could have at the same time designed the columns of the crypt.

That many of the Saxon churches were erected with stone, with crypts, &c. and other parts resembling in arrangement the subsequent Norman churches, the professor admits, "cannot be doubted, from the descriptions that have been preserved to us;" and subsequently he adds, "the crypt of the present church cannot have been any part of the Saxon church, for the reasons (before stated,) shew that the high altars were on different sites;" and in corroboration of his opinion he exhibits a capital of the crypt in con-

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which is full of ingenious observation, great research, and withal elegantly written. We cannot, however, help extracting a clever note by Mr. Cockerell, on Lord Campbell's notions of the character of such a man as Wykeham. We give it entire. Lord Campbell says,

"Conscious how much he owed to his delicate attention to the feelings of others, when he had from the heralds a grant of arms, he took for his motto, 'Manners makyth the man.' His lordship, then, declines the received interpretation, that

Virtue alone is true nobility ;

and supposes 'manners' to signify the calculating blandishments of a court, and not 'mœurs' or manners in their high moral sense. He thus degrades Wykeham to a Chesterfield, a gentleman to a fine gentleman. His lordship further illustrates the meaning by the following. 'The Chancellor no doubt invited those who practised in his own court to sumptuous banquets at his palace in Southwark ; made himself very agreeable in society ; availed himself discreetly of the talents and experience of those around him,' &c. &c. —To your tents, oh Wykehamites !"

The essay concludes with an application of the rules of Cesariano and his followers, and the *vesica piscis*, as developed by Mr. Kerrich, to the buildings of Wykeham.

A short notice of the painted glass in Winchester and its neighbourhood, by Mr. C. Winston, contains a glance at the windows in the cathedral and churches. The finest modern piece of glass painting is now on the east window of the college chapel, which was reproduced about 20 years ago by Evans, of Shrewsbury. It is remarkable, as containing the portraits of the carpenter, the mason, the clerk of the works and the glass painter, all of which, as represented on the east window, are given in wood engravings.

Architectural notes of the churches, &c. in the city and neighbourhood, written we presume by various hands, comprise archaeological notes upon a number of ancient remains, extending over a considerable portion of the county. It is profusely illustrated by wood-cuts of many remarkable antiquities ; and then is followed by notices of churches in the neighbourhood of Winchester.

Mr. Hawkins contributes *Notices of*

the Mint and Exchange at Winchester, concluded by a list of moneyers, extending from the reign of Æthelstan to that of Henry III.

On the Hall and Round Table at Winchester, a paper by Edward Smirke, Esq. clearly establishes the fact that the hall was not, as hitherto supposed, a chapel. At first sight the pillars and arches separating the area into a nave and aisles, would give the idea of an ecclesiastical structure, but this essay fully proves that it could never have been a church of any kind.

The Round Table has presented some difficulties, but they seem to be solved by what is apparently the real history of this remarkable relic, viz. that the wooden table may be as old as King Stephen, but had been frequently repainted, the last time being in 1522, when it was shewn to the Emperor Charles V. The general design of the painting may have been always the same, but no attention has been paid in the last colouring to the design of the previous subjects, as the king, the double rose, and the inscriptions, are clearly in the style of the date which has last been referred to. The "mappa mundi," "rota fortunæ," and "round table," were favourite subjects with our old painters of the middle ages, but we are surprised any writer could have supposed the first and last to be identical ; the only common feature was their rotundity. The mappa mundi still exists at Hereford, the rota fortunæ is to be seen at Rochester Cathedral, and the round table we have at Winchester ; they were three distinct subjects, and formed favourite portions of the scanty designs of the ancient painters when they travelled out of sacred writ.

Mr. J. M. Kemble contributes a paper *on the names, surnames, and nicknames of the Anglo-Saxons*, of great philological and historical interest, but which we unwillingly pass over from want of space. It is the only paper in the volume not immediately relating to the county of Southampton.

The seals of the Earls of Winchester, and those of the city, are illustrated by Mr. J. G. Nichols. That of Margaret, wife of Sayer de Quincy, first Earl of Winchester, is a fine though imperfect example of a seal of the early part of the thirteenth century.

The very singular seal of Roger de Quinci, constable of Scotland, who is represented combating with a lion, is explained by Mr. Nichols as possibly emblematical of the kingdom of Scotland; as is the case on a late seal of a knight of the Stewart family, combating a lion, which is engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. ix.

Sir F. Madden illustrates the common seal of the *Men of Alwastoke, co. Hants.* It seems to present the anomaly of a seal being used by persons not incorporated. The same author has contributed *Remarks on the monument of Sir Richard Lyster in St. Michael's Church, Southampton*, which establish the fact that the monumental effigies long shewn as that of Lord Chancellor Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, 1550, is in reality that of Sir Richard Lyster, Knt. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who died in 1553-4.

The three grand churches of Hampshire, *St. Cross, Christchurch*, and *Romsey*, are respectively illustrated by Mr. E. E. Freeman, Mr. A. J. B. Hope, and the Rev. J. L. Petit, the last of whom exhibits two of the etchings which flow so freely from his prolific needle.

The last essay is by the Rev. C. W. Hartshorne on the *History and Antiquities of Portchester Castle*, a much neglected group of ancient buildings, which are ably displayed in this essay, as well as the ancient and most interesting Norman church within the circuit of its walls.

The volume is profusely illustrated by wood-cuts and several plates of plans on steel, and it is on the whole highly creditable to the Institute; it forms an excellent record of a most interesting meeting, and will, we cordially hope, be but the precursor of the chronicles of many more such assemblages.

We are sorry to be compelled to point out a great defect in the book—the essays are all paged separately, for the object of being sold as independent publications; this is not only inconvenient for purposes for reference, but has occasioned the omission of that necessary adjunct, an index.

The Winchester volume of the Archæological Association has some ad-

milton describing the Earl of Essex's rising in London, in 1601. There are also two letters of James Earl of Perth, but they have been already published with the rest of his correspondence in one of the Camden Society's books. The *Accompt of the Bishop's Lands in the diocese of Winchester* has also been published before in the first volume of the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, as well as in some older book.

In the article on Barton, an old manor-house in the Isle of Wight, to which attention was directed from the circumstance of the estate being lately added to the royal domain in that island, and the house destroyed, the writer is surely wrong in assigning its architecture to the close of the 14th century. The accompanying etchings plainly give it to the 16th. Before the reign of Henry VI. there was here a small college of priests living under the rule of St. Augustine, and called the chaplains of Barton. The house itself is said to have been termed the oratory of Barton.

The papers by Mr. Waller on the Paintings in Winchester Cathedral and by Mr. Akerman on the Mint of Winchester are interesting and valuable.

In Mr. Ashpitel's brief paper on Organs in Churches he appears to us to have been misled by the expression "a payre of organs." That term did not formerly mean "two" only, but a set of anything, and, as applied in this case, a single instrument was meant, formed of a pair, or set, of pipes. Some previous writer in the *Ecclesiologist* appears to have preceded Mr. Ashpitel in this erroneous view. But it was usual to speak of this instrument in the plural number as "the organs," and that from the earliest times.*

In primeval antiquities, the discoveries of the spade and pickaxe, Mr. Roach Smith and his friends have distinguished their industry and research. The architectural writers will not bear comparison with those who owe allegiance to the Institute: still, their contributions are not without their

value, particularly the remarks of Mr. Haigh on the Saxon monasteries of Wearmouth and Jarrow in Northumberland, and Repton in Derbyshire. Mr. Planché contributes some remarks on the origin of heraldic figures in a spirit of original and rational research.

On the whole we think the members of the Association have every reason to think that they receive a good pennyworth, though the Institute's volume, from the beauty of its embellishments, must have been much more costly of production.

The *Archæologia Cambrensis* has been produced in very good style, with numerous and pleasing embellishments. The writers also are men of intelligence and research. The editors we believe to be the Rev. H. Longueville Jones and the Rev. John Williams, the first of whom has contributed among other articles an interesting series of papers on the antiquities of the Isle of Man. Among their principal assistants we find the names of the Rev. H. Rowlands, Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, and Mr. J. O. Westwood, author of *Palæographia Sacra Pictoria*. The first contributes a series of articles under the title of *Antiquitates Parochiales*. Some of the monasteries of the district are pleasingly illustrated, as Valle Crucis, Basingwerk, and Cymmer. There are a variety of valuable papers on Celtic, Roman, and ecclesiastical antiquities; and also some that are more strictly historical. One by Mr. Wynne on the title of Prince of Wales shews that it is a vulgar error that Edward of Carnarvon was made Prince of Wales immediately upon his birth in 1284, but that he was so created on or shortly before Easter day (March 26) 1301. Edward of Windsor, King Edward the Third, was never Prince of Wales; but the Black Prince was the second of the royal house of England that possessed that dignity. This paper is conceived in the true spirit of advance; but we cannot say the same for that entitled *Heraldry* (p. 44), which chiefly consists of old legends as idle as those of the saints. The antiquaries of Wales have certainly been too apt to accept for granted the vague traditions of their poetic predecessors, and some severity of discrimination is

* Thus at St. Asaph, in 1296, it was ordained that the Archdeacon should provide "unum presbiterum vel laicum, bene cantantem, et ad organa ludentem." (*Collect. Topog. et Geneal.* ii. 278.)

required to establish that truth which we are sure is the aim of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

Another too prevalent mistake that we have observed among the Welsh is an indulgence in high-flown compliment. Whilst animadversion and controversy, though disagreeable in other respects, may stimulate to exertion, this practice has certainly a very soporific effect.

It is not entirely abandoned in the work before us. In p. 62 a gentleman is introduced with a flourish as "an eminent palæographer and archæologist, in whose opinion we place implicit confidence," who then enunciates the following very ill-considered dogmas on the period of Edward II. "The matrix-formed seal had passed

away, and are become generally known." This adds, that "on the seal-ripar to him the characters are letter, and (if parently bar.

In the article headed "The Regalia of Wales," but the real subject of which is the *Croes Naul*, or Cross of Refuge, a piece of "the true cross," which was taken from the Welsh by King Edward I., there is an extraordinary misapprehension. Ross, the Warwick antiquary, says that St Neot brought this treasure into Wales from the Holy Land; but the writer quotes a Welsh bard as stating, "on the contrary," that "Elen Godehog found the cross for Christendom." Neither author nor editors appear to have recognised in this name the empress Helena, who, according to the well-known legend, was universally acknowledged to have discovered the holy cross, entire, whilst its reputed fragments which filled the shrines of Christendom were of course very minute in proportion to their number. The histories of these fragments of the cross, so highly valued and transported to various countries by devout saints, prelates, and poets, would probably fill a large volume.

Several of the most interesting inscriptions of the highest antiquity that exist in Wales are republished with increased accuracy in this work; but that represented in a plate at p. 67

to his Life of Luther, "We shall not, after the example of so many others, lay bare the sores of a church in whose bosom we were born, and which is still dear to us." (p. xiii.) But now, instead of covering them, or even touching them gently, he exposes them to public view like a rough clinical lecturer in a hospital. Perhaps, the study of Luther's life had progressive tendencies, which he did not anticipate. He has now, by his present work, excited an opposition, which could hardly have been unexpected; but he keeps his ground firmly, and thus in the postscript addresses his opponents:—

"One word to the priests: I had handled them gently, yet they have attacked me. Well! even now, it is not them that I attack. This book is not against them. It attacks their own slavish state, the unnatural condition in which they are kept, and the strange conditions which make them at once unhappy and dangerous." (p. 172.)

That such a work should excite opposition is only natural, for it contains too much truth not to do so, while the sale is an evidence of the interest taken in it, as in less than three months it has passed through as many editions, amounting together to fifty thousand copies. In the preface to the third, he says—

"This book has produced upon our adversaries an effect we had not anticipated. It has made them lose every sense of propriety and self-respect . . . from the pulpits of their crowded churches they preach against a living man . . . We have hit the mark too fairly, it should seem. Woman! thus was the point on which they were sensitive. Direction, the spiritual guidance of women, is the vital part of ecclesiastical authority; and they will fight for it to the death. . . . One prelate predicts in sorrow that we are sending the priests to martyrdom. Alas! this martyrdom is what they themselves demand, either aloud or in secret, namely—marriage." (p. xi.—xiii.)

A sentence in the original preface will serve as a compendium of the whole.

"The direction of the latter [the woman] is, as I shall show, a marriage more powerful than the other,—a spiritual marriage. But he who has the mind, has all. To marry a woman whose soul is in the pos-

session of another (remember it, young man), is to marry a divorce."^{*} (p. xxxiii.)

The *direction* above mentioned is not precisely confession, (though much of M. Michelet's work applies to this also,) but something superadded to it, of which he has given a full description, premising in a note, that "the name is rare in our days, but the thing is common; he who confesses for a length of time becomes director," and consequently, as will be seen, a more influential personage.

"As her confessor, he received her at church at regular hours; but as director he visits her at his own hour, sees her at her house, and occasionally at his own. As confessor he was generally passive, listening much, and speaking little; if he prescribed, it was in a few words: but as director he is all activity; he not only prescribes acts, but what is more important, by intimate conversation, he influences her thoughts. To the confessor she tells her sins, she owes him nothing more; but to the director every thing must be told; she must speak about herself and her relations, her business and her interests. . . . The confessor is bound to secrecy, he is silent (or ought to be). The director, however, is not so tied down: he may reveal what he knows, especially to a priest, or to another director. Let us suppose about twenty priests assembled in a house (or not quite so many, out of respect for the law against meetings), who may be some of them the confessors, and others the directors of the same persons: as directors, they may mutually exchange their information . . . Whatever might be wanting in the confession of the master, would easily be supplied by that of his servants and valets. . . . What the ancient sighed for, namely, to live in a glass dwelling, where he might be seen by every one, this happy man enjoys without even the expression of a wish." (pp. 117—119.)

We can add a shade or two to this picture from Boileau, who in his tenth Satire has drawn a portrait, half ludicrous, half frightful, of the director, while describing a bigot of a wife—
"Elle a son directeur,"—

Mais de tous les mortels, grace aux dévots âmes,
Nul n'est si bien soigné qu' un directeur de femmes."

* . . . Vivit tanquam vicina mariti.
Juv. Sat. vi. 508.—Ray.

The poet describes how he is petted, and provided with luxuries, in return for which his advice is always ready to justify the lady's conduct against her husband's complaints. The rest of the likeness we shall exhibit afterwards in its appropriate place.

M. Michelet is aware of the tenderness of the ground he treads: "It presented a serious difficulty, that of speaking with propriety of a matter in which our adversaries have given proof of an incredible liberty. 'Omnia munda mundis,' I know very well. However, I often preferred letting them escape, when I had them in my power, to following them in the mire." (p. xxxv.) An evil, indeed, is tolerably secure from exposure, when that exposure would be an evil with many. Hence the offences which this book is meant to chastise, or to remedy if possible, remain but partially detected, and consequently disbelieved by numbers, who will not take the charge for proved, and to whom it is difficult to submit the evidence.

M. Michelet considers that the science of the confessional has rather deteriorated than advanced since the Middle Ages; that the faith of the confessor was then more genuine, and less histrionic and coquettish; that systematic mortification then *suppressed* the body (though this opinion may be carried too far, as the word *Po-curia** in Du Cange, and in various historical indexes, will show); that his superior knowledge then invested him with an awe, which his inexperience sometimes now converts into ridicule; and that the language of the confessional was then more simple, being confined to a plain declaration of sin, without those details of passion which make it infectious. "You confront him with a child who has never left her mother's side . . . I shudder at the interrogatory to which he will subject her, and at what he will teach her in his conscientious brutality." (Part 2, c. ii. p. 112.) He thinks that the science itself, being adapted to the barbarous times of Alva and Wallenstein, is no longer applicable to a

* Fr. Chambrière.—Ang. Housemaid.—As this personage, who succeeded to the wife, disappears, abuse of confession comes on.

advancing the most dangerous ideas." Hence he considers her *Torrents* a more dangerous book than the *Julie* of Rousseau. (p. 9.)

The second stage in the progress of Direction is the appearance of the *Spiritual Guide* of Molinos, a Spanish priest, in 1657.

"The way having been prepared for twenty years by different publications of the same tendency, highly approved of by the Inquisitors of Rome and Spain, this book had a success unparalleled in the age; in twelve years it was translated and reprinted twenty times." (p. 57.)

"*The director* is the pivot of the whole book . . . he is the guide, or rather the support, without which the powerless soul could not move a step." (p. 82.)

The moral character of this book is the more pernicious, as its misguidings are generally preceded by truths. Thus having first asked, "Would it not be foolish for him who runs to stop when he falls, and weep like a child, instead of pursuing his course?" which is in a great measure true,—Molinos adds, "These falls have the excellent effect of preserving us from pride, which is the greatest fall of all." God makes virtues of our vices, and these very vices, by which the devil thought to cast us into the pit, become a ladder to mount to Heaven." (p. 84.)* Another maxim, not indeed contained in the book, but extracted from his examination or from his teaching, is,

"God, to humble us, permits in certain perfect souls (well enlightened, and in their lucid state) that the devil should make them commit certain carnal acts. In this case, and in others, which, without the permission of God, would be guilty, there is no sin, because there is no consent." (p. 85.)

This, however, bad as it is, does not fully exhibit the normal school of direction. According to the French biographer Chaudon, who has taken his view of the system from d'Avigny, Molinist perfection consists in the soul's indifference to what may befall the body. "Peu importe que la partie inférieure se livre aux plus honteux excès, pourvu que la supérieure reste concentrée dans la Divinité par l'orni-

son de *Quiescende*." (Dict. Hist. art. *Molinos*.)†

The book was well received for a time, as every great religious order except the Dominicans, whom the author had disparaged in the person of their founder, approved of it, and the Archbishop of Palermo pronounced it especially suited to the direction of nuns. But at length the tide turned. During the contest with France it became necessary at Rome to affect moral severity; and in 1687 the book was condemned, Molinos was imprisoned, and two of his followers, a French and a Spanish priest, were burned alive, for they, as well as the founder, had acted only too consistently with their principles. But the evil did not end there; perhaps the approbations were not to be rescinded so easily in people's minds; and, "from that saying of Molinos, 'That sins being an occasion of humility, serve as a ladder to mount to heaven,' the Molinosists drew this consequence, 'the more we sin the higher we ascend.'" (p. 86.)

We have already exhibited half the director's portrait from Boileau; the remainder, which comes in properly here, is as follows:—

Encore est-ce beaucoup, si ce guide imposteur
Par les chemins fleuris d'un charmant quid
tisme

Tout-à-coup l'amenant au vrai Molinisme,
Il ne lui fait bientôt, aidé par Lucifer,
Gouter en paradis les plaisirs de l'enfer.

The last line is equally striking for its theological acumen and poetical power.

Some hints on the subject of direction are furnished by the royal convert, Christina of Sweden, who has inserted in her *Pensées* some ideas on this subject, which are curious as fragments of after experience, and show that her conversion was no over-cheaply bought, though they are expressed in language sufficiently guarded:—

"Les bigots ne manquent jamais d'argent ni de femmes. (Centurie xi. 97. Fier son argent et sa femme aux bigots c'est s'en défaire. (ib. 98.) Il faut se défer des saints vivans. (xii. 23.) Il ne faut

† The article *Quiescende*, in the *Dictionnaire des Hérésies*, is so brief and unsatisfactory, as to appear purposely hurried over.

* *Sola per salire al cielo.—Guida*, p. 139, b. il. c. 16.

pas être la dupe des confesseurs ni des directeurs. (xi. 65.) Il faut être persuadé que ce n'est pas toujours Dieu qui fait parler les confesseurs et les directeurs, quelque saints et détachés qu'ils paroissent. (ib. 71.) Trop de gens font vœu de chasteté pour l'observer." (xii. 4.)

We give them, without pronouncing exactly to what they amount.

M. Michelet hints that he could have made more of the subject, but that his materials are chiefly taken from the seventeenth century, "the only period that has not feared to expose in broad daylight the theory of direction." (p. xxxv.) To the objection, that the questions which then influenced it are now obsolete, he replies, "that they are only so as theories, but in their spirit and practical method they are, and ever will be, living." (p. 101.) He considers that the culture, the vast studies, and the theological and literary activity of that age, preserved the clergy in the midst of temptations, aided as they were by a Gallican feeling; "but is it the same in these days with men who have no wings, who crawl and cannot fly?" (p. 104.) The extinction of a Gallican feeling is no favourable augury, for the rivalry of national churches is like the wind that purifies the atmosphere; but this principle must be studied in Archbishop Whateley's Bampton Lectures, On the use and abuse of party-feeling in matters of religion.*

If, however, the objection be persisted in, that M. Michelet has taken his principal facts from another age, we can substantiate the inference he means to deduce from them of the permanence of the evil; nor is it to any ordinary authority that we appeal, but to a Spanish prelate, Don Antonio Tabira, successively bishop of Osma and Salamanca, of whom Llorente says, that his "great virtue, his literary talent, and exquisite judgment, made him the ornament of the church during the reigns of Charles III. and Charles IV." (Hist. of Inquisition, art. Tabira, c. xxv.)

It appears that in 1781 the inquisitor-general, Bertran, ordered the

* The cause of the evil, we would observe once for all, is compound,—the enforced celibacy of the clergy, and the Lateran Canon of 1215 (*Omnis utriusque sexus*, Can. xxi.) enjoining confession.

is always springing out again, and is promulgated through the medium of spiritual direction, covered by the mysterious veil of the sacrament of penance. I am also sensible that from the same period disorders were introduced in consequence of long and endless confessions, (which are, nevertheless, repeated almost daily, more especially in the convents of nuns;) practices unheard of in former ages, and productive of many evils, respecting which prelates ought to be on the alert, by prohibiting this great frequency of confession, and giving the proper instructions for its administration." (Ibid. p. 344, 345.)

The worthy prelate, remembering the brief of Paul IV. which was issued in 1556, and the sensation occasioned in Spain by an extensive discovery of this crime, inferred that it was no older. But it is complained of in the "Hundred Grievances" of Germany, (*Centum Gravamina*), presented at the diet of Nuremberg in 1523, under the head *Immunities*.

"It hath been often seen that whereas by the canonical laws priests are forbidden to marry . . . partly by their secret confessions (as they call them) they bring to pass that many virgins and matrons, which would otherwise be honest, have been overcome and moved to sin and wickedness. (Foxe, ed. 1610, fol. 785.)

Thus, however recent the evil might be in Spain, it was not new in the church. A constitution of Walter Reynold, Archbishop of Canterbury, from 1313 to 1328, acknowledges its possibility, by ordaining that when the priest hears a woman confess, it shall be in a place where they may be seen.*

The extract from the Bishop's report agrees exactly with M. Michelet's theory, which deduces the evil from the *spirituality* of the writings of St. François de Sales, through the system of Molinos, though, in fact, it is rather the aggravation than the original that is thus accounted for. If M. Michelet was acquainted with this document, he has omitted his best defence in not citing it; if he was not, the undesigned coincidence is a vindication of his theory; but we can hardly think he knew of it, as surely he would not have abandoned so strong a position to his opponents. In any

case, it may serve as an abstract of his own book.

A recent seceder from the church of Rome, the Abbé Bruitte, a priest of the diocese of Montauban, has brought down these appalling discoveries to our own time. He cannot be accused of dilating upon them; on the contrary, he speaks briefly, but with a most expressive brevity.

"Voile du silence, couvre de ton ombre le presbytère des prêtres,—le tribunal de penitence Larmes de Jérémie, pleurs inconsolables de Rachel, coulez de mes yeux! j'entends les gémissements des Suzannes Je veux pleurer des fils qui ne sont plus!" (p. 61.)†

We fear the last sentence points at, infanticide; the allusion to the history of Susannah is plain. At p. 62, he says of the state of the confessional:

"Des enfants imprudemment instruits, initiés au mystère de la corruption, des filles qui se passionnent pour le médecin spirituel qui veut les guérir, en dénouant la plaie de leur cœur blessé par la faiblesse,—des épouses qui changent le mariage en combat,—voilà les fruits de mort que produit le confessional, dans la personne de Satan déguisé en ange de lumière."

How nearly this melancholy statement agrees with M. Michelet we need not point out.

We have taken the leading idea of M. Michelet's work, and shown it to be fully confirmed by the testimonies of Boileau, the Abbé Bruitte, the Bishop of Osmâ, the German Grievances, and the Holy Office itself. Yet we have made our readers imperfectly acquainted with its multifarious contents. If we cannot quite say with the poet Martial,

Omnes Sulpiciam legant puellæ,
we can say without hesitation,

Omnes Sulpiciam legant mariti,
Uni qui cupiunt placere nymphæ.
(*B. x. Ep. 35.*)

For there is much in it to teach the husband how to appreciate his partner. If the cautions it breathes are primarily intended for young Frenchmen, they apply with greater force to

* Lyndwood, *Provinciale*, b. v. tit. 16. *Sacerdos*, ed. Oxon. 1679.

† *Mes Adieux à Rome*. Paris and Lyon, 1844. For further statements we must refer to the pamphlet itself. (The asterisks are the author's.)

Protestant youths, whom a want of reflection, or of the knowledge this work conveys, would hurry into mixed marriages. It wants a motto, and as such we would suggest one, already quoted from Queen Christina: "*Fier . . . sa femme aux bigots, c'est s'en défaire.*"*

Before we close, we must allow M. Michelet to correct an error in one of his former works, the History of France, 1833, in the last chapter of vol. ii.

"In speaking of ecclesiastical celibacy (temp. Gregory VII.) I have said that married men could never have raised those sublime monuments, the spire of Strasbourg, &c. I find, on the contrary, that the architects of the Gothic churches were laymen, and generally married. Erwin de Steinbach, who built Strasbourg, had a celebrated daughter, Sabina, who was herself an artist." (p. 105, note.)

The following passage on the reign of James II. is much too important to be omitted.

"They wanted to gain England, and they presented themselves to her, not in the persons of the Gallicans, whom she respected, but in those of the Jesuits, whom she had always abhorred. . . . We know how England, confirmed in her Protestantism and horror of Rome by the Jesuits, took to herself a Dutch king, carried away Holland in her movement, and by this conjunction of the two maritime powers obtained the dominion of the seas.

"The Jesuits may boast that they have been the means of settling Protestantism in England upon a very solid foundation. All the Father Matthews in the world will never be able to remove it." (p. 95.)

We have nothing particular to remark on the translation, as the original is not at hand, and we have noted down nothing as apparently erroneous. We must say that M. Michelet, in theologising on divine grace (p. 23-4) goes out of his depth, so difficult is it to keep within due bounds. But on the whole his work is a valuable one, and most serviceable at this time. Those who object to it are hardly aware, that he deserves some thanks at the hands of his opponents

* Or else a line in Juvenal, Sat. iii. 113. Scire volunt secreta domûs, atque inde timeri.

Mr. Brooke's proceedings. Aware of the natural riches of Borneo, he formed what may be thought the romantic idea of making them available to his country, while at the same time he bettered the condition of an oppressed and persecuted population. In his little schooner of about 140 tons he anchored off the town of Sarawak, where he had several interviews with the rajah, who governed the district under the sultan of Borneo. He appears to have been a mild and amiable man, but with little energy, and consequently unable to suppress those piratical hordes who were gradually depopulating and ruining his country. At this time the rajah had been carrying on a long protracted war with some of his rebellious subjects at a short distance from Sarawak, and which was put an end to by the assistance of Mr. Brooke. Partly out of gratitude for this assistance, and partly from feeling his own incompetency, he resigned the sovereignty of his district to Mr. Brooke, and which was afterwards confirmed by the sultan. On returning from his interview with the sultan, Mr. Brooke not only resided in the most fearless manner at Sarawak, with only two or three Englishmen with him, but sent his schooner to Singapore for supplies. In the meantime he employed himself in reorganizing his districts, in administering justice, and in protecting his people against pirates. There is something delightful in contemplating the almost unassisted exertions of an individual in promoting the positive welfare of an industrious people, especially when that individual was an Englishman. Nor were they insensible of the blessings they now enjoyed under his administration; nor did they fail to love him to whom they were indebted for their present security and well being. Mr. Brooke received an affecting proof of this, nor can we well conceive any circumstance more gratifying to his warm and benevolent heart. On returning from a short absence at Singapore, Captain Keppel tells us, that

“during the whole morning large boats, some carrying as many as two hundred people, had been coming down the river to hail Mr. Brooke's return; and one of the greatest gratifications I had was in witnessing the undisguised delight, mingled

with gratitude and respect, with which each head-man welcomed their newly elected ruler back to his adopted country. The scene was both novel and exciting, presenting to us, just anchored in a large fresh-water river, and surrounded by a densely wooded jungle, the whole surface of the water covered with canoes and boats, dressed out with their various coloured silken flags, filled with natives beating tom-toms, and playing on their wild and not unpleasant-sounding wind instruments, with the occasional display of fire-arms.”

On the arrival of the *Dido* her commander, Captain Keppel, who appears to be imbued with the same high courage, energy, and zeal as his friend Mr. Brooke, took some effectual means to put a stop to the marauding pirates. The account of the several successful attacks on the strongholds of these people, the destruction of their vessels, with the burning of their dwellings, is replete with the greatest interest. Mr. Brooke participated in these attacks, and his people anxiously and willingly co-operated in them. At a subsequent conference held on shore with some of the piratical chieftains Mr. Brooke, as we are informed by Captain Keppel, delivered a fine piece of oratory in the native tongue, with a degree of fluency seldom witnessed before, even in a Malay.

Such is a short and slight sketch of some of the proceedings of this extraordinary man; and we question much whether, in the history of any individual, such results have been attained, in so short a time, over the minds of a benighted and ignorant population. They are now enjoying the advantages of his reign over them, and he is happy in the reflection of the good he is doing and still hopes to do. The last accounts heard of him were from the recent despatches of Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, which give an account of the severe chastisement he has inflicted on the piratical chiefs, and which must greatly tend to further the benevolent views of Mr. Brooke. Indeed when we consider the vast extent of Borneo, 700 miles long and 400 in breadth, its enormous resources, the richness of its mines, and the industrious habits of many of its inhabitants, joined to the extreme fertility of its soil, it is impossible not to join with Mr. Brooke in thinking that,

under proper management, this country offers a fine opportunity of increasing our trade and commerce. It is evident, however, that this cannot be the case till the sea is clear of pirates, and this object appears to be on the point of being accomplished. Whenever this takes place, Mr. Brooke remarks, that "our intercourse with the natives of the interior should be frequent and intimate. These people," he adds, "are represented as very numerous, hospitable, and industrious; and a friendly intercourse would develop the resources of their country, draw its produce to our markets, and give the natives a taste for British manufactures." And in another place he remarks, "if the people be protected, and enabled to live in quiet security, I cannot entertain a doubt of the country's becoming a highly productive one, eminently calculated as a field for British enterprise and capital."

We cannot help remarking, in conclusion, that at a time when so many young men in this country are seeking for employment, there is no place, perhaps, in the world, where they are so likely to meet with success, especially if they have a small trading capital, as in Borneo. Indeed, under such a ruler and adviser as Mr. Brooke, success must be certain. Energy, good conduct, and good faith with the natives are requisites. Mr. Brooke has given a high tone and character to the British name in Borneo, and we trust that these will never be sullied by heartless and unprincipled adventurers; while to those who follow his example, a field of vast and profitable employment is now laid open.

Lusitania Illustrata; Notices on the History, Antiquities, and Literature, &c. of Portugal. Part II. Minstrelsy. By John Adamson, Esq. Sec. S. A. Newc. &c.

THIS little volume of the Minstrelsy of Portugal is dedicated to the Senhor José B. de Almeida-Garrett, from whose works the editor says nearly the whole has been compiled; for it appears that Senhor Almeida-Garrett, prompted by the example of Percy and others, who had collected our old ballads, and by the poetical works of Sir Walter Scott, determined to rescue from oblivion the Minstrelsy of Portu-

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in prose and partly in verse. Our extract will be found at p. 26 of the work.

ROSALINDA.

It was the early morn of May day,
When the song-birds wake the grove,
And teeming trees and opening flowers
Own the glow of kindling love.

It was the early morn of May day;
On the fresh bank of the wave
Sat the infant Rosalinda,
Bent her flowing locks to lave.

Flowers they bring her red and rosy,
Flowers they bring her virgin white;
But on a blossom soft as she is
Questing eye may never light.

Softer far is Rosalinda
Than the rose that decks the thorn;
Purer than the purest lily
That opes to weep at dewy morn.
The Count High Admiral pass'd by her
In his galley on the sea;
On each side so many rowers
Told a right they may not be.

Of the captive bands who row'd it,
Ail from Afric's bosom torn,
Some were proud and mighty nobles,
Some of kingly blood were born.

Betwixt Ceuta and Gibraltar
If one Moor in safety be,
Ill at ease the Lord Count saileth
In his galley on the sea.

Oh! how gently glides the galley,
Answering well the guiding oar!
More gentle still he who commands it,
Skill'd to leave or gain the shore.

"Count Lord Admiral, tell me truly—"

"Without equal, Rose so fair,
The many slaves that gladly tend thee,
Tire they all thy flowing hair?"

"Art thou courteous, Count so lordly,
Asking thus, not answering me?
Answer thou, and I will answer:
To me thou must not silent be."

"Of the slaves who round me muster
Each the allotted task doth know;
Some aloft the sails to manage,
Some upon the bench to row.

"The lady captives, soft and gentle,
Twine on deck the mazy dance,
Deftly weaving flowing carpets,
Couch for Lord in dreamy trance."

"Thou'st answered, and I answer thee;
For good the law that bids repay.

I have slaves for every purpose,
Slaves who will my will obey;

"Some to fit my varied vestments,
Some to tire my flowing hair.

For one I keep another office;
But him my toils must yet ensnare."

"He's ta'en—he's thine! so fully a
tur'd,

That ne'er would he be ransom'd me
Pull to the land!—the land, ye vassals
And drive the galley high on shore."

Then sweet with fairest Rosalinda
And noble Count the moments sped,
While orange groves her form o'ershadow'd,

And flow'rets garlanded her head.
But crabbed Fate, that will not suffer
Any good without allay,
Led the steps of the King's huntsman,
As he roam'd, to walk that way.

"What thine eyes have seen, O huntsman
Huntsman, prithee do not tell.
Purses fill'd with gold I give thee,
As much as thou canst carry well."

All the royal huntsman witness'd
Did he to the King make known,
On study bent, in private closet
Thoughtful sitting, and alone.

"Whisper low the news you bring me,
And we give thee guerdon rare;
Raise on high thy voice to sound it,
And we hang thee high in air.

"To arms! to arms! my faithful archer
Without the rousing war-pipes sound
My cavaliers and trusty footmen,
Haste the grove to circle round!"

It is not yet the glow of mid-day,
Low and long the bell doth boom;
It is not yet the gloom of midnight:
Walk they both to meet their doom.

To the sound of Ave Marias
Both are tomb'd in solemn state,
She before the altar holy,
He beneath the western gate.

Soon the grave of Rosalinda
Did a royal tree disclose;
Soon the grave of Count so noble
Show'd a bed of softest rose.

When the monarch heard the marvels
Quick he bade them both destroy,
Giving to the ruthless flame each
Record of departed joy.

The trees they cut and roses scatter;
Still the emblems thrive again,
E'en as the air which them embracing
Feeleth neither wound nor pain.

The King when he was told the story,
Ceased he to speak for aye;
And when the Queen the wonder heard,
Moan'd she thus her dying lay.

"Call me not Queen!—a Queen no longer
She who such dread deed has done!

Two spotless souls I've rent asunder
Whom Heaven would fain have join'd
as one."

Sacred Poems ; by Mrs. Bruce. Edited by her Son, William Downing Bruce, F.S.A. &c. 8vo.—The subjects of these compositions, which are selected from many left in manuscript by Mrs. Bruce, are Joseph, Jacob and Esau, Ishmael, Rebekah, and David. They scarcely rise to the character of poems, but are narratives written in a smooth and easy versification, unexceptionable in point of sentiment or description. The only specimens of Mrs. Bruce's compositions before published are contained in the works of Mr. J. W. Ord of Guisborough ; and her son has performed an office creditable to his filial piety in this elegant edition. A memoir of Mrs. Bruce is given in Holland's *Lives of the Poets of Yorkshire*.

Quarantine and the Plague. By Gavin Milroy, M.D.—The object the author of this cleverly-written pamphlet has in view is to prove that the plague is not communicable from one individual to another by contact, and that therefore all the existing laws and regulations respecting quarantine are useless, oppressive, and injurious. Our space will not allow us to enter minutely into the consideration of the varied evidence brought forward by the author ; but we cannot refrain from expressing our admiration of the great labour bestowed upon the subject, of the fairness and candour displayed in the examination of every case tending to throw light upon the much disputed question of contagion, and also

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC

SALE AT FORD ABBEY, DEVON.

The ancient mansion of *Ford Abbey* having been transferred into the hands of trustees for George Miles, esq. of Bristol, by the sale noticed in p. 415, a public auction of eight days' duration has just been concluded of the paintings, furniture, &c. The disposal of the plate (some of which belonged to Francis Gwyn, Secretary at War to Queen Anne), occupied almost the whole of the first day ; one lot, consisting of a set of three tea-canisters, with beautiful figures and architectural and other devices in high relief, realised 22s. an ounce ; another, an embossed and festooned tea-kettle, stand, and lamp, about 36*l.*; and a silver-gilt communion chalice and patina, formerly belonging to Edmund Prideaux, esq. attorney-general to Oliver Cromwell, and used in the chapel, 15*l.* 15*s.*—The second day was devoted to the sale of the paintings, eighty-two in number. They were not of any

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portrait of Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester,—an excellent specimen of Kneller, sold for 16*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* A portrait of Sir Edward Seymour, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles II., sold for 11*l.*; and a portrait of Colonel Popham, one of Cromwell's favourite officers at sea, 11 guineas. This picture in the catalogue is attributed to Lely, but it is more in the manner of Walker—a bolder painter at times than Sir Peter Lely, and less known than he deserves to be.—On the third day five pieces of Arras Tapestry, after the Cartoons of Raphael, presented by Queen Anne to Mr. Secretary Gwyn, and for which his son refused 30,000*l.*, offered by Count Orloff on behalf of the Empress Catharine of Russia, were sold to the new proprietor of the abbey at 2,200*l.* The organ was also purchased for Mr. Miles, at 28*l.* 10*s.*—The fourth and fifth days were occupied by the sale of the books, manuscripts, and pamphlets. Among the MSS. was "A book of Welsh Genealogy, commencing with Adam," which yielded 49*l.*; and the second MS. volume of "Prince's Worthies of Devon," (1716,) was sold to Sir Thomas Phillipps for 46*l.*; a "Catalogue of King Henry the Eighth's Jewels," 32*l.*; "A collection of Royal Grants from 1661 to 1682," 27*l.*; sundry original petitions with the signatures of distin-

guished persons, 1681, 31*l.* 10*s.*; "The Irish Booke relating to affairs in that country, 1684-5," 28*l.*; "Herbertum Prosapia, shewing the genealogy of the Gwyn family," 26*l.*; "Book of the antiquities of Glamorganshire," by Richard Merrick, (1578), 11*l.*; "Proceedings of the Star Chamber," (1635), 11*l.*; "Pythagoras's Philosophy," on vellum illuminated, 10*l.* 10*s.*; "Aurelii Augustini Doctoris Expositiones super Psalmos," with marginal notes on vellum; and the Office of the B. V. Mary, vellum, 12*l.*; Minutes of business in the Secretary of State's office during Francis Gwyn's under-secretaryship, from Feb. 5th 1681 to Jan. 3rd 1683, and from Xmas. 1688 to Michas. 1689," 4*l.* 14*s.*—On the sixth day four pieces of Gobelin Tapestry in the drawing-room were purchased for Mr. Miles, at 50*l.* A painting of Christ in the House of Martha, and in conversation with Mary in the background, while Martha in the foreground is spitting a fowl, having before her, on a table and hanging up, a profusion of meat, poultry, vegetables, &c. was purchased by Mr. Rainey, at 67*l.* Queen Anne's bedstead, and crimson silk-velvet furniture, which was fitted up for her reception at Ford Abbey, 8*l.*; and the Gobelin Tapestry hangings of the room in which it stood, representing a Welsh wedding, 10*l.*

ARCHITECTURE.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Nov. 2. This society held its first meeting, Lord de Grey, President, in the chair.

The Dean of Westminster brought for exhibition a large model of Westminster Abbey, executed in cork, by a young man who is a clerk in a merchant's counting-house.

Mr. Donaldson, in connection with the model, wished to draw the attention of the dean to an addition greatly required at the Abbey. He meant the spire, at the intersection of the nave and transept. While this was wanting, the Abbey would always appear unimportant amongst the fine buildings by which it was being surrounded. It had been said that the piers were not strong enough to carry a spire; but surely this was not insurmountable; they might be taken down and reconstructed; and he felt sure, for such a purpose, a subscription might easily be raised to supply the required funds. By the addition of the spire, the Abbey would be distinguished from the parliamentary

buildings, where there are lofty towers but no spire. He hoped, with the aid of the Dean, the Abbey might soon receive its crowning glory.

The Dean said this was contemplated in the time of Sir Christopher Wren; but the flexure of the columns was so great, that it appeared to be dangerous to attempt it. The columns were of Purbeck marble, and he doubted if more could be obtained; moreover, if the piers were enlarged sufficiently to carry the spire, the proportions of the interior might be injured.—Perhaps these objections are not insuperable.

Mr. George Mair read a description of an ancient structure existing at Al Hather, in Mesopotamia, illustrated by drawings, and of the curious sculptured marbles recently discovered by Mr. Layard at Nimroud, the site of Nineveh.

Mr. Tite stated that he did not consider these remains so ancient as Mr. Layard, but attributed them to the period of Cyrus and Darius. As to Al Hather, it was one

of those extraordinary cities, of which the rise, progress, and destruction, were alike mysterious. A plan of it had been given by Dr. Ross, in the ninth volume of the Transactions of the Geographical Society. The honorary secretary said, that he had learnt that the Government had already made an arrangement to reimburse Mr. Layard, that some of the marbles were on their way to this country, and that means had been provided for further investigation.

Nov. 16. S. Angell, V.P. in the chair.

The chairman communicated to the members that, since the last meeting, an application on the part of Her Majesty's Government had been made to the Council for their opinion relative to the position of the Wellington Statue on the arch at the entrance to the Green Park; in consequence of which a report had been prepared and forwarded to Lord Morpeth. The report had been acknowledged; and the Council had reason to believe that the recommendations therein contained would be adopted. The report was read, and was to the following effect:—“Resolved, That the effect of the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington on the top of the arch at the entrance to the Green Park is unsatisfactory, and its position there most objectionable. The Council, in the first place, deem it proper to observe, that the following opinions are given as those of the Council only, there not being time sufficient to submit the question to a general meeting of the Institute; but a well-grounded impression prevails that few, if any, dissentient voices would be found among the members to the judgment of the Council in this matter. The Council next refer to the strong opinion expressed by the architect who designed the arch, and who has supported his objections by much sound and excellent reasoning; and they consider it a recognised principle amongst artists, that the architect who designs a successful work is by far the most competent authority upon a question as to the propriety, size, and character of any sculptural adjuncts or decorations proposed to be applied to his own design. Independently of the valuable opinion referred to, the Council feel that the statue is by far too large for the mass it was intended to decorate, and discordant with that harmony of proportion which is indispensable between the structure and its sculptural embellishments. The size of the arch is apparently diminished by the colossal dimensions of the statue; the elegant screen of columns towards Hyde Park—and, indeed, all the contiguous buildings—are alike affected; and the grandeur and im-

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pense has been spared to render it as far as possible a perfect revival of the art of that glorious period.

"The western entrance is in the tower; it consists of a deeply-moulded doorway; enriched with lions' heads and oak branches in the hollows; the label is square, resting on two shafts, and forming large spandrils filled with foliage and Talbot shields. The doors are of English oak, strongly braced, and hung with hinges fashioned after the form of rampant lions, nearly covering the whole door; these are gilt, and the face of the doors painted red and bordered with iron gilt engrailing, being the armorial bearings of the family. In the lower part of the tower buttress are two canopied niches, containing stone images of St. Peter and St. Paul. Above the first string-course, on the south-west angle of the tower, two niches are formed out of the buttresses; in the southern one is an image of St. Giles, and in the other an effigy of the Earl of Shrewsbury, kneeling with a model of the church, as founder, with his patron St. John the Baptist, standing behind him. Under St. Giles is a corbel with a hind, surrounded by foliage in accordance with the legend of that saint, and the other corbel is sculptured with the Shrewsbury arms supported by two talbots. Immediately over the west door is a single window of three lights, with foliage work in the jambs and arch. Over this are the windows of the ringing chamber, which is ascended by a spiral staircase, forming an external turret on the south side. The belfry windows are eight in number, and the spaces between the mullions filled with perforated lead-work securely fastened to the stone work by iron-cramps.

"The bells are supported by a strongly braced oak framing, rising from the floor of the ringing chamber, where it springs from a stone projection in the wall, carried out by corbel work, visible from the interior of the church.

"At the spring of the belfry windows, the internal angles of the tower are gathered into an octagon by segmental arches, and the juncture of the spire and tower is strongly secured by an iron tie cased in copper. The four emblems of the Evangelists are sculptured on four small gablets resting on the stone weatherings at the angles of the spire; above these are four richly canopied niches running up into crocketed work and pinnacles, containing images of the Latin Doctors, seated on thrones, of the natural size carved in stone. The eight crocketed ribs, which gradually diminish in size and projection as they approach the apex, spring from eight talbots at the base of

the spire, and terminate in as many gablets with bosses to receive them.

"There are four double-light windows at the base of the spire, terminated by crocketed gables and crosses, four immediately above the angle pinnacles, and four smaller ones near the upper part of the spire. The whole is terminated by a cross, composed of iron and copper, partly gilt, and surmounted by a cock; it is secured to the spire, passing down the centre of the stone-work about twenty feet, and fastened to four bars of iron bolted to an iron collar going entirely round the interior of the spire. The whole height, including the cross, is about 200 feet from the level of the churchyard.

"The southern porch is vaulted with intersecting stone ribs, springing from six engaged shafts, and enriched with foliage and heraldic bosses. The external roof is composed entirely of stone. The horizontal joints are all weathered, and the vertical ones covered with ribs terminated by gablets above the string-course. The label of the external arch is crocketed, and terminates in a corbel supporting an image of the Virgin, under a rich canopy, with angels holding thuribles in quatrefoils on either side. The floor is paved with encaustic tiles of various devices, with this inscription, "We will go into the house of the Lord with gladness." On each side of the inner doorway are holy-water stoups in niches.

"The northern porch is similar in proportions, but plainer in design. The internal vault, as well as the roof, are of stone, but ribbed and arched instead of groined. The niche over the external arch contains an image of our Lord giving benediction, and the floor is laid with encaustic tiles.

"The eastern end of the chancel is supported by two angle buttresses, with niches, containing images of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist. In the apex of the gable over the great window is another niche, with an image of the Virgin. The gable is terminated by a stone floriated cross, and immediately below the sill of the east window are three angels in quatrefoils, bearing sacred emblems. The eastern gable of the nave rises considerably above the chancel, and supports a belfry containing the sanctus bell. This belfry is composed of four pinnacles, with intermediate gables and a centre termination. The words "Sanctus ✠, Sanctus ✠, Sanctus ✠," are cast round the bell, which, as its name implies, is rung to give notice of the commencement of the canon.

"The chapel of the Blessed Sacrament extends eastward from the end of the

south aisle, being groined with stone. The external buttresses are more massive, and the one which is placed at the end of the aisle wall contains a niche with an image of the Resurrection of our Lord.

“On the north side of the chancel are the sacristies and organ loft, ascended by a spiral staircase in a turret, weathered with stone and terminated by a lion. The roofs, which are very high pitched, are all covered with strong lead, secured by rolls at short intervals; the ridges are surmounted by cresting partly gilt. This cresting, which was anciently found on all the roofs of ecclesiastical and important buildings, not only produces a rich and beautiful effect, but is actually useful in confining the lead and securing it from violent storms of wind. The tower is open to the nave as high as the floor of the ringing chamber by a large arch, splayed off with massive mouldings, and several feet in depth.

“The floor of the tower is laid with tiles charged with the bearings of Talbot and Comyn, intersected by borders. A wrought-iron screen runs across the lower part of the great arch, dividing off the tower entrance; but it is provided with large gates, that can be opened at pleasure.

“The nave consists of five bays, or compartments, of twelve feet each; in height forty-five, and in width, including the aisles, forty feet. The ten arches are supported by eight detached and four engaged pillars, with richly foliated caps, all of different designs; these pillars, as well as every portion of the roof, walls, arches, &c. are covered with gilding and painted enrichments. Over every arch are two circles, containing heads of prophets, copied from ancient Italian frescoes. The roof is framed entirely of English oak, all the beams, rafters, braces, &c. being open to the ceiling, and carved and moulded; each principal rests on a stone corbel, representing an angel playing on some musical instrument. The floor is laid with encaustic tiles and stone alleys, with borders of inscription tiles, having sentences from the pontifical office for the consecration of a church. A stone seat is built round the side and end walls, which are lined to the height of about four feet five inches with blue and yellow glazed tiles.

“The western bay of the south aisle is divided off by carved oak screens, supported by brass shafts. The font, which is of alabaster, is fixed in the centre of this inclosure, and octagonal in form; four monsters or dragons are represented crushed under the pedestal, emblematic of sin destroyed by the sacrament of

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"The rood-loft extends across the chancel arch, and is approached from the organ loft by a passage in the thickness of the wall. This loft is entirely of English oak, and consists of a centre doorway and six lateral divisions, each separated by a shaft, from which the overhanging groining springs, after the manner of several ancient examples in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Somersetshire. The front breastwork is most artificially wrought with foliage, grapes, &c., and along it is this Scripture, '✠ Christus factus est obediens usque ad mortem: mortem autem crucis: propter quod et Deus exaltavit illum et donavit illum nomen quod est super omne nomen.'

"The sides of the loft are protected by pierced quatrefoils and carving, relieved by painting and gilding, and the lower part contains twelve panels, intended to be filled by images of the apostles. From the centre of the loft rises the great rood or crucifix, with the attendant images of our Blessed Lady and Saint John, which are placed on pedestals united to the foot of the rood with rich tracery. The cross is crocketed at the sides, and terminates at the extremities with quatrefoils containing emblems of the evangelists, and surrounded with foliage.

"The chapel of the Blessed Sacrament is divided from the south aisle by a stone arch and an open screen of wrought brass. The lower panels are filled with chased and perforated work, representing chalices, with the Blessed Sacrament and lambs alternately, and a pierced cresting surmounts the upper part, rising into crockets and crowns for tapers. Although light in appearance, this screen is of immense weight, and has occupied nearly two years in execution.

"The pavement in front of the arch contains the inscription—'Domine, non sum dignus,' &c., and on the risers of the two steps leading up to the chapel—

'✠ Panem Angelorum manducavit homo;' and 'Panem de coelo dedit eis.' Immediately over this arch a very rich cross is painted on the wall, with angels adoring, and this inscription—'✠ Adoramus in eternum sanctissimum sacramentum.'

"The chapel itself is entirely covered with gilding and decoration. The ribs of the groining, which is of stone, are richly diapered. The spandrels are filled with passion-flowers and foliage, and circles containing lambs, surrounded by running borders. The bosses are composed of vine leaves and grapes. The upper parts of the walls are powdered with crowns and rays, and crosses alternate; while the lower

portion is diapered with a continuous pattern of vine leaves.

"The reredos of the altar is entirely composed of the finest tiles, heightened with gold. In the centre is the tabernacle metal gilt, covered with enamels. The altar is carved in alabaster, and is divided into five compartments, filled with winged cherubim. The floor is laid with enamel tiles, in appropriate patterns, such as lamb and cross, with the word "amen" repeated within a border.

The east window is composed of thirteen lights, in the centre an image of our Lord under a high canopy, terminating in a cross, with the Evangelists. Beneath the feet of our Lord is this scripture

'✠ Amen, amen, dico vobis, ego sum panis vivas qui de coelo descendit.' The side lights a continuous vine forms quatrefoils, containing cherubim holding labels, with scriptures in honour of the holy mystery of the Blessed Eucharist.

From a boss in the centre of the chancel a lamp is suspended from a corbel divided into six parts, symbolic of the six attributes of God, and inscribed, '✠ Vir ✠ Honor ✠ Sapientia ✠ Charitas ✠ Benedictio ✠ Fortitudo.'

"The altar is furnished with rich candlesticks, linen, and ornaments, and on detail of this chapel has been designed with reference to the adorable mystery to which it is consecrated.

"The chancel is twenty-seven feet length, and nearly the same width as the nave. The ceiling is of oak, arched and divided into panels by moulded ribs, with carved bosses at every intersection. The panels are powdered with gilt stars, and monograms of the holy name in the centre, surrounded by radiating borders.

Stone string-course, richly moulded, runs along either side, immediately under the ceiling, with angels holding crowns, gilded and painted.

"The ground of the chancel walls is entirely gilt—angels bearing scrolls with scriptures from the 72 *Psalms*, *Benedictio*, &c. are painted at intervals—encircled garlands, which are connected by a continuous diaper of quatrefoils and foliage.

"The great east window represents the *Root of Jesse*, or genealogy of our Lord. On each side of this window are two niches with projecting canopies, containing images of St. Giles and St. Christopher. The high altar is carved in alabaster; the front is filled with angels seated on thrones under elaborate tabernacle work, playing divers instruments, relieved with gilding and colour. The reredos represents the *Coronation of our Blessed Lady*. The subject fills the entire compartment, with

three niches on either side contain angels bearing thuribles and tapers. A string-course, richly carved with angels, runs above the tabernacle work, surmounted by perforated brattishing level with the sill of the east window. At either end metal brackets support curtains of tapestry with cipherings.

“The sedilia are elevated one above the other on the three steps approaching the platform of the altar. The respective emblems of priest, deacon, and sub-deacon, are carved in panels at the back of the seats, and the whole is surmounted by elaborate canopies and pinnacles. Immediately opposite the sedilia is the sepulchre for the Easter service, under a deeply-moulded inverted arch.

“The organ-loft opens into the church by six arches, three towards the chancel and three in the north, all filled with perforated brass screens. An ancient iron corona of most exquisite workmanship, brought from Flanders, is suspended in the centre of the chancel. It was executed in the 15th century, and, although considerably injured when originally purchased, it has been perfectly restored, and forms one of the most interesting and beautiful pieces of church furniture in this country.

“The church is surrounded by a spacious garth, or church-yard, inclosed by a massive coped wall, and entered by two lich gates, the boundary of which will be planted with elm and other trees. In the south-west angle of the ground, and adjoining the porch, a lofty stone cross has been erected. It consists of a flight of steps, on which the base is raised; at every angle is an emblem of an evangelist, and on the four sides a chalice, with the blood flowing into it from the foot of the cross, symbolic of our Lord shedding his blood for the four quarters of the earth. A floriated shaft rises several feet above the base, from the stem of which are two projecting branches, sustaining images of St. Mary and St. John, with our Lord crucified between them, under a canopy. To the eastward of the church are the schools for the boys and girls, with a guildhall seventy feet in length by twenty in width, over them; at the end a school-master's house, with a bell-turret and other conveniences. A rectory-house is in the course of erection, and some land adjoining the south side has been purchased for the purpose of erecting a conventual establishment, to be attached to the mission.”

RESTORATION OF THE WEST FRONT OF
ST. MARY'S CHURCH, NOTTINGHAM.

We have seen a lithograph of the west front of this noble parish church in its

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Nearly 5,000*l.* have been raised by the same voluntary subscription, but, owing to the depressed state of the trade of the town, there appears to be little chance of the 2,000*l.* still required being raised in the parish. The necessary repairs of the present unsightly porch will require from 700*l.* to 800*l.*, and the present appearance of the building will remain the same. The vicar, therefore, earnestly appeals to the

benevolent residing in other places. cordially add our wish that he may be successful; and that he will, through his simple but forcible appeal, be enabled not only to perfect the beautiful design shewn in the view, but to furnish the interior of the church with appropriate fittings and decorations to the full extent of his wishes.

E. I. C

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

The first meeting of this Society for the Session of 1846-7 took place on the 19th of November, when the President, Lord Viscount Mahon, was in the chair. A letter was read from Mr. Way, announcing his intention to resign the office of Director, in consequence of the removal of his residence to the country. The Rev. John Edmund Cox, Curate and Sub-Lecturer of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Edward Foss, esq. F.S.A. communicated a memoir on the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Seal in the time of King John; correcting the accounts of former writers, from Thynne down to Lord Campbell. It appears that the office of Keeper of the Seal existed in ancient times concurrently with that of Lord Chancellor; that the Keeper was, in fact, a deputy or vice-chancellor acting in the occasional absence of his principal. At the period when King John was abroad, one seal remained in England with the Chancellor Longchamp, and another was in the custody of the Keeper attendant on the King. The Keepers were frequently changed, and sometimes two persons were entrusted with the charge.

Dawson Turner, esq. F.S.A. presented an impression of the seal of the abbey of Talley, co. Carmarthen, recently found near Norwich. It is round: its area divided into two compartments by a band, inscribed *Maria*: in the upper compartment the holy lamb, in the lower the abbat kneeling: on either side of the whole a lily. The legend in the circumference is *Abbat'is et convent' b'e marie de talley*.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Nov. 6. This was the first meeting for the season. Mr. Hawkins, who took the chair, announced that, since the last public meeting, in June, seventy-nine subscribing members had been enrolled, and five honorary foreign members elected. During

the recess, the following elections had been made into the central committee: The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Verulam, C. H. Anderson, Bart., Professor Phillips, the Dean of Lincoln, Sir R. I. M. Chetson, Dawson Turner, and D. Gura esquires.

The subject appointed for discussion was, "Ancient Carving in Ivory, Stone or Wood." It was illustrated by a paper from the pen of Sir R. Westmacott, who reviewed the state of the art from a period of the earliest known examples in England to the time of Gibbons; and adverted to the works of the schools of Nuremberg and Augsburg—to the latter which he expressed his belief that we were more indebted than to the former for the supply of excellent wood-carvers who prevailed in England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It seemed to be Richard's opinion, that no works of importance had been executed in England before the sixteenth century by native artists. A fine carving, by Giovanni Bologna, was exhibited by Sir Richard in illustration of the influence exercised by the German schools upon those of Italy; and numerous specimens of carving in wood and ivory were exhibited by Mr. Nichols, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Tucker, and other members.

Mr. W. Brougham gave an account of the discovery of the supposed remains of a knight-templar, during the late repairs of Brougham church, Westmoreland. The sword (of which a drawing was shown) was in a perfect state; but Mr. Brougham stated that only one spur had been found; a circumstance which was possibly attributed to the difficulty of adjusting the legs, which were, as usual crossed, to the dimensions of the wooden coffin in which the body had been originally inclosed. It was remarkable that a fragment of glass of undoubted Phœnician fabric was found with these remains. The general opinion seemed to be, that had been worn by the deceased as a talisman; and it, in some degree, corroborates

rated a tradition which, according to Mr. Brougham, had always associated the interment in question with an ancestor of the family, said to have joined one of the Crusades during the twelfth century.

A. Lawson, esq. communicated an account of the progress of his excavations at Aldborough, Yorkshire, where he has found several tessellated pavements of elaborate design; besides other important remains, which are most valuable additions to the evidences previously discovered of the ancient extent of the Roman station at that place (*Isurium*).

The Hon. Mr. Neville sent a report of the investigations which he is now making into Roman remains in Essex. He has uncovered a portion of a tessellated pavement at Hadstock, near Audley End, of which a drawing was exhibited; and found a quantity of pottery and other relics at Chesterford, in the same county. It is remarkable that among the last-mentioned objects was discovered a British coin, the type of which was not previously known. On the same site a few months back, Mr. Neville found a coin of Cunobelinus, also inedited; with a very curious inscription, which has been printed and commented on by Mr. Birch in the "*Numismatic Journal*."

Numerous presents were announced of books, impressions of sepulchral brasses, and miscellaneous antiquities. The chairman gave notice that the next meeting would be held December 4th: when an exhibition will be made of chasings and castings in metal.

CAVERN AT UPHILL.

An accidental discovery of Roman coins has been made near the limekiln, at Uphill, Somersetshire. On raising some stones a labourer observed an aperture in the rock, and on further examination a large cavern was discovered. The entrance was level with the bottom of the hill on the south side, and on the loose earth and rubbish being removed, quantities of bones were discovered. The entrance is rather low, but leads to a large vaulted chamber, branching off in different directions, which branches have not yet been explored. In the chamber there is a sort of shelving rock, somewhat in the form of a sofa, on which a quantity of sand and rubbish had accumulated, on removing which some small pieces of Roman pottery were found, and, scattered near the spot, the workmen picked up 129 silver and copper Roman coins, many of them in a fine state of preservation. Our informant has sent us for inspection three of Valentinian and one of Gratian, and says they

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Minister of Public Works has received a general report on the ravages committed by a recent inundation of the Allier and Loire, from which it appears that it will require upwards of 65,000,000 of francs to re-establish the bridges, embankments, roads, &c. destroyed by the floods, and to execute the works necessary to prevent the recurrence of a similar disaster. In that estimate was not comprised the amount of injury suffered by private property. An entire village, in the department of Allier, the small town of St. Firmin, above Briare, containing about 600 souls, was entirely engulfed, and the whole population perished. Very great injury was done to the Orleans and Bordeaux Railway, and the station at Amboise was wholly swept away.

The Duc de Bordeaux has married the Princess of Modena, who is said to have a fortune of six millions sterling.

SPAIN.

Queen Christina, now that the marriages of her two legitimate daughters are accomplished, has turned her whole attention to the aggrandizement of her children of more spurious degree. Daughters never before spoken of are now brought forward, and honours are paid to them only inferior to those awarded to the daughters of Ferdinand. The Duke de Riazares is to be created Prince of Antilles, while the husbands of his sisters are to be made grandees of Spain, and saddled upon the state for the funds to support their new titles.

PORTUGAL.

A general opposition to the new Ministry has appeared throughout the country, and some provinces have broken out into open rebellion, proclaiming Don Pedro V., and excluding the Queen from the throne. Oporto, on this as on former occasions, has been foremost in resistance. The Duke of Terceira, on proceeding thither as the Queen's lieutenant, was surrounded and made prisoner by the Democrats, who had suddenly armed themselves. There is a general revolution in the northern provinces; indeed it appears as if Lisbon was the only part of the kingdom in which the Queen's authority

was at present acknowledged. The King Ferdinand, has taken the command of troops in the capital, with Saldanha as aide-de-camp. The rebels have been defeated in two considerable actions.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The congregation of Cardinals have shown themselves systematically hostile to the measures of reform proposed by Cardinal Giasi, the Pope has replaced the body by a *Consulta di Stato*, formed the Under Secretaries of State, of prelates occupying at Rome the high administrative functions, and several distinguished lay members.

SWITZERLAND.

The advices from Geneva to the 1st Nov. state that tranquillity appeared to be completely restored. There were apprehensions of further disturbance, but business had been resumed. The pope had met in general council, and unanimously elected a Provisional Government.

INDIA.

The Nazim, or Chief of Moultan, made terms with the Lahore Government by paying a large sum of money, and admitting the Lahore police into his treasuries. This settlement was brought about by the firm proceedings of Colonel Lawrence, who became guarantee for safety of the Nazim, while the latter was induced to visit Lahore.

An insurrection has broken out in Casmere, fomented, it is reported, by Lahore Darbar; and a force sent against the insurgents by Gholab Singh was defeated with loss. Several English officers who were visiting the country were seized and detained as hostages, but no fears entertained for their safety.

MEXICO.

The city of Monterey, on the 2nd September, capitulated to the American arms, after a severe struggle of three days, the terms of the capitulation being, that the garrison be permitted to march with a portion of their arms beyond a distant line of territory; an armistice of eight weeks, subject to the decision of national cabinets, being concluded. This is the chief result of General Taylor's march from Camargo.

HAVANNAH.

On Sunday, the 11th of October, Havannah was visited by the most violent hurricane remembered by the oldest inhabitant. The damage to the shipping lying in that beautifully land-locked harbour proved most disastrous; scarcely a vessel escaped, many were sunk, and, out of at least 120 sail, the Habenero Spanish brig-of-war, the Royal Mail steam-ship Thames, the English brig William Rush-ton, and two or three others, at the termination of the gale were the only vessels riding in safety. The shears at the navy-yard were blown down, the wharves torn

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DOMESTIC OCCU

Oct. 28. The Garrick Theatre, in Leman-street, Goodman's fields, was destroyed by fire. The Jews' Orphan Asylum in the Tenter-ground, the gun factory of Mr. Scott, and the Garrick Tavern, were partially injured. The theatrical wardrobe, scenery, and stage appointments were burnt, and about fifty performers were thrown out of employment.

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BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Oct. 22. A new church, erected from the designs of Mr. James Deason, at Seer Green in the parish of Farnham Royal, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Oxford. The hamlet of Seer-green contains a population of between 300 and 400 persons, situated at a distance of eight miles from the parish church, and upwards of two miles from any other place of worship. The Rev. J. S. Grover, with the consent of the patrons of the living, the Provost and Fellows of Eton, engaged to endow the new church with the rent-charge and glebe, producing 100*l.* per annum, besides subscribing 50*l.* towards the building. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners contributed both to the church and parsonage house. The former curate of Farnham Royal, who is nominated to the incumbency, in consideration of his liberal contribution to the work, subscribed the munificent sum of 1000*l.* The patronage is vested in the Provost and Fellows of Eton. The church, which is erected in the early-English style of architecture, consists of a nave, chancel, porch, and vestry. It is 80 feet in length, including the chancel, and 26 feet wide, with a stone bell turret at the west end 60 feet high. The building will accommodate upwards of 200 persons, all in open benches.

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DERBYSHIRE.

The parish church of St. Alkmund, Derby, has been rebuilt, entirely of stone,

mas Keble, brother of the gifted author of "The Christian Year," is Vicar,) was selected as the site of their pious liberality, which has been shown in the construction of one of the most beautiful little churches in the kingdom (of modern date at least.) The architect is James Parke Harrison, esq B.A., of Christ Church, Oxford. It is in the Decorated style, and consists of a single nave about fifty feet in extent, and a chancel of about thirty; there is a south porch of true and beautiful proportions, and a north door in the interior; the roof is oak; and is fitted with oak open sittings, in a style that happily harmonises with the character of the building. The pulpit is of stone. The stalls extend to the priest's door and sacristy door, on either side of the chancel: the lectern (from which the lessons are read) stands on the south side of the chancel, near the priest's door. The altar screen is of oak, and the flooring of the nave of plain black and red tiles; those of a figured pattern being used in the chancel. The wall at either side of the altar is also faced with small encaustic tiles. The altar cloth is of crimson velvet, beautifully embroidered with a large centre cross in gold, and a number of smaller ones on either side. The east window is of exquisite tracery, of three lights, and glazed with stained glass, by O'Connor, of London: in the centre light is the Crucifixion, with St. John and the two Marys underneath; and in the others the Baptism of our Saviour by St. John, and the Resurrection, are depicted; in the head of the windows are St. Michael and All the Angels, to whom the church is dedicated. The font stands near the junction of the tower and nave. The roof is covered with the stone slate of the country. The churchyard was also consecrated: its situation is very pleasing, and its peaceful character considerably enhanced by a fine old yew. No collection towards the church was made; but after the Holy Communion alms to the amount of more than 70*l.* were placed on the alms dish, and subsequently distributed to the poor. Out of the twenty founders of the new church sixteen were said to be at the consecration.

KENT.

The restoration of St. Augustine's Monastery, *Canterbury*, is in progress. It is only three years since public attention was called to the disgrace of suffering the desecration of these noble ruins to the purposes of a pot-house. It was then suggested that the clergy might relieve the ruins from their debasement and convert them to educational uses. The hint was

taken; and reduced to practice main the earnestness of Mr. A. Hope. Few were subscribed;—and it was resolve convert the old monastery into a co for missionaries in connexion with Established Church. The design has to preserve as much as possible of ancient buildings; and then add of which might be requisite of an appropriate architectural character. Of the old buildings little remained but the beam decorated gateway—and the chapel, of earlier architecture. These have been carefully preserved, and are connected with other very extensive ones—dormitories for the students, hall, library, master's residence. The materials are—which are indigenous to the local and therefore especially appropriate—hewn flints, with stone dressings. The workmanship is substantial and thorough honest. There is not a bit of pretence anywhere—not a timber used which is of genuine oak. The sentiment of buildings struck us as collegiate and appropriate:—not novel indeed, but an excellent expression of Mediaeval style. The restorations have been intrusted Mr. Butterfield; and his work does it credit. If the works proceed rapidly hitherto, the buildings will be entirely roofed in before Christmas. We are glad to see that there is a likelihood that the decoration of the interior will not be neglected.—(*Athenaeum*.)

The new Royal Marine Barracks *Woolwich*, erected on the site of the Marine Barracks, for the accommodation of 1,000 men, with officers' quarters, offices for the records and transactions of the division, are now nearly completed. The buildings are constructed in the strongest manner and are perfectly fire proof. The first and second stories front, or sleeping rooms, have no windows in any part of them, the roofs being formed of bricks supported on cast-iron beams and the floor formed entirely of asphaltic composition. The mode in which they are warmed in winter, and ventilated or supplied with cold in summer, is means of a revolving fan eight feet diameter, which will be wound up daily and operate by weights in the same manner as a church clock. The land places are formed of the best Rock paving slabs, and the outer stairs consist of 10 steps of granite with granite balustrades, connected with light but substantial railings. On the south-west front of the principal range of buildings, the first and second stories, are numerous arches, with iron railings about 3 feet inches high, and betwixt the arches a front of the rooms a spacious path

capable of allowing six men to walk abreast, and extending the whole length of the building, with the exception of the two wings. The detached buildings are also in a forward state, and when the whole of this extensive barrack is completed it will be very superior to the quarters formerly occupied by this corps.

The parish church of *Ickham* has lately undergone extensive reparations, under the management of Mr. H. Marshall, surveyor, of Canterbury. The whitewash having been cleared away, the walls are beautifully frescoed; a porch added of Caen stone; a gallery has been removed; the tower arch thrown open, and a stained glass window inserted. The parish apportioned 300*l.* towards the necessary repairs, but that was barely a quarter sufficient; S. Musgrave Hilton, esq. and the Rector, the Rev. J. A. Wrighte, have contributed the remainder. A very neat little font has also been presented by Mrs. Howley, wife of his Grace the Archbishop, who, accompanied by Sir Brook W. Bridges, Bart. Miss Burdett Coutts, and other friends, recently inspected the edifice.

Oct. 26. The fittings of *Seasalter* old church were disposed of, preparatory to the conversion of the chancel into a chapel, to be used simply for funerals, there being an extensive burial ground attached. When this is completed, the remainder of the edifice will be removed. The alterations have been undertaken at the sole expense of William Hyder, esq. of Court Lees.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Aug. 21. The pretty church at *Shackerstone* has been put into thorough repair by the noble patron, the Earl Howe; the south aisle has been restored, the chancel rebuilt, and the church re-pewed. A very handsome font, the gift of the Rev. J. H. Green, the curate, a fine-toned organ, painted glass in the five chancel windows, and a velvet communion cloth, the gift of the Earl and Countess Howe, have made the church very complete.

NORFOLK.

Sept. 17. The chapel of *Tilney St. Lawrence*, near Lynn, which has been restored under the superintendence of Mr. Buckler, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, together with a piece of land newly appropriated as a burial ground. The restoration of this chapel has been undertaken and completed at the sole expense of Miss Mary Mann, a lady residing in Lynn, but having property in the parish of Tilney, and the cost of the work has exceeded the sum of 2000*l.*

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have, with the consent of the Bishop of Lichfield, constituted a new district for spiritual purposes out of the district parish of Langton, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent. The district of Langton contains a population of 12,000, which rendered a subdivision necessary. The stipend attached to the new district, which is called *Edensor*, will be 100*l.* as soon as a minister shall be licensed by the Bishop for performance of divine worship; to which will be added 30*l.* when any building shall be licensed, and a further sum of 20*l.*, making in all 150*l.*, when a church or chapel shall be consecrated by the Bishop.

July 28. A new church at *Bednall*, near Stafford, was consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield, in the presence of a large number of the clergy; the sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. Dean Howard.

SUFFOLK.

The remains of Burgh Castle, the *Gariensis* of the Romans, at the confluence of the Yare and Waveney, near Yarmouth, have been brought to the hammer as part of the estate of the late Mrs. Lydia Baret, which was divided into thirteen lots, the castle and 27 acres around and within its walls forming one. We are happy to add that this interesting specimen of a Roman fortress has been saved, by being purchased by that zealous antiquary Sir John Boileau, Bart. who has appealed to the General Committee of the Archaeological Institute for their advice as to any investigations he may be enabled to pursue preparatory to their next annual meeting, which will be held in the adjoining county of Norfolk.

St. Katharine's chapel at *Bury St. Edmund's*, with its octagon tower, has been sold for 450*l.* and purchased for conversion into a dyeing house. The neighbouring antiquaries are indignant at the profanation, and the Norman Tower looks with disdain upon its degraded neighbour.

Sept. 3. The church of St. John's, *Woodbridge*, some time since erected in the early-English style, was consecrated by the Bishop of Norwich. It contains 800 sittings and free and open benches, and 300 appropriated in the galleries.

SURREY.

July 10. The perpetual advowsons and right of presentation to the rectories of *Idea*, near Rye, and the consolidated rectories of *East Guildford with Playden*, was disposed of by auction at the Auction Mart. They had both been held together

by the present incumbent for a very long period, being contiguous parishes. The rectory of *Idea*, which is in the diocese of Chichester, contains about 2,947 acres, of which the auctioneer Mr. Dixon at 2,518 were subject to tithes, and the population was between 500 and 600. Its income amounted to 967*l.* 16*s.* It sold for 7,500*l.* The population of *East Guildford with Playden* was about 4 the former containing 2,000 acres, the latter 1,170, out of 1,308 acres subject to tithes. The joint income was 241*l.* 18*s.* liable to 30*l.* parochial rates. It fetched 3,350*l.*

Sept. 18. *Outlands* farm-house, with 27 acres of pasture, plantation, and garden ground, which were described as suits for the erection of villas, being the last *Outlands Park* estate, formerly the property of the Duke of York, was put up for auction at the Auction Mart. There were six lots. The first comprised *Outlands* farm-house, near the entrance-lodge, the South Western Railway, with about five acres of land, which fetched 1,300*l.* There were five other lots, which were knocked down for 2,000*l.* making a total of 3,300*l.* being at an average of about 100*l.* an acre. The greater part of *Outlands* estate was sold in a former sale which was noticed in p. 192.

Nov. 6. The parish church of *Ship* has been re-built, and was consecrated the 6th Nov. by the Bishop of Winchester. It has been erected by Mr. Meubauer, of Godalming, at a cost of 1,400*l.* of which sum the Earl of Onslow, the patron, subscribed 200 guineas, and Church Building Society 150*l.* The stained glass in the five windows of the chancel and two at the west end of the chapel, together with a communion service of plate and a set of books for all the services have been presented by several individuals.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Aug. 18. The next presentation to the rectory of *Idlicote*, of the annual value 300*l.* exclusive of the parsonage-house arising from a rent-charge in lieu of tithes were sold for 1,510*l.* The parish comprises about 1,500 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land, with a population only 82.

Sept. 1. The Bishop of Worcester consecrated a new church at *Baddeley* which the first stone was laid on the 2d Aug. 1845. It has been erected at sole expense of W. S. Dagdale, esq. *Merevale* hall, one of the members for northern division of this county, contains 450 free sittings. It is in style of the 13th century.

Sept. 30. The new church of St. Andrew, at *Bordesley*, was consecrated by the Bishop of Worcester. This church is one of ten which it was resolved a few years ago should be erected in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, to meet the spiritual wants of the inhabitants. It is in the early-Decorated style of architecture, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. The chancel is divided from the nave by an arch of noble proportions, rising from octagon pilasters. The ascent to it is by a single step, and the communion is approached by two additional steps. The great east window is of five lights, the upper portion being filled with flowing tracery. In the south wall of the chancel is an arch, in which are placed the vestry and minister's pew, the latter being partitioned off by an ornamental screen. The reading-desk is placed within the chancel on the north side. A row of arches, springing from pillars alternately circular and octagonal, divides the nave from the aisle. In this part of the building is a window, the gift of the architect, Mr. Carpenter, of London. Two slender circular columns, having capitals of oak-leaves, serve as supports to its tracery. The tower is situated at the end of the north aisle, and is to be surmounted by a broach. The window at the west end of the nave consists of four lights. The font is massive and capacious, placed near the south door, and bears as a legend, in the old English character, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." The roof is open and well proportioned. The seats are low, though not open. The floor of the whole building is laid with blue and red tiles alternately, lozengewise. The entrance is by a beautiful arch, consisting of three mouldings resting on pillars, and two rows of the ball-flower ornament inserted in bold hollow mouldings. About six and a half feet from the door of the church is another arch, chamfered, in which it is intended to affix doors, to avoid the use of a second set of doors within the church. Over the porch (which is about 19 feet long and 10 wide), and at the various gable-ends, crosses are placed. The expense of the erection, including wall and porch, will be nearly 4,000*l*. Of the sittings (about 1,000 in number), more than half are free. The Rev. D. B. Moore, late chaplain of the workhouse, has been appointed incumbent. To the church is assigned a new district, formed out of the parish of Aston. The patronage is vested in the Bishop of Worcester and five trustees alternately; the trustees having the right of the first presentation.

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Sept. 22. The new church at the village of *Middleton*, in the parish of Rothwell, near Leeds, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. The architects were Messrs. Chantrell and Sons, of Leeds. It has a spire, an open roof, and accommodation for between 500 and 600 worshippers. The seats are all open, and of oak.

Two splendid lights have just been inserted on the north and south side of the great eastern window of *Leeds* parish church. They are memorial windows, the gift of Thomas Blayds, esq. in memory of his two elder sons, who respectively departed this life in 1842 and 1845. Two other families have it in contemplation to present similar windows.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have constituted a portion of the parish of Bradford a separate district for spiritual purposes, called *Manningham*. It is endowed with an income of 100*l.* per annum, payable as soon as an incumbent shall be licensed. The stipend will be increased to 130*l.* when any building shall be licensed for the performance of Divine worship; and will be still further increased to 150*l.* as soon as an approved-of chapel or church shall be consecrated. J. Hollings, esq. of Manningham, having contributed 3000*l.* towards the building and endowment of the church, is to have the patronage of the first two nominations.

Part of the parish of Doncaster has been constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, under the name of *Ballby with Hexthorpe*. It has been endowed by Miss Elizabeth Goodman Banks with a stipend of 150*l.* That lady has the perpetual advowson. And another new district, called *Woodside*, has been constituted out of the chapelry of Horsforth, in the parish of Guiseley, and the chapelries of Headingley and Kistall, in the parish of Leeds.

Nor. 17. A new chapel, erected by subscription, and dedicated to St. James the Apostle, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon, at *Fairburn*, in the parish of Ledsham, Yorkshire. The foundation stone of this chapel was laid on the 6th of May, 1845, by the Rev. Charles Wheler, M.A. Vicar of Ledsham, on a site given by John Jackson, esq. of Fairburn. The chapel is of stone, and forms a plain and neat building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south aisle. The sittings are free and unappropriated. The east and west windows are of stained glass, executed by Ward of London; the former being the gift of the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, curate of Led-

sham, and his friends, and the latter presented by some members of the respectable family of Jackson, which has been for a long period connected with the place. A side window in the chancel, of stained glass, by Wailes of Newcastle, representing the Crucifixion, is also about to be put up, the gift of the Rev. Wm. Jackson, M.A.

WALES.

Sept. 20. The re-opening of the ancient Church of *Llanychan*, in the diocese of Bangor, was celebrated by Divine service performed in the Welsh and English languages. The enlargement and restoration of this curious old edifice has been accomplished by subscriptions from the parishioners, and a grant from the Bangor Church Building Association. The introduction of open seats, the first of the kind in the Principality, highly gratified the congregations.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. M.P. contributed 100*l.* Viscount Duncannon 50*l.* and F. R. West, esq. 300*l.* towards the erection of the new church at *Llanarman*, which is just completed.

A new district, to be called *Beaufort*, has been formed out of the parishes of Aberystwith, Bedwelty, Llangattock, and Llangunider, Monmouthshire. The new district is to be in the diocese of Llandaff; it has hitherto been partly in Llandaff and partly in St. David's.

Lieut.-General Sir John Wilson, K.C.B., has become the proprietor by purchase of *Bodvach*, a splendid seat near Llanfyllin, late the property of Lord Mostyn.

SCOTLAND.

Sept. 8. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of Trinity college, Perthshire, was performed. The proceedings began by the principal dignitaries of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, the Right Rev. Primate Skinner, Bishops Russell, Moir, and Low, followed by a large number of the clergy, and various noblemen, gentlemen, and ladies, walking two and two from the present college. Amongst those present were the Right Hon. Lord Grey, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Hon. J. C. Talbot, Sir John Gladstone, and Sir P. M. Threipland. The ceremony was commenced with prayer, after which Sir John Gladstone received the bottle containing the documents, and deposited it in a cavity prepared under the stone, after the usual manner on such occasions. The Warden of the college (the Rev. Charles Wordsworth) then delivered a long address; and a benediction was pronounced by the Primus.

PROMOTIONS, PREF

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 30. The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Wilde, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Right Hon. Edward Strutt, sworn of the Privy Council.

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Nov. 6. 2d Dragoons, Major St. Vincent W. Ricketts to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. H. D. Griffith to be Major—66th Foot, Capt. Sir W. Gordon, Bart. to be Major—Brevet, Capt. W. H. L. D. Cuddy, of the 55th Foot, to be Major in the Army.—Unattached, Brevet Major G. F. Parke, from the Ceylon Rifle Reg. to be Major.

Nov. 9. This Gazette contained a Brevet, appointing Gen. Sir George Nugent, Bart. and G.C.B., Gen. Thomas Grosvenor, and Gen. the Marquess of Anglesey, K.G. and G.C.B. to be Field-Marshal in the Army; thirteen Lieut. Generals to be Generals; twenty-nine Major-Generals to be Lieut.-Generals; eighty-one Colonels to be Major-Generals; seventy-four Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels; fifty Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels; and one hundred and twenty-two Captains to be Majors.

Also the names of eight Major-Generals of the Royal Artillery to be Lieut. Generals in the Army; fourteen Colonels to be Major-Generals; fourteen Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels; and twenty-eight Captains to be Majors. In the Royal Engineers, seven Major-Generals to be Lieut. Generals in the Army; six Colonels to be Major-Generals; five Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels; and thirteen Captains to be Majors. In the Royal Marines, seven Lieut. Colonels to be Major-Generals in the Army; one Lieut. Colonel to be Colonel; and eighteen Captains to be Majors.

In her Majesty's Fleet, Adm. Sir George Martin, G.C.B. is appointed Admiral of the Fleet, and (to pass over the promotion of flag) four Vice-Admirals to be Admirals; fourteen Rear-Admirals to be Vice-Admirals; twenty Captains to be Rear-Admirals; forty-four Commanders to be Captains; and eighty Lieutenants to be Commanders.

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strong, Mark Evans, G. T. Rowland, Lieut.-Col. J. N. Colquhoun, A. R. Harrison, and H. R. Wright.—Royal Engineers, to be Colonels, brevet Colonels Sir J. M. F. Smith, Rice Jones, Thomas Moody, John Oldfield, and M. C. Dixon; to be Lieut.-Colonels, brevet Majors C. J. Selwyn, W. M. Gossett, Daniel Bolton, F. W. Whinyates, and A. W. Robe.

Nov. 17. Adm. Sir Davidge Gould, G.C.B. to be Vice-Adm. of the United Kingdom.

Nov. 20. Vice-Adm. Sir H. Heathcote, Knt. to be Admiral; Rear-Adm. Charles Carter to be Vice-Adm.; Capt. John Thompson (A.) to be retired Rear-Adm.—Major-Gen. Sir C. W. Thornton to be General; five more Colonels to be Major-Generals; six Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels; and twenty-four Captains to be Majors (with commissions bearing date Nov. 9).

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. D. J. Eyre, to be Sub-Dean of Salisbury Cathedral.
 Hon. and Rev. R. Cust, to be Preb. of Lincoln.
 Rev. J. Cotterill, to be an hon. Canon of Norw.
 Rev. J. Garbett, to be an hon. Canon of Worc.
 Rev. R. Seymour, to be an hon. Canon of Worc.
 Rev. W. Walter, to be an hon. Canon of Linc.
 Rev. J. Watts, to be Preb. of Salisbury.
 Rev. M. H. Becher, Barnoldby-le-Beck R. Linc.
 Rev. W. Bleasdel, New District of Collyhurst P.C. Manchester.
 Rev. J. Browell, St. James's Church, Muswell-hill, Hornsey, P.C. Middx.
 Rev. O. E. Chambers, Smithills Dean P.C. Lanc.
 Rev. E. Childe, Cleobury Mortimer V. Salop.
 Rev. J. Crewkerne, Leominster V. Heref.
 Rev. Mr. Downing, Kingswinford V. Staff.
 Rev. J. Dudley, Sarnsfield R. Heref.
 Rev. W. M. Dyne, Bar's Pin, Pinchebeck, V. Linc.
 Rev. P. Egglestone, Denholme P. C. York.
 Rev. C. Fox, Corney R. Sussex.
 Rev. J. L. Fulford, Woodbury P. C. Devon.
 Rev. F. S. Green, New Church, Finchley P.C. Middx.
 Rev. W. Haslam, Stithians with that of Perran Arworthal V. Cornwall.
 Rev. A. B. Hemsworth, Breckles P.C. Norf.
 Rev. C. M. Heselridge, Carlton Curlicu with Ilston R. Leic.
 Rev. I. J. Hillyard, Sempringham V. Linc.
 Rev. J. S. Hodson, Great Longstone P. C. Derbysh.
 Rev. C. B. Jeaffreson, New Church, Heaton Norris P.C. Lanc.
 Rev. J. Johnstone, Overton R. Hants.
 Rev. R. Kuipe, Water Newton R. Hants.
 Rev. W. D. Lamb, Christchurch, P.C. Cobridge Staff.
 Rev. M. T. Latham, Tattershall P.C. Linc.
 Rev. J. M. Leir, Fingringhoe V. Essex.
 Rev. W. Lloyd, Manerdivy R. Pemb.
 Rev. C. W. Lohr, Bedingham V. Suffolk.
 Rev. W. Mitton, New District of St. Paul's Manningham, Bradford, P.C. Yorksh.
 Rev. W. B. Moore, Evington V. Leic.
 Rev. G. Murray, Shenstone R. Staff.
 Rev. T. Newbury, Hinton St. George and Seavington St. Michael R.R. Somerset.
 Rev. J. W. Norris, Ysptyty-Ystwith, and Ysptyty-Ystradmeirig P.C. Cardigan.
 Rev. W. Norval, St. James's Church, P.C. Bermondsey, Surrey.
 Rev. S. Nottidge, Ashington R. Essex.
 Rev. W. H. Oakley, Wyfordby R. Leic.
 Rev. C. L. M. Philipps, Queensborough V. Leic.
 Rev. R. Prickett, Trimdon P.C. Durham.
 Rev. G. Proctor, Hadley P.C. Middx.
 Rev. W. Radcliffe, Gussage All Saints V. Dorset.
 Rev. R. S. Redfern, Accrington P.C. Lanc.
 Rev. J. Robinson, Brougham R. Westm.
 Rev. G. S. Stanley, Braunston R. Leic.
 Rev. Sir H. Thompson, Bt. Fareham V. Hants.

Rev. G. H. Thompson, Fryern Barnet R. Middx.
 Rev. R. Townsend, Ickford R. Bucks.
 Rev. T. Troughton, Haverthwaite P.C. Lanc.
 Rev. J. L. Warner, Old Walsingham P.C. Norf.
 Rev. H. Warre, St. Saviour's Church P.C. Liverpool.
 Rev. G. S. Weidemann, Kingswood P.C. Glouc.
 Rev. S. E. Wentworth, Ribby-with-Wrea P.C. Lancash.
 Rev. J. West, Clipesham R. Rutland.
 Rev. R. M. White, Slimbridge R. Glouc.
 Rev. J. Williams, Church of the Holy Trinity, P.C. Yeovil, Som.
 Rev. W. Wilson, Desborough V. Northamp.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. M. C. Morton, M.A. to be Warden of St. Columbo's college, Stockallan, Ireland.
 Rev. E. Horton to be Head Master of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
 William Thompson, B.A. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow.
 Wm. H. Cooke, esq. to be counsel to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.
 Dr. Walshe to be Professor of Clinical Medicine in University College, London.
 Geo. Russell Clerk, esq. to be Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 10. At Dalkeith House, the Duchess of Buccleuch, a dau.—18. At Kilwick Percy, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Duncombe, a dau.—21. At St. Petersburg, Her Imperial Highness Princess Peter of Oldenburg, a dau.—22. At Chesham-pl. the wife of W. S. Dugdale, esq. M.P. a son.—23. At Baden Baden, the wife of G. P. R. James, esq. a son.—At Haglunda, Sweden, Countess Rosen, a dau.—24. At Scarborough, the wife of Major Wetenhall, a son.—25. At Stanton Drew, the wife of William Wyllys, esq. of Morley House, a son.—26. At Lupton, Devon, the wife of J. E. Yarde Buller, esq. a son and heir.—27. At Hackthorn Hall, Lincoln, the wife of Gervase Tattenham Waldo Sibthorp, esq. eldest son of Col. Sibthorp, M.P. a son and heir.—28. At Trinity Coll. Cambridge, the wife of Chas. Wm. Hodson, esq. a son.—29. At Framfield House, Inverness, N. B. the wife of George William Denys, esq. eldest son of Sir George William Denys, Bart. a dau.—30. In Halkin-street West, Belgrave-sq. the wife of Captain Vansittart, Coldstream Guards, a dau.—In Nottingham-pl. the wife of Lancelot Shadwell, esq. a dau.—30. In Halkin-street West, Belgrave-sq. the wife of Colonel Charles Bentinck, of the Coldstream Guards, a son.

Lately. At Preshaw House, the wife of Walter Jervois Long, esq. a dau.—At Aberystwith, the wife of Jellinger C. Symons, esq. one of the Commissioners of Inquiry on Education in Wales.

Nov. 1. At Combermere Abbey, Cheshire, the wife of the Hon. Wellington Cotton, a dau.—3. In Lowndes-street, the Hon. Mrs. O'Callaghan, a son.—At St. Thomas's Parsonage, St. Helen's, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. George Thornton Mostyn, a dau.—5. At the Gloucester-road, Regent's-park, Mrs. Lewis Pocock, a dau.—The wife of Thos. Platt, esq. of Hampstead and of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, a son.—6. At Castle Struthallan, Perthshire, the Hon. Mrs. Edmund Drummond, a son.—11. At Largs, the wife of Captain Edmonstone, R.N. a dau.—12. At 11, Craven-hill, Mrs. George Arbuthnot, a dau.—13. In Spring-gardens, Lady Seymour, a dau.—14. At Babworth Rectory, Lady Frances Simpson, a son.—In Grosvenor-st. Lady Norreys, a son.—15. At Windleton, Durham, Lady Eden, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Sept 7. At All Souls, Marylebone, Carlo Mot-
tewell, K.S., Sec. Prof. of Natural Philosophy in
the University of Pisa, to Robinia-Elizabeth,
eldest dau. of the late Samuel Young, esq. and
niece of the late Robert Young, D.D.—At
Worcester, William-Henry, eldest son of James
Kerr, esq. of Larchill House, and Capel-st.
Dublin, to Caroline-Louisa, only dau. of John
Stone, esq. of Worcester.—At Dover, the Rev.
W. H. Smith, Curate of Trinity Church, Dover,
to Frances, youngest dau. of Edward Rutley,

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of Ashe.—At Rock Ferry, Cheshire, the Rev.
George John Ford, eldest son of G. S. Ford,
esq. of Brighton, to Emily-Maria, youngest
dau. of the late Francis Bramah, esq. of Bel-
grave House, Pimlico.—At Keswick, Cumber-
land, the Rev. Brereton E. Dwarria, M.A.
Vicar of Bywell St. Peter's, Northumberland,
to Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Capt.
John Ponsonby, R.N. formerly of Springfield,
Cumberland.—At St. Peter Port, Guernsey,
the Rev. Robert Ormsby, M.A. Fellow of Trin-
Coll Oxford, youngest son of the late George
Ormsby, esq. of Lanchester Lodge, Durham,
Elizabeth, eldest dau. of William Dalgon-
esq. of Rosaire, Guernsey.—At Graylingham,
the Rev. Henry Stockdale, B.A. Vicar of Mil-
terton, Notts, to Christine-Anne, youngest
dau. of Thomas Nicholson, esq. of Graytham
Grange.

10. At Havant, Adolphus Frederic Carey,
esq. B.A. Wadham Coll Oxford, son of Thomas
Carey, esq. of Rozel, Guernsey, and grand-
son of the late George Jackson, esq. of Fenc-
cor, Mayo, Ireland, and M.P. for that county,
to Harriet-Mary, younger dau. of the late Vice-
Adm. Sir John Brenton, Bart. K.C.B. &c.
—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, George
Frederick Browne, esq. of Diss, Norfolk, to
Margaret-Ellen, dau. of T. Amyot, esq. of Rye
of James-st. St. James's Park.—At Croydon,
Henry Thomas Cole, esq. of the Middlesex
ple. barrister-at-law, to Georgiana, youngest
dau. of John Stone, esq. barrister-at-law.—At
Fornham St. Martin, the Rev. Frederic Hoag, B.
M.A. eldest son of the Rev. G. J. Hoag, B.
M.A. Lecturer of St. James's, Bury St. Ed-
mund's, to Merielina-Sophia, youngest dau. of

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esq. of Haling Park, Croydon, to Mary-Ellen, youngest dau. of the late James Sheffield Brooks, esq. of John-st. Bedford-row.—At Oldswinford, Hugh *Dixon*, esq. of the Field House, Sunderland, to Mary, relict of J. H. Ash, esq. of the Farlands, near Stourbridge.—At Ledbury, Benjamin *Giles*, esq. of Hope Court, Salop, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Davis, esq. of Orleton.—At St. Pancras, Wm. Jean *Dixon*, esq. of Taunton, to Eliza, dau. of the late Thomas Strafford, esq. of Hornsey, Middlesex.

17. At Long Melford, Rowland Townshend *Cobbold*, esq. of St. Alban's, Herts, second son of R. K. Cobbold, esq. of Carlton Rookery, Saxmundham, to Sarah-Frances, second dau. of the late R. Westhorp, esq. of Long Melford.—At St. Allen, H. R. C. *Moyle*, esq. 2nd Grenadiers Bombay Army, to Mary-Agnes-Harriet, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Morris, Vicar of St. Allen.—At Illogan, the Rev. Edward Morris *Pridmore*, Curate of Breage, Cornwall, to Caroline-Vivian, second dau. of the Rev. George Treweeke, Rector of Illogan.—C. E. V. *Goate*, esq. M.D. eldest son of Major Goate, to Laurina, youngest dau. of the late George Pearle, esq. of Hoxne, Suffolk.—At Aberdeen, the Rev. William *Lambert*, M.A., eldest son of William Lambert, esq. of Woodmanstone, Surrey, and late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Margaret-Fisher, eldest dau. of the late Major Fisher.—At St. George's, Bryanstone-sq. John Thomas *Quekett*, esq. Assistant Conservator Royal Coll. of Surg. of England, to Isabella-Mary-Anne, younger dau. of the late Robert Scott, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq.—At Chiswick, Charles J. *Cor*, esq. H. M. C., to Sidney, dau. of Edward William Morse, esq. of Drayton Lodge, near Ealing.—At the Catholic Chapel in Spanish-pl. Manchester-sq. Mr. Chas. Robert Scott *Murray* (formerly M.P. for Aylesbury), to the Hon. Amelia-Fraser, eldest dau. of Lord Lovat.

18. At Croydon, Surrey, John Douglass *Mirrieles*, esq. of Cincinnati, Ohio, United States, to Jane, youngest dau. of Dr. William Chalmers, of Croydon.

19. William James *Millson*, esq. architect, surveyor, and civil engineer, of Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane, to Maria-Georgina Nichols, of Regent's-pk. only remaining dau. of the late Daniel Nichols, esq. of Bulwick, Northamptonsh.—At Stockwell, Henry Gibson *Lord*, esq. of Calcutta, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late George Nicholls, esq. of Cheltenham.

22. At Curry Rivell, Frederick Alfred *Trenchard*, esq. of Taunton, solicitor, to Emma-Bowden, eldest dau. of Robert Bagehot, esq. of Bridgewater.—At Bridport, the Rev. Frank *Newington*, of Breamore, Hants, son of Chas. Newington, esq. of the Highlands, Ticchurst, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. Robert Broadley, Rector of Bridport, Dorset.—At Bath, the Rev. George Rivers *Hunter*, Rector of Okeford Fitzpaine, Dorset, to Lydia, dau. of the late Mostyn Mosse, esq. of Rutland-sq. Dublin.—At St. Pancras New Church, Jewer H. *Jewer*, esq. of Grove-terr. Kentish Town, to Jane, only dau. of the late Capt. Thos. Vicars Stables, 81st Regt.—At Speldhurst, C. H. *Woodgate*, esq. Madras Civil Service, to Alicia-Frances, eldest dau.; and the Rev. G. S. *Woodgate*, vicar of Pembury, to Louisa-Margaret, youngest surviving dau. of the late Capt. Chas. Shaw, R.N. and nieces of Sir J. K. Shaw, bart. of Kenward, Kent.—At Sherborne Hall, the Hon. Edward *Plunkett*, son of the Right Hon. Lord Dunsany, to the Hon. Miss Anne Constance Dutton, dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Sherborne, and sister to the Countess of Ducie.—At Ryde, Head Pottinger *Best*, esq. of

Donnington Castle-house, co. Berks, to Jane, eldest dau. of George Stratton, esq. formerly of the Madras Civil Service, and a member of the Government of Fort St. George.—At Caversham, George Campbell *Fowler*, Lieut. R.N. third son of Capt. R. Merrick Fowler, R.N. of Walliscote House, near Reading, to Catherine-Elizabeth, youngest surviving dau. of the late William Innes Pocock, esq. Lieut. R.N.—At King's Norton, the Rev. Alexander *Hunter*, third son of the late David Hunter, esq. to Mary-Susanna, eldest dau. of the late R. E. E. Mynors, esq. of Heatherook Hill, Worcestersh.—At Chichester, Lieut. *Young*, of the 2nd Foot or Queen's Own, to Harriet, dau. of Jas. Bennett Freeland, esq.

23. At Lyndhurst, Frederick Astell *Lushington*, youngest son of Sir H. and Lady Lushington, Bart. to Margaret-Julia Hay, youngest dau. of William, sixteenth Earl of Errol, and sister of the late Earl.—At Cunnoquhie House, Fifesh. William *Pitcairn*, esq. M.D. H.E.I.C.S. to Agnes-Paston, fifth dau. of the late Col. Paterson, of Cunnoquhie.—At Teignmouth, Edward *Lee*, esq. to Matilda, youngest dau. of the Rev. James-Harriman Hutton, Vicar of Leckford, Hants.—At Broughton Pogis, Oxfordsh. Thomas-David, third son of John *Taylor*, esq. of Berkeley-sq. Bristol, to Charlotte-Ann, third dau. of the Rev. J. J. Goodenough, D.D. Rector of the said parish.

24. At Middleton, Essex, Walter Tyson *Smythies*, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's, to Anne-Rycroft, fourth dau. of the Rev. Oliver Raymond, LL.B. Rector of Middleton.—At Kill, James *Hewitt*, esq. eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. John Pratt Hewitt, to Fanny, only dau. of the late Francis Syngé Hutchinson, esq.—At Liverpool, John Hely *Hutchinson*, esq. of Dublin, &c. to Seymour-Catherine, sister of the Rev. D. P. M. Hulbert, M.A. of St. Lawrence, Thanet, only surviving dau. of the late George James Hulbert, esq. formerly of Bath, and of Thingley-cum-Westrop, Wiltsh.—At Usworth, Charles R. *Robinson*, of the Middle Temple, only son of the Hon. Charles Robinson, of Demerara, to Elizabeth-Lawrence, second dau. of the late T. Thompson, of Bishopwearmouth, esq. and niece of R. S. Pemberton, esq. High Sheriff of Durham.—At St. Giles-in-the-fields, the Rev. Charles *Hinde*, B.A. of Milton near Sittingbourne, to Charlotte Cleary, niece and adopted dau. of Thomas Cleary, esq. of Alfred-pl. Bedford-sq.—At Rotherfield Grays, Oxon, David John *Maitland*, esq. son of the late Lieut.-Col. Alexander Maitland, H. C. S. of Chipperkyle, N. B. to Matilda-Leathes, dau. of the late Sir John C. Mortlock.—At Bath, John *Morgan*, esq. of Albion-pl. Hyde Park-sq. to Ellen, second dau. of G. Shaw, esq. of Beechen Cliff, near Bath.—At St. Mark's, Kennington, Jacob, eldest son of Jacob *Hulle*, esq. of Camberwell Grove, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Edward Heseltine, esq. of the Lawu, South Lambeth.—At Exeter, James Atkinson, son of Michael *Longridge*, esq. Bedlington, Northumberland, to Hannah, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Hawks, Abbeville, St. Leonard.

26. At Marston Maysey, Wilts, Pern *Blundell*, esq. of Abingdon, Berks, to Caroline-Manning, third dau. of the late Capt. John Stanley, of 32nd Regt.

Oct. 27. At Tetney, Linc. Edward *Kingsford*, esq. to Anna-Jane, youngest dau. of Charles Gilchrist, esq. of Sunbury.

28. At St. Pancras, John, second son of John *Bentley*, esq. of Regent-square, to Eliza-Skinner, eldest dau. of Geo. Longmore, esq. of Lansdown-pl. Brunswick-sq. and grand-dau. of the late Rev. Alex. Longmore, vicar of Great Baddow and Rainham, Essex.

O B I T U A

VISCOUNT TEMPLETOWN.

Sept. 21. At Castle Upton, co. Antrim, Ireland, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. John Henry Upton, Viscount Templetown (1806), and second Lord Templetown, Baron of Templetown, co. Antrim (1776); F.S.A.

He was born Nov. 8, 1771, the eldest son of Clotworthy first Baron Templetown, by Elizabeth, third daughter of Shuckburgh Boughton, esq. of Poston Court, Herefordshire. He inherited the Barony on the death of his father, April 16, 1785, and in 1806 was created a Viscount. In August 1803 he was elected a member of the House of Commons for the borough of St. Edmund's Bury, for which he was re-chosen in 1806 and 1807, and, continued until 1812: since which, we believe, he had not sat in Parliament.

The *Monaghan Standard*, in speaking of the decease of this respected nobleman, says, "Lord Templetown was one of the best landlords in the county of Monaghan, and was engaged during the week previous to his death in inspecting his estates in the neighbourhood of Castleblayney, for the purpose of assisting his tenantry in the ensuing season of adversity. His lordship contemplated extensive works of deep and thorough drainage upon his estates. The death of Lord Templetown, who was a Whig in politics, will make a great alteration in the political aspect of this county. His son is a staunch Conservative, and upon the Templetown estates between 200 and 300 Conservative votes can be registered."

Lord Templetown married the 7th of Oct. 1796, Lady Mary Montagu, only daughter of John fifth Earl of Sandwich, and by her Ladyship, who died Oct. 4, 1824, he had issue four sons and three daughters. All the former and only one of the latter survive. Their names follow: 1. the Hon. Catharine-Elizabeth, who died an infant; 2. Henry-Montagu, now Viscount Templetown; 3. the Hon. Mary-Wilhelmina, married in 1831, to John Eden Spalding, esq. of the Holmes, N.B. son of Lady Brougham, by her former husband John Spalding, esq.; 4. the Hon. George Frederick Upton, Lieut.-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards; 5. the Hon. Arthur Upton, also Lieut.-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards; and 6. the Hon. Edward John Upton, born in 1816.

The present Viscount was born in 1799, but is unmarried, as are all his brothers.

Next followed the chief mourners, viz. Alfred Somerset, esq. son of deceased; Lieut.-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset; the Rev. Lord Wm. Somerset; Captain Augustus Somerset; Wm. Somerset, esq.; Arthur Annesley, esq.; the Rev. G. C. Newcombe; Edward Talbot, esq.; the Rev. Henry Talbot; Arthur Talbot, esq.; and Captain Mitchell.

The service was read by the Rev. Dr. Lamb, Dean of Bristol, and the body of the deceased was deposited in a newly-made vault in the nave of the church.

LORD MOUNTSANDFORD.

Sept. 25. At Stowey, Somersetshire, aged 90, the Right Hon. George Sandford, third Baron Mountsandford, of Castlerea, co. Roscommon (1800).

The family of Sandford were originally of the county of York, and established at Castlerea by Theophilus Sandford esquire, captain of a regiment in the civil wars of the seventeenth century. They represented the county of Roscommon in the Parliament of Ireland for several generations, and the late lord was the fourth son of Henry Sandford, esq. of Castlerea, co. Roscommon, by the Hon. Sarah Moore, eldest daughter of Stephen Viscount Mount-Cashel. His eldest brother Henry-Moore was created Baron Mount-Sandford in 1800 with remainder to his brothers and their issue male. On his death without issue in 1814, he was succeeded by his nephew Henry, only son of his brother the Rev. William Sandford. This young lord was killed in a riot which occurred at Windsor during Ascot Races on the 14th June 1828. (See *Gent. Mag.* xcvi. ii. 83.) On that deplorable occurrence the title reverted to the nobleman now deceased.

His Lordship was born on the 10th May 1756. He was formerly in the army, having held the commission of Captain in the 18th Dragoons. He was a person of deep religious feeling, and took an active part in several societies connected with the Established Church. By his lordship's death the peerage becomes extinct, and the estates of his lordship in Ireland devolve, we believe, to his nieces the sisters of the former peer, namely, Mary, wife of William Wills, esq. of Wills Grove, co. Roscommon, and Eliza, wife of the Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Longford, Dean of St. Patrick's.

REAR-ADM. HON. W. L. TRENCH.

Aug. 14. At Ballinasloe, co. Galway, aged 75, the Hon. William le Poer Trench, Rear-Admiral of the Red, uncle to the Earl of Clancarty.

He was born in July 1771, the third son

of William first Earl of Clancarty, by Anne, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Gardiner, and sister to Luke Viscount Mountjoy. He was brother to the late Archbishop of Tuam, to the late Richard Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B. ambassador to the Netherlands, and to the late Colonel Hon. Sir Robert le Poer Trench, K.C.B. and K.T.S.

He was made a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy in 1793; promoted to the rank of Commander in 1799; to that of Post Captain 1802; and to that of Rear-Admiral 1840. In 1819 he was appointed Secretary to the Board of Customs and Port Duties in Ireland. He also acted for a considerable period as the agent of the estates of his family.

Admiral Trench was twice married; first in 1800 to Sarah, daughter of John Loftus Cuppage, esq. and niece to the first Lord Castlemaine. By that lady he had issue two sons and one daughter: 1. the Rev. William Trench, D.D. Rector of Killarney, Dangan, who married in 1827 Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of Edward Hardman, esq. and has issue a daughter; 2. the Rev. John Trench, Rector of Temple Michael, who married in 1834 Ellen youngest daughter of Charles Rice Davis, esq. and has issue four sons and one daughter; 3. Harriette, married in 1835 to the Rev. William Newton Guinness, and died in 1839.

Having become a widower in June 1834, the Admiral married secondly, in Jan. 1837, Margaret widow of Arthur Hancock, esq. brother to the present Lord Castlemaine, youngest daughter of Dawson Downing, esq. of Rosegift, co. Londonderry. By this lady, who survives him, he had further issue: 4. Harriette-Mary; and 5. Frederick-Netterville, born in 1844.

VICE-ADMIRAL DE KRUZENSTERN.

This celebrated Russian circumnavigator died on the 6th of October, 1846, at St. Petersburg.

The Chevalier A. T. De Krusenstern entered the Russian navy at an early age, and soon reached the grade of Captain. He served in the East Indies from 1793 to 1797, and passed the years 1798-9 at Canton. With the tact of true genius, he saw at once the immense advantages which the Russians must derive from a direct commerce with China, in transporting skins from their possessions on the north-west of America. On his return to Russia he submitted a project to his Government, for the purpose of assisting the Russian American Company, by enabling the merchants established on the north-western coasts of America and the Aleutian Isles, to carry on a direct com-

1846.] *Vice-Adm. De Krusenstern.*—

meroe with China and Japan. This project had the usual fate of useful suggestions. It was by no means relished at first by the Government. But it was afterwards patronized by the Emperor Alexander, immediately on ascending the throne, as well as by the Minister of Commerce, the Count de Romanzoff. M. De Krusen-

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debted to him for a more thorough knowledge than that supplied by his predecessors of the west coast of the Isle of Saghalian, the northern extremity of that isle, the north-east coast which touches upon Tartary, and the strait which arrested the progress of La Peyrouse. He during this voyage, on the coasts of Nonkaiwa, in the great Pacific Ocean, met with one of the Isles Mendocæ, and from thence he brought away a French sailor, who had been shipwrecked on the coast some few years before. This was the celebrated Joseph Cabris, who was so long "lionized" by the good people of Paris. According to his statement, he was on the point of being victimized and eaten by the savages, when he was saved by the king's daughter, who suddenly fell in love with him, made him her husband, and got him created (as he stated) a "prince of the blood," and "lord chief justice" of the island, in which latter capacity he was serving when carried away by Krusenstern. On his return to Russia in 1815, Captain Krusenstern was charged with a new expedition round the World. The especial object of this latter was to examine the Bering's Straits, and to find a passage from

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This gallant and much-lamented officer entered the army as Ensign in the above named regiment on the 24th Feb. 1825; exchanged to Her Majesty's 3rd Regt. (or Buffs) the same year (to enable him to see active service in India); was promoted to a Lieutenancy on the 8th April, 1826; to a Captaincy on the 11th June, 1830; to a Majority Dec. 15, 1843; and to a brevet Lieutenant Colonelcy on the 30th April, 1844. On the Buffs leaving India he exchanged to his old regiment the 29th Foot, which had been ordered to that country.

He was the sixth son of the late Martin Barr, esq. of Worcester, and at Henwick Hall, in the vicinity of that city, most of his surviving and deeply afflicted brothers and sisters now reside. Colonel Barr was gifted by nature with a tall manly figure, and a handsome expressive countenance; he well represented in his port and bearing the true English soldier. He was an excellent horseman, and, blest with a fine constitution, was capable of undergoing great bodily fatigue and privation. But he was also endowed with qualities of a more important character, and which eminently fitted him for the high and responsible post of Acting Adjutant General of her Majesty's Forces, which he held during the late brilliant and important campaign on the banks of the Sutlej, in the north-west provinces of India. His intellectual ability displayed itself in acute penetration and sound judgment, and he possessed on the field of battle what is to an officer as valuable as his sword—presence of mind under critical and unexpected circumstances, and shared in that steady coolness which proved so essential when our army had to contend in regular pitched battles against the greatly superior force of the Sikh troops and their overwhelming array of cannon, served by brave and well drilled men. The higher faculties of his mind, and those which adorn and elevate human nature, were gracefully mingled with the social affections. He united chivalrous bravery in the field, with the amenities and kindly feelings which shed a charm over private life.

Colonel Barr left England in June, 1826, to join his regiment in New South Wales, and after remaining there a few months the Buffs sailed for India, and he landed at Fort William, Calcutta, 1st May, 1827. India was then comparatively tranquil; but in the year 1840 Colonel Barr, at that time Captain of Grenadiers in the Buffs, was selected by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B. (then Commander-in-Chief in India,) to take charge of a large body of recruits, both cavalry and infantry, recently arrived from England, and proceeding to the upper provinces in Bengal.

The march was effected under circumstances of great difficulty, as it too during the hot months, the troops urgently required. The thanks Commander-in-Chief were, in a "1 order," conveyed to Captain Barr exemplary manner in which the duty performed, and for the unceasing exertion and attention paid by him to the comfort, and discipline of those soldiers.

The staff appointment of As Adjutant General of her Majesty's 1 in India having become vacant this time, Sir Jasper Nicolls, in his crmination, made choice of Captain Barr for this important and onerous post, assiduously and well the duties of it performed for several years it is unnecessary to dilate upon. He won the confidence and esteem of the late Commander-in-Chief, and also of his Excellency Lord Gough, G.C.B. who succeeded Jasper in the command of the troops India. Colonel Barr had also the happiness of enjoying the uninterrupted friendship and regard of the brave and accomplished Major-General Sir Harry Smith, Bart. G.C.B. the hero and victor at Aliwal, who, from his situation on staff as Adjutant General of the Queen's Forces, and therefore continually associated with Colonel Barr in the office, had the best opportunity of appreciating the merits of his friend.

At the splendid victory of Maharaj won by Gen. Sir Hugh Gough in the "Gwalior campaign," we find the name of Major Marcus Barr, Assistant Adjutant General, honourably mentioned for "zeal and assistance" in the Commander-in-Chief's report to his Excellency Earl of Ellenborough, who was present person on the field. In that memorable battle Major Barr volunteered to accompany Major-Gen. Vallant's brigade in action, lending his zealous aid, particularly in the attack and capture of strongly-entrenched batteries of the three of which were taken in succession though resolutely and desperately defended by the Mahrattas. At the taking of the third battery the fire was the heaviest had been sustained during the whole and the disastrous effects of the grape was fearfully evident on our troops. The contest for the batteries nothing could surpass the gallantry of her Majesty's 40th Regiment. In front of this distinguished corps rode Major-Gen. Val K.H., Lieut.-Colonel Sanders, C.B., Deputy Military Secretary to the Governor and Major Barr. In the midst of a destructive fire these officers cheered led on the men to the enemy's guns, w

the devoted Mahrattas yielded only with their lives. In one of the charges the brave Colonel Sanders was killed close by the side of Major Barr. Major Barr received a contusion on the arm, and his horse was shot in five places. For his eminent services on this eventful day he was promoted to the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the army. The fort of Gwalior was subsequently surrendered, and the supreme authority is now administered in the name of the lineal heir to the throne.

The government of India has presented to all the officers and soldiers engaged at the battles of Maharajpore and Punniar (both fought the same day) an Indian star of bronze made out of the guns taken at these battles, and a triumphal monument commemorative of the campaign of Gwalior will be erected at Calcutta, and inscribed with the names of those who fell in these conflicts.

On the opening of the late memorable campaign on the Sutlej, when Major-General Sir Harry Smith was appointed to the command of a division, the charge of his office as Adjutant General of her Majesty's Forces devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Barr, "who not only in the performance of those duties, but in every way in which assistance can be rendered in active operations, has been to me (writes Sir Hugh Gough in his first despatch) a most valuable staff officer."

The British and Native troops obtained in less than eight weeks the splendid victories of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon. The thanks of Parliament were voted to the general, and other officers and men, for the skill and gallantry displayed in this eventful campaign; and the Queen has permitted them to wear a medal commemorative of these triumphs.

The battle of Sobraon, the fourth decisive and crowning victory, and which has been appropriately termed the "Waterloo of India," was fought on the 10th February, 1846. It was at the close of that battle that Lieutenant-Colonel Barr was severely and dangerously (and, as it subsequently appeared, mortally) wounded. His wound is thus mentioned in the Commander-in-Chief's despatch:—"Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, Acting Adjutant General of her Majesty's Forces, whose superior abilities as a staff officer I have before recorded, has suffered a compound fracture in the left arm by a ball. It is feared that amputation may become necessary."—And again, "I have already spoken of the loss I have sustained by Lieutenant-Colonels Gough and Barr being wounded. The exertions of both in animating our troops in moments of

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army, I cannot but feel that both I and it have experienced an irreparable loss."

This is indeed honourable testimony to the memory of one whose distinguished bravery, manly simplicity of character and moral worth, shed a halo around his tomb, and rank him as a soldier of whom England as well as his native city and county may justly be proud!

Her Majesty, as a token of her approval of the eminent services of Colonel Barr at the various battles during this campaign, was graciously pleased to elevate him to the rank of a Companion of the Bath.

WILLIAM BOND, Esq.

Oct. 11. In Fig-tree Court, Temple, William Bond, esq. barrister-at-law, Recorder of Poole and Wareham, and one of the magistrates of the Westminster Police Court. Mr. Bond was the son of the Rev. William Bond, of Tyneham, brother to the Rev. Nathaniel Bond, and Thomas Bond, esq. and cousin to the late John Bond, esq. of Grange.

He was called to the bar November 26, 1824, was a member of the Inner Temple, and chose the Western Circuit, in which his connections and his legal acquirements gave him an honourable *status*. At the time of his leaving the circuit, on his appointment to the Queen's-square police office, he held the position of leader at the Dorsetshire sessions.

The death of Michael Angelo Taylor, esq. July 16, 1834, caused a vacancy in the recordership of Poole, which Mr. Taylor had held for rather more than 50 years. At that time the office of recorder was in the election of the members of the then existing corporation, subject to the approval of and final appointment by the crown. Two candidates were on this occasion nominated to the office:—Mr. Bond, supported by the Conservatives; and Mr. Gambier, who stood upon the Liberal interest; both of whom were then on the Western Circuit. The election was warmly contested; and the poll took place on the 23d July, 1834, terminating in favour of Mr. Bond, by a large majority; the numbers being—for Mr. Bond, 41, for Mr. Gambier, 16. The election was approved by the king, and Mr. Gambier soon afterwards accepted the office of chief justice of Prince Edward's Island.

On the death of Thomas Bartlett, esq. in March, 1836, a vacancy occurred in the recordership of the borough of Wareham, and Mr. Bond was unanimously chosen to the office.

As a barrister, Mr. Bond was rather well read than brilliant. Not calculated to be an eminent debater, he had acquired a good acquaintance with legal principles,

and a ready reference to cases; and he was regarded on the circuit with much confidence. In the administration of his judicial duties as a recorder, he was eminently impartial, urbane, and firm. Though patient and forbearing in the extreme, yet he was not wanting in an appreciation of the dignity attached to his office. Possessing a comprehensive acquaintance with the criminal law, he administered it in such a manner as to secure the respect and esteem of all,—as well of those by whom his election had been opposed as of those by whom it had been supported.

In Oct. 1842, Mr. Bond was appointed to be one of the magistrates of the Westminster Police Court, London, the duties whereof from that time he has since discharged to general satisfaction.

In private life Mr. Bond had many excellent and sterling qualities. Possessed of a kind and amiable disposition, he was ever ready to attend to the wishes of others and consult their interests. He was sincerely pious without austerity, and liberal without ostentation. His habits were rather retiring than otherwise. To the accomplishments of a sound education he added a cultivated taste; and his whole character was calculated to win friendly feelings, and to secure them when won.

Mr. Bond, who was unmarried, was the descendant of an ancient and honourable family established in the Isle of Purbeck, from the middle of the fifteenth century, a term of about 400 years, during which period they have taken a leading part in the public transactions of the county, and have been several times closely connected, officially and politically, with the borough of Poole. Of the family there have been members for this borough—Samuel Bond, 11th Charles II.; Dennis Bond, 1st George II.; and of recorders the family of Bond have supplied to Poole,—the above Samuel Bond, appointed March 15, 1650; Nathaniel Bond, serjeant-at-law, September 16, 1699 (who was also recorder at Weymouth); Dennis Bond, July 1, 1719; John Bond, July 1773, who was the immediate predecessor of Mr. M. A. Taylor, and grandfather of the late Mr. W. Bond, who on receiving his own appointment had the gratification of depositing it by the side of the instrument by which his grandfather had been chosen to fill the same high and honourable office.

R. P. WARD, Esq.

Aug. 13. At the residence of the Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, aged 81, Robert Plumer Ward, esq. of Gilton Park, Hertfordshire.

Mr. Ward was the younger son of John Ward, esq. a merchant of Spain, and he

was born in that country on the 19th of March, 1765. His mother was a native Spaniard; and his father was born in the garrison of Gibraltar, where his grandfather died on military service. His only brother was the late George Ward, esq. merchant of London, and of Northwood Park in the Isle of Wight, the father of the present George Ward, esq. of that place, and of William Ward, esq. late M.P. for the city of London.

Mr. Robert Ward was educated at Westminster school, and Christ Church, Oxford; and, after a period of continental travel, was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, June 18, 1790. He went for some time on the Northern Circuit, but afterwards confined his practice chiefly to the Court of Appeals.

In 1802 he was elected to Parliament for the borough of Cockermouth. In 1805 he was appointed one of the Welsh judges, but in the same year he relinquished the profession of the law to become Under Secretary of State in the Foreign Department. Upon going out of office with the administration of Mr. Pitt, we believe he was not returned to the Parliament of 1806; but on the next change of ministry he was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, April 4, 1807, and elected M.P. for Haslemere. He continued to sit at the Admiralty board until June, 1811, when he was made Clerk of the Ordnance. In this last office he was succeeded by the present Lord Hardinge in 1823. Finally, Mr. Ward was for some time Auditor of the Civil List, until the abolition of that office in 1831. He received a grant of a pension of 1000*l.* in or before 1828.

He retained his seat for Haslemere until the dissolution in 1820.

Mr. Ward's early literary labours were directed to the important topics of international law and polity. In 1795 he published "An Enquiry into the foundations and history of the Law of Nations in Europe, from the time of the Greeks and Romans to the age of Grotius," in two volumes octavo; in 1801, "A Treatise of the relative Rights and Duties of Belligerent and Neutral Powers in Maritime Affairs, with the principles of Armed Neutralities," &c.; and in the same year, "An Essay on Contraband." He also wrote "An Enquiry into the different Modes by which the Wars of Europe have commenced, with the authorities stated;" this essay was submitted in manuscript to Mr. Pitt, from whose hand it received some corrections.

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Ward took the additional name of Plumer before his own by royal sign manual, and in 1832 he served the office of Sheriff of Hertfordshire.

Mr. Ward was thrice married; first, on the 2d April, 1796, to Catharine-Julia, daughter of Christopher Thompson Maling, esq. of Hilton, Durham; sister to Admiral Maling, and to Martha-Sophia Countess of Mulgrave. By this lady he had issue a son and a daughter. The former, Henry George Ward, esq. was formerly Minister Plenipotentiary for acknowledging the Mexican Republic, and is now Secretary to the Admiralty, and M.P. for Sheffield, and, having married Emily, second daughter of Sir John Swinburne, of Capheaton, Bart. has a numerous family. The first Mrs. Ward died in Bolton Row, Dec. 28, 1821.

In July 1828 Mr. Ward married for a second time. The lady was Mrs. Plumer-Lewin, of Gilston Park, Herts, and Cheston Hall, Suffolk, and had been married twice before. She was Jane, daughter and coheiress of the Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton, D.D., son of James 7th Earl of Abercorn, by Anne, daughter of John Plumer, esq. her first husband's great-grandfather. Her first husband was William Plumer, esq.* of Gilston Park, M.P. for Hertfordshire from 1768 to 1807, who died in 1822; and her second, Richard John Lewin, esq. Commander R.N. who died in 1827.

Mr. Ward married thirdly, Feb. 14, 1833, Mary-Anne, widow of the Rev. Charles Gregory Okeover, of Okeover, co. Stafford, and eldest son of General Sir George Anson, G.C.B. This lady survives him.

Mr. Ward's portrait is prefixed to the edition of Tremain in Colburn's *Standard Novelists*, 1835.

EDWARD RUDGE, ESQ.

Sept. 3. At Abbey Manor House, Evesham, aged 83, Edward Rudge, esq. of that place, and Wimpole-st. London, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Middlesex and Worcestershire, and a Deputy-Lieut. of the latter county, F.R.S. F.S.A., and F.L.S.

Mr. Rudge was descended from Edward Rudge, esq. merchant and alderman of London, who purchased a large portion

of the abbey estate at Evesham, in the year 1664: which estate has been increased, chiefly by purchases made by the gentleman now deceased, to more than double its original extent, consisting now of nearly 800 acres. (May's *History of Evesham*, 1845, p. 151.) Mr. Rudge also possessed considerable property at Braybrooke, in Northamptonshire; the manor and three-fourths of the lordship having been purchased by his family from the Griffins.

Mr. Rudge's taste for botany led him to the publication of a work on the plants of Guiana, entitled "*Plantarum Guianæ Rariorum Icones et Descriptiones*," published in folio 1807.

As an antiquary Mr. Rudge especially devoted himself to the investigation of the ancient edifice near which it was his good fortune to be placed. At intervals between the years 1811 and 1834 he carefully excavated those portions of the abbey which were under his control;† and the results were communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, who not only inserted his memoirs in their *Archæologia*, but made the ruins and relics discovered the subject of a series of large plates in their *Vetusta Monumenta*. The last were accompanied by a memoir written by his son Edward John Rudge, esq. M.A., F.S.A. barrister-at-law; who was also the author of "*Some Account of the History and Antiquities of Evesham*," printed in 12mo. 1820.

Mr. Rudge's papers in the *Archæologia* are as follow:—a description of the Reading-desk of the abbey church of Evesham, printed (with two plates) in vol. xvii. p. 278; an account of some gold and silver Roman coins, discovered at Cleeve, on the site of a Roman road, *ibid.* p. 329; and a description of the remains of Henry of Worcester, abbot of Evesham, found in the ruins of the abbey church of Evesham in 1822, (with a plate,) in vol. xx. pp. 566—569.

In 1842 Mr. Rudge erected on the battle field at Evesham an octagonal tower of stone, in the style of Guy's Tower at Warwick castle, commemorative of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester.

Mr. Rudge has bequeathed the following legacies. To the Bath General Hospital, 100*l.*; Worcester General Infirmary, 100*l.*; Evesham and Bengeworth Medical Relief Society, 200*l.*; Evesham National and Sunday Schools, 100*l.*; Evesham In-

* The many alliances assembled together in these parties remind us of those we find in some old pedigrees, at the time when war and rebellion used to thin the ranks of the nobility: for Mr. Plumer himself had two wives; the first was the Hon. Frances Dorothy Carey, daughter of Lucius-Henry 5th Viscount Falkland.

† Some parts belonged to other neighbours. For instance, one Mr. Welch cleared away the foundations of the cloisters, and burnt the stones for lime, no plan or memorandum having been made of them. May's *Evesham*, p. 43.

fant School, 100l.; and to the Blind Asylum, in St. George's-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, 100l.

DR. BOSTOCK, F.R.S.

Aug. . . Aged 73, John Bostock, M.D. F.R.S. whose name has been long associated with the progress of medical and general science.

He was a native of Liverpool, and was the only child of Dr. Bostock, who, after a bright but very brief career of practice in that town, was cut off at an early age, in 1774. The subject of the present notice was born in 1773. Under the tuition of Dr. Priestley, Dr. Black, Dr. Monroe, and Dr. Hope, he became imbued with an enthusiastic love of science, more especially as connected with physiology and the practice of medicine. Having graduated at Edinburgh, in 1794, he settled in his native town, where he was distinguished by a successful practice, and by the most active encouragement of the local charities and literary institutions. He removed to London in 1817—influenced chiefly by the larger facilities afforded by the metropolis for the prosecution of his favourite study, and for enjoying the society of his scientific friends. To those already mentioned he was now able to add the illustrious names of Davy, Wollaston, and Young. Here he finally renounced the practice of physic, and devoted himself entirely to literary and scientific pursuits. Prior to this period, Dr. Bostock had contributed many important articles to Brewster's *Encyclopædia*, and to most of the leading journals; and he now proceeded to publish his *Elementary System of Physiology*—a work of great importance, containing the first connected view of the science put forward in this country. The third and last edition was published in 1837. He afterwards wrote a *History of Medicine*, which forms part of the introduction to the "*Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*." His other writings are very numerous, both as separate publications, and as contributions to the cyclopædias and leading journals of London and Edinburgh. Since his residence in London, he has been associated with most of the scientific bodies there, and has taken an active share in the management of many. In 1826, he was president of the Geological Society; in 1832, one of the vice-presidents of the Royal Society; and several times he has been on the councils of the Linnæan, Zoological, Horticultural, and Medico-Chirurgical Societies, as well as of the Royal Society of Literature. In a word, Dr. Bostock may be said to have held a prominent position among those who have in our day united their

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from the highest to the humblest—and in the circumstance that many of the neighbouring gentry have gone into mourning for his loss. Mr. Bramah had been long suffering from an organic disease, which at length terminated fatally.

VICTOR JOSEPH ETIENNE JOUY.

The late celebrated dramatist and *homme de lettres* Jouy was a French Adjutant-General, as well as a member of the *Académie Française*. He was born, in 1769, at Jouy, Seine et Oise, and died on the 3rd of October last. He had scarcely attained his 13th year, when he entered the career of arms, and followed the fortunes of his commanding officer, the Baron de Bessier, when the latter was appointed Governor-General of French Guiana, as Sub-Lieutenant, to the regions of Central America. The following year, viz. in 1783, he returned to take his place among his former fellow students, in the College of Orleans, at Versailles, where he completed his education. Two years afterwards, in 1785, he quitted France in order to rejoin his regiment in the East Indies, where he served for several years. An extraordinary event in his life, arising from a romantic love affair, which would occupy too extensive a space to record in a periodical biography, compelled him to quit the regiment of Luxemburg, stationed at Bombay, and to repair to Bengal, where he became attached as an officer of the staff to the government of Chandernagore. His residence in that magnificent part of the world no doubt imparted to many of his works that local colouring, those graphic charms, and attractive pictures, which no effort of mere imagination can supply. At the end of the year 1790 he quitted the Torrid Zone and returned to France, where he found himself almost instantly involved in the vortex of the Revolution. He took service immediately in the regiment of the Col.-General of Infantry, and made his first campaign in the war of the Revolution as Aide-de-camp to General O'Moran, by whose side he was dangerously wounded at the battle of Bon-Secour. Being appointed Adjutant-General on the field of battle after the capture of Furnes, he was arrested a few days after by orders of the Terrorist Commissioner, Duquenoir, and condemned to death by the Revolutionary Tribunal. He narrowly escaped the guillotine, by which his unfortunate friend General O'Moran (one of the most blameless and honourable victims of Robespierre and the Reign of Terror) perished. Having escaped almost miraculously into Switzerland, M. Jouy passed eight months of tranquil seclusion in the little town of Bregarten. After the reaction of the

9th of Thermidore he re-entered France, resumed service, and was appointed Chef-d'état-major of the army, under the walls of Paris. In the celebrated action of the second of Prairiel with the sections he commanded a battalion of young men whom he had disciplined himself, and to which the National Convention was chiefly indebted for its triumph over the Terrorists on that day. On the 13th of the following Vendemaire, such were the fluctuations of those dangerous times, he was arrested and deprived of his command for having held a conference with the deputies of the sections of the *Trou d'Enfer*. Being set at liberty, a fortnight afterwards he was invested with the government of Lisle; but he had scarcely arrived there when he was again arrested and imprisoned, on the pretext of collusion with Lord Malmesbury and the English ministry. The late M. Jouy was in fact always opposed to foreign connections, and therefore the charge fell to the ground through its own improbability. But disgusted, by these repeated persecutions, with a career which his talents and courage fitted him for adorning, he solicited and obtained his discharge; and the Directory, with tardy justice, taking into account his wounds and long service, granted him a pension. He was but 30 when he changed the exercise of the sword for that of the pen. In 1800 he accompanied M. Pontecoulant to Brussels in the character of secretary, and seconded with zeal and efficacy the economical inquiries and improvements of that skilful minister. But immediately after his friend's election to the *Senate Conservateur*, he devoted himself exclusively to literature, which from that time has been his constant pursuit. His first essays, which consisted of Vaudevilles, written in conjunction with Messieurs M. Longchamp and Dieulafoy, were successful. But his debut in the lyrical career, by the production of the *Vestale*, placed him at once on a line with the most eminent dramatic writers of France. The operas of the *Amazons*, the *Abencerrages*, and the *Bayaderes*, rapidly followed, and were received with equal favour by the public. Several comic operas also, but of minor distinction, occupied the leisure moments of M. Jouy, and still form part of the repertoire of the Opera Feydeau. But another muse soon courted the defunct poet to another theatre. He now produced comedies both in verse and prose at the Theatre Française; one of them, viz. *L'Heritiere*, had a brilliant reception, and still retains its public favour. His first tragedy was *Tippoo Saib*, the plan of which he had conceived in India, with the intention of creating for himself a new walk,

intermediate between the two styles, which it has been agreed to call the Classic and the Romantic. A prodigious success justified the conception, and *Tippoo Saib* retained a long time its vogue in public favour. But the tragedy of *Belisaire* greatly increased M. Jouy's reputation, as well by its intrinsic merit as by the political opposition it encountered. It was forbidden by the Censorship to be acted; but it was printed, and its perusal and lecture at the Theatre Française was received with acclamations, which furnished the author with a correct estimate of the success with which it would have been received on the stage. *Sylla* appeared after *Belisaire*, and obtained equal popularity, added to a more favourable reception from the authorities; since the same Censorship which rejected the latter on account of its alleged representation of Napoleon in adversity, accepted the former on account of its alleged portraiture of Napoleon in prosperity. The tragedy of the emperor *Julien*, which appeared afterwards, was indebted for its success to less extrinsic merits, but it was better calculated to win approbation in the closet than on the stage. The entire number of M. Jouy's tragic and comic dramas is twenty.

It was after the brilliant reception of his first opera that he received from the French Institute the prize for the first theatrical lyric poem.

On the death of the Chevalier de Parny in 1814, M. Jouy was elected a member of the French Academie; and in 1822 he gave a course of lectures at the Athenée de Paris, on "La moral appliqué à la politique et à l'industrie." The deceased Academician, at a subsequent period, held the office of censor of the press, with which he was well known to be editorially connected up to the time of his death. He was successively or simultaneously editor of several distinguished Parisian journals: among which may be enumerated the "Journal des Acts," the "Miroir," the "Renommée," (which he founded,) the "Courier François," and the "Gazette des France." It was in these journals that originally appeared some of those lively and original essays which have since been collected into volumes and translated into English, and on which principally rests the European reputation of the distinguished defunct. These papers are comprised in the following works: "The Hermit of the Chaussée D'Antin," the "Free Speaker," known in England under the name of the "French Spectator," on account of the Addisonian point and polish of the style, and the "Hermit at Guiana;" of which latter

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Mr. Freebairn was unmarried, and had all his life resided with his mother, whose demise, at the advanced age of 87, took place only four days before his own. They were the two last links of the family chain, and it is remarkable that they should have been placed on the bed of death at one and the same moment. Their remains were taken for interment to the Highgate Cemetery, followed by Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., Mr. David Roberts, R.A., Mr. Bate, Mr. Samuel Reynolds, Mr. W. Walker, and Mr. T. S. Cafe, (the two latter gentlemen being the executors of Mr. Freebairn,) and other mourners.

MR. GEORGE BALMER.

April 10. At Ravensworth, Durham, in the prime of life, Mr. George Balmer, landscape painter.

He was originally intended to carry on the business of his father, a respectable house-painter in North Shields. However, his earliest predilections were such as disqualified him for mechanical pursuits, and he had meanwhile practised the decorative part of the business with Coulson of Edinburgh. Here he had an opportunity of observing the progress of Ewbank, whose pure and fluent productions suggested the kindred but more powerful style which made Balmer's pictures a feature in the Newcastle Exhibition. With several lesser works of great merit, he exhibited a more ambitious production in point of size—"A View of the Port of Tyne." This was purchased by T. Batson, esq. of Newcastle.

About the year 1831 an exhibition of water-colour drawings was produced in Newcastle, in which appeared several performances in that style by Balmer, especially some exquisite views of the scenery in the neighbourhood of Rokeby, one of which was beautifully engraved by Miller for the "*Aurora Borealis*," an annual produced by some members of the Society of Friends in Northumberland. The honourable rivalry and friendly intimacy which existed between George Balmer and J. W. Carmichael (an artist whose marine subjects have obtained an extended celebrity) induced these two painters to unite their efforts in one great work, the subject of which was "*The Heroic Exploit of Admiral Collingwood at the Battle of Trafalgar*." This capital picture is now in the Trinity House at Newcastle.

Presently after the completion of this picture, Mr. Balmer took his departure for a tour on the Continent, sketching

industriously as he proceeded. He visited several parts of Holland, and then proceeded up the Rhine, and traversed Switzerland, when, having made some valuable studies among the Alps, he turned a longing eye towards Italy, but hesitated and postponed that enterprise to a period which never came. He then set off for Paris in order to study the masterpieces in the Louvre Gallery. In Paris Balmer remained several months, observing much, and copying from Cuyp, Claude Lorraine, Paul Potter, and Ruysdael. From the latter he produced a masterly copy, the subject being "*A Stormy Offing, with Vessels scudding before the Squall*."

Immediately on his return to England he set up his staff in London, and toiled to do justice to the opportunities he had enjoyed, and to embody the result of his travels in such a shape as would bring him honourably before the public in the London Exhibitions.

A large "*View of Bingen*," which it is believed is now in Liverpool; "*A View of Rotterdam*," of which there is an engraving; "*Haarlem Mere*," a large moonlight, purchased by Miss Clayton, of Newcastle; and a fine picture of *St. Goar*, were among the first fruits of his application. At this time he found a kind patron in Mr. Harrison, an opulent merchant and accomplished gentleman of Liverpool. This gentleman, whom he had met abroad, enabled him, by his purchases and recommendation, to pursue his object steadily and without those pecuniary misgivings which oppress while they cruelly goad the artist who would earn an honourable fame. While the beauties of the scenery he had visited remained strong upon his mind, Balmer worked assiduously from his foreign sketches; but many of them remained unused, for the original feeling and desire to represent the scenery of the British coast returned after a time. He was never so much in his element as when painting a stranded ship, an old lighthouse, or the rippling of the waves on a shingly coast. He was much under the influence of early associations, and such were the objects to which he had been accustomed from childhood. An old mill was likewise a favourite subject of his pencil; and this was but another reminiscence of early days, when he oftentimes sojourned with his uncle, the miller, at Plessy, near Blythe. His pictures containing an old mill, with the scenery of the river Wansbeck, chiefly moonlights, are among his happiest productions.

In 1836, Balmer proposed to the Messrs. Finden a publication entitled

"The Ports and Harbours of Great Britain,"—a work which was spiritedly commenced, and contained many views, chiefly on the north coast, from his drawings. However, the publication dwindled in other hands, and was not carried out to the extent originally intended.

About this time he found himself in circumstances which made him independent of his profession; and a diffidence with regard to the merit of his own productions caused him to give up several commissions, and thenceforth, to the

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VOL. XVIII. p. 95. A monumental tablet has been executed by Mr. Denman, to the memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 13th Light Infantry, or Prince Albert's Own, who fell in the Affghanistan warfare. It is six feet high, and four feet six broad, and of pure statuary marble. The colours of the regiment festoon three medallions, fac-similes of the medals granted for Jellalabad, Ghuznee, and Cabul, under which are the captured flags of the enemy. Underneath is the following inscription:—"Whilst serving in Affghanistan, between the years 1838 and 1844, either from the fatigue of service, or in action with the enemy, there perished of the 13th, Prince Albert's Light Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Dennie, C.B.; Brevet-Major G. Kershaw; Captains George Fothergill and William Sunderland; Lieutenants Edward King, Richard Edward Frere, John Byrne Hobhouse, and F. P. C. Scott; Serjeant Major W. Airey; 12 serjeants, 11 corporals, 3 bugles, and 264 privates. And also, shortly after their return from that country, Major J. G. D. Taylor, Captain W. A. Sinclair, and Assistant Surgeon W. Baines. In memory of whom their surviving brethren in arms of the same regiment have caused this tablet to be erected." On either side of this inscription are two full-length statues of two privates of the regiment, carrying their muskets reversed. The tablet, which cost upwards of 200 guineas, will be placed in Canterbury cathedral.

Vol. XX. p. 202. The monument to the memory of the late *Bishop Lipscomb*, has at length been erected in St. Andrew's churchyard, Jamaica. It consists of a square pedestal of marble, surmounted by a cross of the same material, facing east and west. The grave adjoins that of his first wife, and both tombs are inclosed in iron railing. The inscription on the south

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taber probate of the will, with seven codicils, of the *Right Rev. G. H. Law*, Bishop of Bath and Wells, passed the seal of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and was granted to his son, the Rev. Robert Vanbrugh Law, M.A. A power was reserved to his other sons, Chancellor James Thomas Law, M.A., and Archdeacon Henry Law, M.A., the other executors. The personality was valued for duty at 18,000*l*. The venerable prelate, by his testamentary documents, made in his own handwriting, between the years 1836 and 1840, has disposed of his property chiefly amongst his family, leaving to his sons and daughters specific and pecuniary bequests, and a legacy to each of his grandchildren, and to a few friends, and to his servants. His gallery of pictures he wished to be offered at a stated price to his successor. His books to be divided equally amongst his three sons, to whom he has left the residue of his property. At the commencement of his will, and again at the conclusion of the first codicil, are these words:—"I commend my soul into the hands of my Creator, humbly hoping that it may be received into the mansions of the blessed, and that I may again behold those whom I have loved upon earth made saints in Heaven."

Vol. XXV. p. 91.—Probate of the will of *Lord Stuart de Rothesay* was granted on the 7th of May, to his relict, the Baroness Stuart de Rothesay, and his nephew, Capt. Chas. Stuart, of the 1st Gren. Guards, to whom are left all estates vested in him by mortgage, or in trust. All other his manors, lands, and hereditaments, real and personal estate, he leaves to the Baroness for her own absolute use. The personality in England was estimated at 30,000*l*.

P. 108. The late *Charles Jollands*, esq. of Lindfield, and Russell-sq. died possessed of funded and personal property amounting to 40,000*l*. By his will he has left to his eldest son, the Rev. Charles Jollands, the advowson of the rectory of Little Malden, Herts; also a legacy of 10,000*l*. To his son, the Rev. John Jollands, the next presentation to the vicarage of Haslingfield, Cambridge, and a legacy of 20,000*l*. To his son, William Dixon Jollands, he leaves all his freehold and leasehold estates in Lindfield, and Ardingley, Sussex, together with the farming stock at Baxehalla, and all other farms, and 3,000*l*. East India Stock. And to his son, Thomas A. Jollands, 4,000*l*. The residue he leaves to his sons, Charles, William, and John, who are also the joint executors.

P. 314. *Sir W. Foulis*, Bart., late of Ingleby Manor, died, leaving an only child,

a daughter, to whom, on the demise Lady Foulis, he bequeaths the manors Ingleby Greenhow, Sexhow, Entorpes and Potto, in the county of York; a divers capital and other messuages, farms, lands, rectories, rents, and other hereditaments, and has entailed the same on his issue, or in default to certain relatives, to tenant in possession to use and bear his name and arms. Leaves the house lately purchased by him in Grosvenor-place with the furniture, to Lady Foulis for life. The diamonds to Lady Foulis for life, and then to her daughter. Leaves 1,000*l*. to the governors of Queen Ann Bounty, as a benefaction to be applied the augmentation of the cure of Ingle Greenhow, which living was under patronage, with an income only of 67*l*. and leaves to the Rev. John Dixon, who has been the incumbent thereof for the last sixty years, and also holds the perpetual curacy of Buldale, a legacy of 50*l*. also leaves 50*l*. to be given amongst some of the poor of Ingleby Greenhow, Sexhow, and Entorpes, as the executors think fit objects. The executors are, the Rev. J. Allan Park, clerk, and A. Neccomen and T. R. Grey, esqs., who he administered in the courts of York and Canterbury.

P. 316. The remains of the late *Lawrence Jones*, having been brought from Smyrna, were interred in the family vault at Southorpe, Norfolk, on the 8th July.

Pp. 326, 659. The second wife of the late *Rev. George Moore* was *Harriet Mary*, sixth and youngest daughter of *Brook Bridges*, the third Baronet, Goodneston, Kent. Their marriage took place Oct. 11, 1806.

P. 496. *Sir John McCaskill, K.C.* who died in the bloody engagement *Moodkee*, was a native of the Isle of Skye the birthplace of many gallant heroes. *Sir John McCaskill* was the last of six excellent brothers, three of whom did in the military service of their sovereign and country. By his death his father's family became extinct, except two sisters who still reside in their native Isles. These amiable ladies, whose moral worth rendered them worthy of being sisters to their gallant deceased brother, were liberally supported by a handsome annuity which he dutifully allowed to each. The prospects at his death were gloomy the extreme, as they had no legal claim on Government, their gallant brother having left a widow and family to be supported by the public funds. The *Rev. Alexander Macgregor*, of Kilmuir, sympathizing with their condition, took the liberty of representing it by letter to the

Robert Peel, who, in consequence, has had the satisfaction to recommend pensions to the amount of 50*l.* each, to the Miss M'Caskills, "in consideration of the gallant services of their brother the late Sir John M'Caskill, and of his death on the field of battle."

P. 442. *William Richards Reynell*, esq. was the second son of the late Rev. John Reynell, of Thorverton, Devon. He was descended from a long line of distinguished ancestors, and was the representative of that branch of it which for more than two centuries was settled at Newton Abbot, Devon.

P. 444. *Mrs. Finch* was relict of the late R. Finch, esq. of Headington, and daughter of George White, esq. of Newington, for many years clerk of the committee of privileges and of select committees for trying elections to the House of Commons. This estimable old lady retained her faculties to the last, and, although she had not passed beyond her own grounds for some years, enjoyed the society of her family and friends, and took a lively part in their conversation and amusements till within a few days of her decease. Mrs. Finch leaves a good name behind her: a sincere practical Christian, a lover and frequenter of her church, a loyal subject, an affectionate relative, and a kind neighbour, she fulfilled the several duties of life with earnestness, but without ostentation; and her death will be severely felt, for she had sustained the character of the Lady Bountiful of the village for a long series of years, the poor applying as a matter of course at "the great house," and equally as a matter of course receiving from its benevolent mistress the assistance they required. The respect and regret of many who possessed her esteem or partook of her bounty attend her to the grave, for few have more diligently endeavoured to do good in every way to all around them.

P. 444. The will of the late Colonel the *Hon. Fulke Greville Howard*, of Castle Rising, Norfolk; of Ashted Park, Surrey; of Levens, Westmoreland; of Elford Hall, Stafford; and of Grosvenor-square, London, has been proved. His estates in Westmoreland and other hereditaments comprised in his marriage settlement, subject to his wife's interest and disposition, he has devised to his nephew, the Hon. G. F. Upton, second son of Viscount Templeton; those at Kilburn, Middlesex, to his nephew, the Hon. Arthur Upton; his estates at Elford and Stafford, except certain estates at Fisherwick and Elford, which he has devised to Captain Henry Bagot, son of Sir Charles Bagot, are left under same trusts as the estates of

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P. 553. *John Perring*, esq. of Gitchcombe, near Totnes, has bequeathed 7000*l.* to his grand-daughter Mrs. Paige, 8,000*l.* to his daughter Mrs. Phillips, and 10,000*l.* to his grand-daughter Mrs. Barry, all of which is given under trust; the Rev. the Warden of Winchester College, J. F. P. Phillips, esq. and R. Watson, esq. being the trustees; the residuary legatee being his grandson, John F. P. Phillips, esq. His daughter Mrs. Calley is not mentioned in the will, Mr. Perring having executed a deed of gift in her favour, to the amount of 10,000*l.* Mr. Perring was a respectable yeoman of the old school, having begun the world with only a few hundreds. He was a man of great natural abilities, to which he united firmness, perseverance, and honesty of purpose.

P. 642. The late *Sir William Boothby*, Bart. Receiver-General of Her Majesty's Customs, had made his will in May 1833, during the lifetime of his former wife, Lady Boothby, and in the event of her surviving had made a provision for her of 300*l.* a year; but Sir William did not alter his will on his marriage with Mrs. Nesbitt, nor has he made any testamentary disposition in her favour. To his daughters, Louisa, Caroline, and Maria, he leaves 3,000*l.* each, and as the late Earl of Liverpool has amply provided for two of his children, Cecil and Fanny, he leaves to them, as a mark of affection, 100*l.* each. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his son, Sir Brooke William Robert Boothby, Bart. who is the acting executor.

P. 668. The late *John Scott*, esq. of Broad-street, London, has bequeathed the sum of 27,000*l.* to each of three societies, the Church Missionary Society, the Church Pastoral-Aid Society, and the Bible Society; and 9,000*l.* each to the City Mission, the London Missionary Society, and the Clerical Education-Aid Fund.

P. 669. *Benjamin Flounders*, esq. of Yarm, has bequeathed 1,000*l.* to the National and 500*l.* to the Infant Schools at Yarm, and 600*l.*, the interest of which is to be distributed annually, in clothing and coals, amongst the poor of that place.

Vol. XXVI. p. 104. The late *Mr. Chubb*, the celebrated patent-lock and key manufacturer, left personal property to the amount of 16,000*l.* Of the ten thousand locks made by this late ingenious inventor, there are not two to be found that will take the same key.

P. 200. The will of *Chief Justice Tindal* has been proved by his executors, Charles John Tindal, James Whatman Bosanquet, and Daniel Smith Bockett, esquires. The personal estate was valued at 45,000*l.* The will was made in Sept. 1842. He has

devised certain freeholds at Chelmsford and Aylesbury to his eldest surviving son, Louis Symonds Tindal, and his only other son, Charles John Tindal; and has directed his executors and trustees to dispose of and convert into money the rest of his freeholds, with all manors and hereditaments, and all other estates, real, leasehold, or personal. Bequeaths to his daughter, Merelina, wife of the said J. W. Bosanquet, a legacy of 2,000*l.*, having amply provided for her on her marriage. Directs his executors to invest 8,000*l.* for the widow of his son Nicholas, and their two infant daughters, and has also made provision for other members of his family; has left legacies to his servants, and by a codicil, made in February last, leaves to his faithful housekeeper, who has been thirty years in his service, an annuity of 40*l.* The residue of his property of every description to be equally divided between his two sons.

P. 332. *Lieut-Colonel Richard Brunton* was the youngest son of the late John Brunton, esq. of Bath, and was in his 59th year. He served in the Peninsula from May 1800 to Feb. 1814. He was slightly wounded at the battle of the Pyrenees, once had his lip shot off, was once wounded through the bones of his leg, and also at Waterloo, in defending the baggage from an attack of the enemy.

P. 334. The drunken soldier who stabbed Dr. Tuke was brought to a court-martial on the 25th June, found guilty, and sentenced to two years' solitary confinement, with labour, and military degradation.

P. 426. The will of the late *Right Hon. Sir George Murray* has been proved in London, by his executors, Sir William George Hylton Joliffe, Bart. of Merstham, Surrey, Mr. George William Hope, of Curzon street, Mayfair, and William Smythe, advocate, of Edinburgh. It was executed on the 5th Jan. last, together with a deed of settlement in favour of his only child, the wife of Lieut. Henry George Boyce, 2d Life Guards, by which the deceased has settled upon her various sums, in the whole exceeding 26,000*l.* beside his house in Belgrave-square; and further by his will leaves her the furniture, pictures, &c., as also the residue of his estate, to enjoy a life interest over the whole of the said property, and at her decease to descend to her children; but if no child should obtain a vested interest therein, then in trust for the children that may be living of the late Hon. Sir Patrick Murray, Bart. There are pecuniary bequests to his sister and aunt, and to his son-in-law Lieut. Boyce, and legacies to his servants.

P. 447. *Capt. C. D. Dawkins* was son of Henry Dawkins, esq. of Encombe, near Sandgate, Kent, and grandson of the late Henry Dawkins, esq. of Standlynch House, Wilts. Capt. Dawkins commanded the Governor-General's body-guard, and was severely wounded at the battle of the Sutlej.

P. 532. The will of the *Earl of Waldegrave* was proved on the 21st October, by his relict and sole executrix, to whom he has left all his freehold and landed estates, tithes, and hereditaments, in the counties of Somerset and Cambridge, and his estates in Twickenham and Isleworth, in Middlesex, his advowson and right of presentation to the rectories of Radstock, Somerset, and Peldon, Essex, his right of patronage to the Vicarage of St. Mary, Whittlesey, and all his interest both in St. Mary Whittlesey, and St. Andrew Whittlesey, co. Cambridge; likewise the whole of his funded and personal estate (that in England has been valued at 20,000*l.*) his mansion, land, and estate at Neufchatel, Switzerland, and all other property. His lordship executed his will on the 15th Oct. 1845.

P. 533. The will of the *Right Rev. Wm. Carey, D.D. Bishop of St. Asaph*, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 21st October. He has left the whole of the property, real and personal, to his widow, and appointed her, together with the Venerable Archdeacon H. C. Jones, the executors. It bears date the 29th of March, 1843. His personal estate was estimated at 40,000*l.*

P. 552. Of *Lady Anne Hamilton* the Rev. Robert Fellowes writes thus in the Morning Chronicle:—"Her life had been one of many changes and vicissitudes, but it had at the same time been one of uniform integrity and benevolence. In the whole course of a long life I never remember having known such an unselfish character. When she received the Duke of Queensberry's legacy of 10,000*l.* though she was herself in a state far from affluence, she made over the whole sum to her brother, Lord Archibald. After Queen Caroline's death a person of the name of ——— insinuated herself into the confidence of Lady Anne Hamilton, and thus got possession of many of her letters and papers; and, under various fraudulent pretences, involved her in many and great pecuniary embarrassments. This woman once had the impudence to publish, or get published, a work under the following title:—'Secret History of the Court of England from the Accession of George III. to the Death of George IV. by the Right Hon. Lady Anne Hamilton.' Perhaps there never was an instance of more daring effrontery

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constituted an executor, has lapsed by his death only a short time previous to the testator; but it is hoped that this intended bequest, as a "reward for faithful services," will be awarded to the widow and children of Mr. Wright, as the sum coming to the Government is very considerable, and has much increased since the will was made in 1836. The testator has directed that all money out on mortgage shall also fall into the personal estate. There is a legacy of 1000*l.* to the son of Mr. Wright, who is a clerk in the concern, and legacies to the other clerks and to the servants connected both with the business and his private establishment; to Frederick Slove he leaves 1000*l.* as a token of regard for his faithful services; to Mr. John Barker 5,000*l.* He leaves in trust for his daughter 25,000*l.* and also an annuity until she is of age; to his brother, Mr. Joseph Ashton, 500*l.* a year; to his brother, Mr. Samuel Ashton, and his sisters, Miss Jane Ashton and Mrs. Mary Tucker, 25,000*l.* each. There are legacies to many of his relations on the maternal side. He devises and bequeaths to his brother, Mr. Robert Ashton, all his factories, estates, and machinery absolutely. Besides the property in Chester and Manchester, for which a separate grant of probate has issued, there has been 80,000*l.* administered to in London by the surviving executor, Mr. Robert Ashton. The residue of the personal estate is expected to realize to the Government 150,000*l.*

The late John Owens, esq. of Manchester, has left the bulk of his large property so as to confer an important benefit upon the community of that town, and perhaps ultimately upon that of South Lancashire. By his will, after numerous liberal bequests to his own relatives and connections, and to the local charities, he has given the residue of his personal estate to trustees, to be applied for the purpose of affording to youths of the age of fourteen years and upwards, instruction in the branches of education taught at the English universities, free from religious tests. The property, it is conjectured, may yield little less than 100,000*l.* To this sum it is expected another 100,000*l.* will be added by public contribution, and thus in a few years Manchester may possess a university which, while not inferior to any existing establishment in its means of general education, will at once take, as regards practical science, an unrivalled position.

By the will of the late Miss Preston, of Nottingham-place, Paddington, the sum of 1,000*l.* is to be paid towards the erection of the St. Mary's Marylebone and Paddington Hospital.

CLERGY DECEASED.

July 30, 1843. At Lambeth, aged the Rev. William Eyles, LL.B. a quent contributor to this Magazine architectural subjects under the sign of Saxon.

Sept. 29, 1846. At his house in Close, Westminster Abbey, aged 84, Rev. Howell Holland Edwards, Canon Westminster, and of St. Asaph. He admitted King's scholar at Westminster school 1778, elected to Christ chur 1782, M.A. 1789. He was presented a portion of Waddesdon, Bucks, 1794 the consolidated rectory and vicarage Pennant Eglwysfach and Llanswrst, Denbigh, 1799; appointed to the canonry of Richard Harrison in the cathedral of St. Asaph in 1799, and to a prebendal stall at Westminster in 1803; in consequence, to the rectory of St. J the Evangelist, Westminster, which resigned in 1832 in favour of the R John Jennings, M.A. who has since made a prebendary of Westminster.

At East Bilney, Norfolk, aged 23, Rev. Robert Sutton, formerly of Trin college, Cambridge, B.A. 1787.

Sept. 30. At Thorpe Arch, Yorksh aged 89, the Rev. William Atkins Rector of Warham All Saints, North and late Lecturer at the parish church Bradford, Yorkshire. He was of Jc college, Cambridge, B.A. 1780, as a Junior Optime; M.A. 1783; and presented to Warham All Saints in 17 by the Lord Chancellor.

Oct. 1. At Monkstown, aged 76, Rev. George Crawford, LL.D. Vic general of Ardagh.

At the rectory, Grafton Underw Northamptonshire, the residence of son the Rev. Henry Nicholson, aged the Rev. Henry Nicholson, D.D.

Oct. 2. Aged 49, the Rev. John 7 mas Godesbne Crosse, Vicar of Raynham Essex. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1824; and was presented his living in 1826, by J. C. G. Crosse, .

Oct. 4. At Ryther, Yorkshire, the R John Forester, Rector of that parish; Kirk Sandal, and one of the oldest trustees in the West Riding. He was Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 17 M.A. 1795; was presented to Kirk Sandal in 1802 by the Lord Chancellor, to Ryther in 1805 by the same patron.

Oct. 5. At Rowley Regis, Staffs shire, aged 28, the Rev. Thomas Mann B.A. Minister of that parish.

Oct. 6. At Weston super Mare, a 24, the Rev. Robert Reicherdy, B.A. Exeter college, Oxford, Curate of parish of St. James, Gloucester; late Newcastle upon Tyne.

1846.]

OBITUARY.

Oct. 8. At Freetbury, near Cheltenham, aged 66, the Rev. *Christopher Copel*. He was of University college, Oxford, M.A. 1809.

Oct. 11. At Oxford, the Rev. *Theophilus Leigh Cooke*, B.D. Rector of Little Ilford, Essex, and Brandeston, Norfolk, and incumbent of Beckley, Oxfordshire, in which he was also an active magistrate. He was brother to the Rev. George Leigh Cooke, formerly Sedleian Professor of

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and was presented to his living in 1794 by the Earl of Ilchester.

Oct. 17. The Rev. *Charles Alexander Sheppard*, of Great Milton House, Oxfordshire, an active magistrate of that county.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 8. Anna-Maria, relict of Joseph Ferdinand Count de Taafe, and eldest dau. of the late Philip Monoux Lucas, esq. of Nottingham-pl.

Oct. 12. Aged 79, Mrs. James, of Harleyford-pl. Kennington.

Oct. 14. In Weymouth-st. aged 52, Jane, relict of Thomas Barry, esq. of Sawbridgeworth, Herts.

Oct. At Pimlico Lodge, Westminster, Maria-Antoinette, wife of John Lettsom Elliott, esq.

At Kennington, aged 56, Miss Elizabeth Postlethwaite, late of Ulverstone, Lancashire.

Oct. 16. At Knightsbridge, Patience, widow of Major-Gen. Sampson Freeth, who died in 1835.

In Woburn-sq. aged 69, William Boxill, esq. M.D. formerly of Barbados.

At Upper Brunswick terrace, Barnsbury-road, aged 56, Robert Seton, esq.

Oct. 17. Aged 59, Thomas Pakenham, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service. He was the second son of Adm. the Hon. Sir Thomas Pakenham, G.C.B. by Louisa, daughter of the Right Hon. John Staples. He married first, in 1813, Isabella-Mary, eldest dau. of Gen. Sir F. A. Wetherall, G.C.H. and by that lady, who died in 1827, had issue a son, George; secondly, in 1838, Sarah-Jane, relict of W. Johnston, esq.

In Great Russell-st. Blanche-Montagu,

Bloomsbury, and Springfield' Cottage, Chelmsford.

Oct. 25. At Sussex-place, Hyde-park-gardens, aged 19, Caroline-Sarah, dau. of Major-Gen. A. Aitchison, of Ryde, I.W.

At Oliver-terrace West, Mile-end-road, aged 58, J. S. Scatterd, esq. late of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

Aged 17, William, fourth son of Thomas Styas, esq. of Brunswick-sq.

In Inverness-road, Bayswater, and also of Cannon-st. City, aged 64, Leatham Howard, esq.

In Portland-pl. aged 89, Thomas Murdoch, esq.

Oct. 26. Suddenly, at her residence, Lodge Villa, North Bank, St. John's Wood, aged 56, the Right Hon. Lucy-Louisa, Dowager Countess of Winterton. She was the daughter of John Heys, esq. of Sunbury; was married in 1809, to Edward 3d Earl of Winterton; and left a widow in 1833, having had issue the present Earl, one other son, and two daughters.

At Highgate, Mrs. Palmer, second dau. of the late Wm. Wetherell, esq. surgeon.

Hutton Monkhouse, esq. solicitor, of Upper Stamford-street.

Oct. 27. At Bradfield Villa, St. John's Wood, Nicholas Humphrey Walrond, esq. of the island of Barbados.

In Lougham-pl. aged 68, John Rogers, esq. of Watling-st.

At Camden Town, aged 71, Alexander Skair, esq.

Oct. 28. Suddenly, at his office in Aldermanbury, Mr. W. Lake, an old established and highly respectable City solicitor, and of Camberwell.

Oct. 29. Aged 45, Mr. John Fry, of Chiswell-st. and Church-st. Greenwich.

In Highbury-pl. aged 83, Mr. Thomas Stephens.

In Circus-road, St. John's Wood, aged 78, Thomas Phillips, esq.

In Upper Gower-st. aged 76, George Mann Burrows, M.D. F.L.S.

Oct. 30. Aged 83, Thomas Ansted, esq. of Newington and Mincing-lane.

At Hampstead, aged 82, Charles Cooper, esq. father of Charles Purton Cooper, esq. Q.C.

Oct. 31. At the house of her son-in-law, Frederic Atkins, esq. Highfield Villas, Camden Town, Letitia, relict of Henry Hodding, esq. of Odstock, near Salisbury.

Lately. At Islington, aged 79, Philip Upstone, esq. of Margate.

Josias Stansfield, esq. Chairman of the City of London Gas Company. He has died intestate, having left property to the amount of a quarter of a million.

Nov. 1. In Kennington-pl. Vauxhall, aged 75, Mrs. Markham.

In John-st. Berkeley-sq. Ellen, wife of Robert Pollock, esq.

At Manor-terr. Chelsea, aged 93, relict of Charles Armstrong, esq. M. Upper Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq. and ing, Middlesex.

At Manor-pl. South, King's-road, sea, aged 72, Miss Harriett Chas. niece of the poet, and the last memt his family. Her remains were depo in the family vault in St. Marg Church, Westminster. She has bequea 200*l.* free of duty, to each of the follo charities:—St. George's Hospital, V minster Hospital, Hospital for Dis of the Chest, and the Institution fo Indigent Blind.

In Upper Montague-street, Charl youngest dau. of the late Rev. John J son, Rector of Great Parndon, Essex.

Nov. 2. At the house of her son-in Robert Dalgleish, esq. aged 87, Rebe relict of Samuel Collett, esq. of Dover

In York-pl. Walworth, aged 90, Harris, esq. the very worthy success Mrs. E. Newbery, at the corner of St. P Church-yard (whence so many pret gilt, clever, and interesting books taught the young ideas of many gen tions how to shoot). Mr. Harris had retired from business, in which he succeeded by his son, who has also withdrawn from the concern. It must be forgotten that Mr. Harris was long of the proprietors and publisher of Gentleman's Magazine: and it gave pleasure to add that this excellent man bequeathed 600*l.* Three per Cents. to Booksellers' Provident Retreat, 100*l.* the Literary Fund, and 100*l.* to the Pen's Pension Society.

In Portland-pl. Jane, widow of J Hornby, esq. of the Hook, Hampshire

At Blackwell, aged 69, Elizabeth, of George Green, esq.

Nov. 3. At Park-pl. villas, Maida Louisa, wife of Chas. Nicholas Cole,

In Peckham Park, aged 78, Mr. Ric Richards, many years an inhabitant of Saviour's, Southwark, and formerl; Stourbridge.

At Old Brompton, aged 50, Griffith V Morris, esq. surgeon, late of Barnet.

In Upper Berkeley-st. Richard Ray esq. of Lincoln's Inn, formerly Fello Clare Hall, Cambridge; where he dated B.A. 1800 as 2d Junior Opt M.A. 1803. He was called to the b Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 27, 1806, and p tised as an equity draftsman.

In Mount-st. Grosvenor-sq. Mr. Niam Rawlings, senior partner of the of Gunter and Co. Berkeley-sq.

Nov. 4. In Pembroke-sq. Kensin aged 88, William Betts, esq.

Aged 18, Ann, second dau. of The Rowley, esq. of Carlton Villas, Maida

Nov. 6. At Hampstead, aged 17,

ward, youngest son of the late George Raikes, esq. of Felbridge.

Nov. 7. At Blackheath, Emily, wife of George Herring, esq. and dau. of the late John Hawkes, esq. of Dene.

At Brompton, aged 83, Sarah, widow of David Robinson, esq.

Nov. 8. In Bedford-pl. Russell-sq. aged 73, Catherine, wife of Thomas Wilson, esq. formerly of Burton-crescent.

Nov. 9. In Eaton-pl. Mary, wife of John Gage, esq. of Rogate Lodge, Hants. She was the only dau. and heir of John Milbanke, esq.; was married in 1793, and had a numerous family.

BZDS.—*Lately.* At Ampthill, Charlotte-Hervey, eldest dau. of the late Rev. E. Orlebar Smith, of Apsley-house.

Nov. 1. At Harrold Hall, aged 79, Sarah, wife of Thomas Bridgman, esq. of the Lordship, Cheshunt, Herts.

BERKS.—*Oct. 20.* At Windsor, aged 81, Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Pratt, esq. of Clapham-road.

Oct. 21. At Reading, aged 67, William Pell, esq.

Oct. 26. At the Vicarage, Hagbourn, aged 17, Richard, eldest son of the Rev. Richard Meredith, Vicar of Hagbourn, making the fourth son in three months.

BUCKS.—*Oct. 14.* At Stoney Stratford, aged 71, William Boyes, esq.

Oct. 27. At Beaconsfield, aged 62, Mr. Samuel Gale, sen. late of Judd-pl. New-rd.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Oct. 5.* Aged 46, Francis-John, second son of Henry Gunning, esq. of Cambridge.

Oct. 12. At Great Gransden House, aged 74, Benjamin Dealtry, of Lofthouse Hall, Yorkshire, and of Upton, Lincolnshire, esq. for many years an active magistrate of the two latter counties, eldest and only surviving brother of the Rev. G. Dealtry, M.A. Vicar of Hinckley. He married in 1799 Catharine, daughter and heiress of Ralph Hanson, esq. of Ford House, co. Devon, and had issue two daughters.

CUMBERLAND.—*Oct. 31.* Aged 51, Simon Ewart, esq. of Carlisle, solicitor.

DEVON.—*Oct. 2.* At Exeter, aged 24, Louisa, wife of Capt. C. E. P. Gordon, 75th Reg.

Oct. 9. At Torquay, aged 16, Frederick, youngest and only surviving son of the late William Cooke, esq. of Burgh-house, Linc.

Oct. 12. At Devonport, aged 41, Mrs. Jane A. Cox, relict of Major-Gen. Cox, and youngest dau. of the late Hon. Abraham Hodgson, of St. Mary's, Jamaica.

Oct. 19. At Tiverton, aged 16, Maria-Elizabeth, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Harding.

Oct. 21. At Tiverton, aged 71, Miss

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Oct. 28. At Puddletown, aged 88, Mrs. Elizabeth Hanger.

Lately. At Weymouth, Sarah-Anne Pawcener, dau. of the late H. H. Tizard, esq.

Nov. 8. At Longfleet, near Poole, aged 69, Mrs. South, relict of G. South, esq. and only surviving dau. of the late Col. Vince, of Cliff Hall, Wilts.

Nov. 9. At Dorchester, aged 73, Mrs. Mary Frampton, dau. of the late and sister of the present James Frampton, esq. of Moreton Hall.

DURHAM.—*Lately.* Robert Scurfield, esq. of Durham, an extensive shipowner and very wealthy man. He committed suicide by hanging himself, attributed to depression of spirits arising from the loss of a favourite daughter, who died about two years ago.

W. Simpson, esq. Lay Vicar of Durham Cathedral, and father of J. Simpson, esq. organist of the Town-hall, and St. Paul's Chapel, Birmingham.

ESSEX.—*Oct. 19.* Aged 34, Alfred-Louis, youngest son of John Milner, esq. Chadwell.

Oct. 29. At Woodford, aged 75, James Peppercorne, esq. late of the East India House.

GLOUCESTER.—*Oct. 10.* At Shirehampton, aged 69, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. John Osborne, solicitor.

Oct. 11. At Clifton, Eliza-Anne, wife of Captain Chambers, R.N., and daughter of T. W. Hodgetts, esq. Hagley, Worc. She was married Oct. 13, 1842.

Oct. 15. At Clifton, aged 83, Benjamin Bickley, esq.

Oct. 17. At Gloucester, aged 54, Elizabeth-Frances-Catherine, relict of Henry Rumsay, esq. of Chesham, and dau. of the late Sir Robert Murray, Bart. of Stanhope.

Oct. 18. At Thornbury, aged 90, Joseph Hume, esq. for many years a well-known practical and scientific chemist in London, and corresponding member of most of the learned societies of Europe. His numerous discoveries will long be remembered as benefits to mankind.

Oct. 23. At South Cerney, aged 69, John Stevens, esq.

Oct. 24. At Clifton, on his way to Torquay, aged 32, Henry John Hutton, esq. late Capt. in the 34th Regt. son of H. W. Hutton, esq. banker, of Beverley.

At the residence of the Rev. James Robertson, Bishop's College, Bristol, aged 70, Matilda, last surviving dau. of the late Thomas Alexander Stewart, esq. of Antrim, and Fort Stewart, Jamaica.

Oct. 25. At Uley Lodge, aged 78, Capt. James Slade, R.N. He was senior Lieut. of the *Latona* frigate employed against Holland in 1799, and was for his

services made Commander on the September that year, and appointed *l'Espiegle* sloop on the North Sea. He was made post Captain in 1811 from that date to the end of the war commanded the *Experiment* receiving at Falmouth.

Lately. At Palmawick, aged 47, eldest dau. of the late J. H. Hickin M.D. Poddington.

At Cheltenham, aged 74, Mary, of Morgan Crofton, esq. Dublin.

Nov. 1. At Bristol, Ebenezer Harri

Nov. 5. Aged 86, John Steele, an old and respected inhabitant of the parish of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol.

Nov. 6. Aged 42, Charlotte, a dau. of Thomas Hellicar, esq. of Bristol.

Nov. 10. At Lawrence Weston the parish of Henbury, aged 69, William Coast, esq. late Major 52nd Regt.

Nov. 12. At Bristol, aged 65, Isabella, wife of W. Wickham, esq. of Woodway House.

HANTS.—*Oct. 13.* At Southampton, aged 25, Edmund Tannatt Thomson, Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen.

Oct. 14. At Southampton, aged Mr. David Kerr, late Accountant of the National Provincial Bank of England, Dartmouth.

Oct. 15. At Southampton, aged Col. Griffiths, late of the Royal Art.

Oct. 21. At Totton, near Southampton, Fanny, eldest dau. of Mr. Dunmaltster, and, on the 25th, Sophia, second dau. of typhus fever, making daughters, his mother and wife, all within the last two months, who have died of the same malady.

Oct. 28. At Ryde, aged 54, M. Anne, relict of the Rev. Pownall Bass and eldest dau. of the late Hon. Justice Park.

Oct. 29. At Missenden House, B. aged 70, Margaret, widow of William Moore, M.D. Inspector of Hospitals.

Nov. 3. At Ventnor, aged 12, Carol Harriet-Maria, eldest surviving dau. of Rev. T. P. Bridges, of Danbury, Essex.

Nov. 8. Aged 96, Mrs. F. M. O'Connell of South Testwood-house, near Southampton.

HEREFORD.—*Oct. 14.* At All Saints Hill, Hereford, John Gwillim, esq. many years a magistrate of that city, and brother of the late Sir William Gwillim of Staplefield, Sussex.

Lately. At Haven, T. W. Strangways esq.

At Brampton Lodge, near Reas, aged 71, Ann, wife of Thos. Dew, esq.

KENT.—*Oct. 11.* At Rochester, aged 70, Anna-Budd, wife of D. B. Lewis, town-clerk of that city.

Oct. 12. At Greenhithe, aged 93, William Colyer, esq.

Oct. 13. At Ramsgate, Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late James Ashenden, esq. of Old Court, Nonington.

Oct. 16. At Folkstone, aged 80, Ann, widow of John Rabbeth, esq.

At Tenterden, Susan, wife of William Grisbrook, esq.

Oct. 18. At Dover, of apoplexy, aged 27, Mary-Ann, only dau. of the late Rev. W. G. Orrett, of Standish rectory, Lanc.

Oct. 20. At Dover, aged 22, Kitty, youngest dau. of Capt. Boxer, R.N.

Oct. 29. Aged 67, Richard Martin, esq. surgeon, of Chatham.

Oct. 30. At Rochester, aged 84, W. Hillier, esq. formerly a Purser in the R.N., and latterly Clerk of the Check in the Victualling Department at Chatham.

At Sandwich, aged 52, John Wyborn, a retired Commander R.N. (1840), having survived his daughter only one week.

Nov. 2. At the house of her son-in-law, R. Dalglish, esq. aged 86, Rebecca, relict of Samuel Collett, esq. of Dover.

LANCASH.—Oct. 13. At Manchester, aged 22, Adam Edward Findon, late Junior Master to the Manchester School of Design.

Oct. 14. At Liverpool, William Clark Caldwell, esq. formerly of the 86th Regt. having survived his brother, Capt. Clark Maries Caldwell, of the 57th Regt. only three months.

Aged 47, Thomas Kirkman Finlay, esq. of Liverpool, third son of the late Kirkman Finlay, esq.

Oct. 21. At Grappenhall Hall, near Warrington, aged 29, Elizabeth-Hayes, wife of the Rev. W. P. Hutton, of Chester.

Oct. 27. Aged 84, Samuel Gregson, esq. of Caton, near Lancaster.

Nov. 6. At the Hurst House, Prescott, aged 56, Margaret-Dorothea, relict of Charles Robert Sherbourne, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Richard Willis, esq. of Halsnead, Lancashire.

LEICESTER.—Oct. 31. Aged 26, Sheldon Firmadge Cradock, esq.

LINCOLN.—Oct. 16. Aged 37, Jane, wife of the Rev. W. Williams, Vicar of Croft.

MIDDLESEX.—Oct. 16. At Harrow-on-the-Hill, Susan, wife of Thomas Wood, esq.

Nov. 7. At Holly Lodge, Hanwell, aged 61, Hannah, wife of Thomas Jones, esq. formerly of Southampton-st. Covent garden.

Nov. 9. At Hendon, aged 74, Mrs. Gee, relict of George Gee, esq. formerly Capt. 1st Somerset Militia, and Deputy-Lieut. of the county.

NORFOLK.—Oct. 23. At Cranwich, Joanna-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Vincent E. Eyre.

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brother-in-law, Edward W. Chadwick, esq. Long Ashton, aged 42, Eliza-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. S. Knott, Rector of Bawdrip, Somerset.

Oct. 25. At South Bank, Batheaston, aged 67, Mrs. Frances-Anne Hippisley, dau. of the late Rev. John Hippisley, Rector of Stow, Gloucestershire.

Oct. 26. Richard King, esq. of North Petherton.

Lately. Gratina E. Gardiner, relict of Robert Gardiner, esq. Wellisford-house, near Wellington.

Nov. 5. At Bath, aged 84, Dr. S. Fisher, M.D. the last of nine brothers.

Nov. 7. At Bath, Diana-Matilda-Anne, wife of the Rev. J. P. L. Fenwick, Curate of Bathwick.

Nov. 10. At Wiveliscombe, aged 63, Henry Nazer, esq. a Comm. in the R.N. (1828.)

STAFFORD.—*Oct.* 10. At Lee Hall, Rugeley, Cecilia, relict of Benjamin Gascoyne, esq. and aunt of the late Marchioness of Salisbury.

Oct. 25. At Lichfield, aged 72, Marie Madeleine Backker.

SUFFOLK.—*Oct.* 3. At Aldborough, aged 30, Joseph Shrimpton, esq.

Oct. 11. Aged 36, Matilda-Louisa, wife of George St. Vincent Wilson, esq. of Redgrave Hall.

Oct. 14. At Aldenburgh, aged 69, Ann-Jarrett, relict of James Lawson, esq. of Steelfield, Jamaica.

Oct. 21. Aged 44, William Cole Adams, esq. of Sudbury.

Oct. 22. At Lowestoft, aged 67, William Durrant, esq.

Nov. 2. At Fornham Hall, Bury, aged 67, the Right Hon. Jane Lady Manners. She was the dau. of James Butler, 11th Lord Caher, and sister to the first Earl of Glengall, became the second wife of Lord Manners in 1815, and had an only son, the present Lord. She was left a widow in 1842.

SURREY.—*Oct.* 10. At Barrossa House, Brixton, aged 68, Sambrooke Anson, esq. late Lt.-Col. 1st Foot Guards; brother to Gen. Sir George Anson, G.C.B., Gen. Sir Wm. Anson, Bart. and K.C.B., the Very Rev. the Dean of Chester, &c. and uncle to the Earl of Lichfield.

Oct. 15. At Richmond, aged 65, Mrs. Hallett, widow of James Hallett, esq. late of the Bombay Civil Service.

Oct. 19. At Tooting, Sarah, dau. of the late John Davidson, esq. of Chislehurst.

Oct. 21. At Streatham, aged 41, Rebecca, wife of Joseph Norris Helling, esq. and of Hampstead-road.

Oct. 23. At Lower Mitcham, aged 80,

Elizabeth, widow of William Hodgson, esq. late of that place.

At Balham, aged 84, Martha, dau. of the late Robert Linton, esq. of Merton.

Oct. 24. At Croydon, aged 65, Sarah-Sair, widow of John Fuller, esq. of Coulsdon-court.

At Stoke, Guildford, aged 60, G. James Shrubbs, esq. eldest surviving son of J. Peyto Shrubbs, esq.

Oct. 28. Aged 69, John Illidge, esq. of Bethel House, Brixton.

Oct. 26. At Norwood, Major Edward P. White, late Royal Staff Corps.

Oct. 31. At Mitcham, aged 78, Priscilla, relict of Hugh Lloyd, esq. of Tros-y-Park, Denbigh.

Nov. 3. At Bagshot, aged 25, Lucy-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Rob. Heynes, esq. surgeon.

Nov. 8. At Streatham Lodge, aged 85, Margaret, widow of John Coulthurst, esq. of Gargrave, Yorkshire.

Nov. 11. Aged 71, Mary, wife of George Soaper, esq. of Stoke, Guildford.

SUSSEX.—*Oct.* 14. At Winchelsea, the wife of J. Hennah, esq. mayor of the borough.

Oct. 16. At Hastings, aged 29, Sarah, wife of William Barnes, esq. of Deacons, near Dorking, Surrey.

Oct. 19. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 70, Mrs. Broadhead, relict of Theodore Henry Broadhead, esq. M.P. of Berkeley-square.

Oct. 21. At Brighton, aged 97, Mr. John Scott, father of Mr. John Scott, of White Wall House, near Malton, and of Mr. William Scott, the celebrated jockey.

Oct. 26. At New Fishbourn, aged 27, Pamela, dau. of Stephen Farndell, esq.

Oct. 27. Near Cuckfield, Mary, relict of Col. Hamlet Wade, C.B., of the Rifle Brigade, and dau. of the late Rev. W. Langford, D.D., Canon of Windsor.

Oct. 31. At Chichester, aged 86, Maria, relict of Major-Gen. H. Fraser, who fell in gaining the battle of Deeg, in the East Indies, in 1804, and dau. of the late Hon. H. Hobart, M.P. for Norwich.

Nov. 3. At Findon, aged 87, Penelope, relict of the Rev. John Hind, D.D., Vicar of that parish.

Nov. 4. At Chichester, aged 80, Mary relict of Joseph Godman, esq.

Nov. 5. At Brighton, aged 38, John George Graeff, esq.

Nov. 6. At Brighton, Mary-Ann, wife of Thomas Arnold Loxley, esq. of Tredegar-square, Mile End-road.

Nov. 8. Margaretta, eldest surviving dau. of W. J. Champion, esq. of Danny.

Nov. 11. Aged 80, Esther, wife of the Rev. J. B. Beed, Vicar of Felpham.

At Brighton, aged 58, Guy Champion,

esq. of Dorset Villa, Fulham, and Stoke-wood, Dorset.

WARWICK.—Oct. 40. At Wolston, aged 56, John Maximilian Lickorish, esq.

Oct. 26. At Blyth Hall, aged 64, Lady Masterman Sykes. Her ladyship's first husband was Sir Mark Sykes, Bart. after whose decease she married the late Mr. Dugdale, father of W. S. Dugdale, esq. of Merevale Hall, one of the present Members for the Northern Division of this county. She had no child by either of her marriages. Her remains were conveyed for interment to Merevale Church.

Oct. 27. At Binley, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. George Carter. She was the youngest dau. of General the Hon. Frederick St. John, of Chailey, Sussex, by his second wife the Hon. Arabella Craven, 3d dau. of William 6th Lord Craven, and was married to Mr. Carter in 1841.

Nov. 6. At Coventry, Mr. Christopher Banbury, brother of Thomas Banbury, esq. Mayor of that town.

Nov. 8. At Shuckburgh Park, Anna-Maria - Draycott, wife of Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart. She was the daughter of Peter Denys, esq. of Hans Place, Middlesex, by Lady Charlotte Fermor, dau. of George 2d Earl of Pomfret; was married in 1825, and leaves issue.

WORCESTER.—Oct. 13. At the Birches, Hagley, aged 68, Thomas Bate, esq. banker, of Stourbridge, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Worcestershire and Staffordshire.

Oct. 26. At Worcester, aged 61, Henry Clifton, esq.

Lately. At Dudley, aged 87, Esther, relict of E. Guest, esq.

Mr. G. Norman, organist of the Abbey Church, Great Malvern.

YORK.—Oct. 17. At the residence of Edmund Turton, esq. Larpool, Whitby, Jane-Bell, relict of Robert Bell Livesey, esq. of Kildale.

Oct. 18. At Sowerby, aged 83, Sarah, widow of Cornelius Cayley, esq.

Oct. 23. Aged 18, Dorothy-Ellen, wife of Joseph Whitely Hebblethwaite, esq. of Headingley, near Leeds, and younger dau. of the late C. Abbotson, esq. of Skipton.

Oct. 24. At Thistleton, near Hull, aged 79, Mr. John Perkins, father of Mr. W. P. Perkins, printer, of Leeds, and Mr. John Perkins, currier, of Hull. He was publisher and a proprietor of the late *Hull Rockingham* for upwards of thirty years. He was at the relieving of Gibraltar an officer on board the Buffalo frigate, Capt. Holloway, in the fleet under the command of Adm. Lord Howe, in 1782, and an eye-witness of that melancholy catastrophe, the loss of the Royal George, at Spithead.

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since been adopted in all, or very nearly all, the asylums throughout the country.

Aged 81, Dr. John Thomson, late Professor of Pathology in Edinburgh University. He was a native of Paisley, and about ten years since, from ill health and increasing years, resigned his professorship. His published works are not many, the principal one being the translation of "Fourcoy's Elements of Chemistry."

Nov. 3. At Woodside Cottage, by Coupur Angus, Mrs. Murray, sen. of Lintrose.

IRELAND.—*Sept. 25.* In Merrion-sq. Dublin, Louisa-Dorcas Baroness Muskerri, of Springfield Castle, Limerick. She was the 4th dau. of H. D. O'Grady, esq. was married in 1825, and has left issue three sons. Her piety and charity will be long remembered.

Oct. 9. At Holywood, co. Down, Dorothea-Alicia, relict of Thomas Hughes, esq. of Cashel, dau. of the late Sir Edward Newenham, M.P. and niece of the late Sir Charles Burton, Bart.

Oct. 12. In Dublin, aged 37, Francis Beaufort Edgeworth, esq. son of the late Richard Lovell Edgeworth, esq. of Edgeworth's Town, co. Longford, by his 4th wife, Frances-Anne, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Augustus Beaufort. He married, in 1831, Rosa Florentina Eroles, and had issue.

Oct. 15. At Prince's Town, co. Fermanagh, aged 79, Lieut.-Colonel John Gordon. He was made a retired Lieut.-Colonel, on full pay, in 1844. In 1807, when but Lieutenant, he took part in the capture of the Danish islands St. Thomas and Santa Cruz; and in 1809 at the capture of Martinique, siege of Fort Bourbon, and capture of Les Saintes. Again, in 1810, he served at the capture of Guadeloupe.

Latelly. At Lorrha, Tipperary, Charles Walsh, late Fort Major of Sheerness, formerly of the 3rd Buffs, who saved the colours at the battle of Albuera, 1811.

Aged 14, Miss Emily Thomasine Shaw, third dau. of the Right Hon. the Recorder of Dublin.

At Tullyrone, near Loughgall, in Armagh, aged 115, John Heron. He was a pensioner, and for upwards of eighty years received the pay of Government.

GUERNSEY.—*Oct. 14.* In Guernsey, aged 85, Susannah, relict of Dr. Walters, Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

Oct. 20. At St. Martin's, Guernsey, aged 36, Anthony Power, esq. third son of the late Nicholas Power, esq. of Queen-sq. Bloomsbury.

EAST INDIES.—*June 6.* At Schewan, on the banks of the Indus, aged 27, Henry James Warneford, of the Hon. Company's

ship Nimrod, son of the late Rev. Edward Warneford, of Ashburnham, Sussex.

July 9. At Meerut, Louisa, relict of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Maddock.

July 26. At Berhampore, in Bengal, aged 20, Ensign Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe Matheson, 39th Regt. Nat. Inf. second son of the late Capt. Patrick Grant Matheson, of the Art. and Commissary of Ordnance at Delhi.

Aug. 8. At Cawnpore, Harriet, wife of T. W. Burt, Esq. M.D. and dau. of the late Joseph Lomer, esq. of Southampton.

At the residence of Major-Gen. Welsh, Commandant, Waltair, near Vizagapatam, aged 30, Alexander Milner, esq. Commander of the ship Boyne, and second son of John Milner, esq. Chadwell, Essex.

Aug. 11. At Ootacamund, Madras, William Adam, youngest son of Sir Robert Houstoun, of Clerkington.

Aug. 15. Elizabeth, wife of Lieutenant Const, 48th Regt. Madras Nat. Inf.

Aug. 22. At Lahore, aged 21, Lieut. Stewart A. Kershaw, 80th Foot, younger son of the late William Kershaw, esq. of London.

Aug. 24. At Secunderabad, Kate-Ebena, wife of Capt. Thomas Ditmas, Madras Art. eldest dau. of Edward Boghurst, esq. of Beverley.

Aug. 28. At Kaludghec, Lieut. William Bayly Griffith, of the 51st Regt. of Madras Nat. Inf. fourth son of the Rev. Dr. Griffith, of Elm, Somerset.

Sept. 7. At Barrackpore, Mary, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Marley, Bengal Army.

Sept. 12. At Coimbatore, Capt. Francis Henderson, 19th Madras Nat. Inf., fifth son of the late David Henderson, esq. of Upper Gloucester-place.

WEST INDIES.—*Sept. 25.* On board the Trent, at Grenada, aged 36, Henry Shore, esq. Surgeon of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's ship Reindeer, and formerly of Sheffield.

Sept. 30. At Fort Henderson, near Kingston, Jamaica, aged 27, Draycott-Henry-Talbot, only son of the late Capt. Kelly, of the 5th Veteran Battalion.

At Havanna, aged 24, J. H. Shekell, esq. eldest son of T. Shekell, esq. of Peabworth, Gloucestershire.

Oct. 4. At Greenwall Estate, Jamaica, aged 58, George Wright, esq. proprietor of that property, and Chief Magistrate and Member of Assembly for the parish of St. David.

ABROAD.—*April 21.* Lieut. Octavius Benthall, R.N. drowned in endeavouring to cross the bar of Hokianga Bay, New Zealand, in the pinnace of Her Majesty's ship Osprey.

June 11. At Adelaide, South Australia,

1846.]

OBITUAR

Flora-Ann, relict of James Macleod, esq. of Rasay, Inverness-shire. boar

Aug. 20. At Pondicherry, aged 70, the Emilie, relict of the Hon. George Turnour, and niece to his Eminence the late Cardinal Duc de Bausset, of Paris. She was left a widow in 1813; having had issue, 1, Anne-Emily, married to the Chevalier de Pariset; 2, George Turnour, esq. who died in 1843; 3, Frances, married to Wm. Granville, esq.; and 4, Jane, married to Capt. H. A. Atchison, and died 1842. Dar

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List, and at Paris became affianced to a young German lady. She, however, died suddenly, and her loss rendered life insupportable to him. Only two days before the fatal act, he had accepted the appointment of tutor in a high family at Paris, with a salary of 2,000*l.* besides his rope
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TABLE OF MORTALITY IN

(Including the District of Wand

From the Returns issued by the

DEATHS REGISTERED from Oct. 24, to

Males	2359	} 4685	Under 15 to 60 and Age 1
Females	2326		

Births for the above period.....

AVERAGE PRICE OF

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Ry
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.
65 7	44 11	26 6	16

PRICE OF HOP

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 12*s.* to 4*l.* 6*s.*—Ket

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW A

Hay, 2*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 12*s.* to 1

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 23. To smkt

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	11
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	1 <i>d.</i>	1
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	8
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET

Walls Ends, from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.* per ton.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 52*s.*

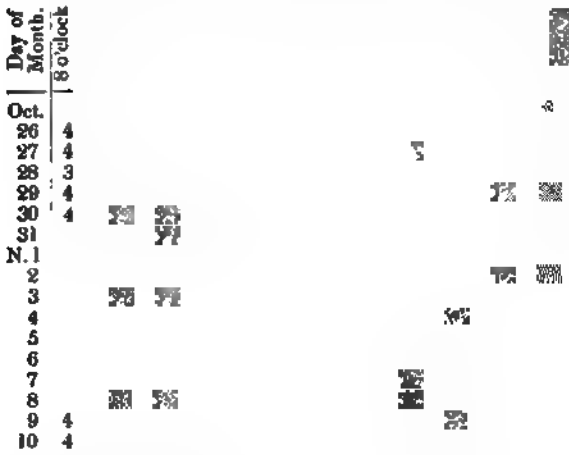
CANDLES, 0*s.* 0*d.* per doz.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 26, to November 25, 1846, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.



DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
6, Bank Chambers, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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